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THE No. 3.

MAINE FARMER'S ALMANACK,

FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD,

1821.

Being the first after BISSEXTILE or LEAP YEAR, and the *Forty-fifth* of the Independence of the United States of America.

Calculated for the Latitude and Meridian of Hallowell, (Maine.)

ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS BY M. SPRINGER, JUN.

Another year is gone!
The ruin'd spire, the crumbling tower,
Nodding, obeys the awful power,
AS TIME flies swiftly on.

HALLOWELL:
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY E. GOODALE,

Sold by him at his Store, wholesale and retail, also by C. Spaulding & W. F. Laine, Hallowell;—Moses Springer, Jr. Gardiner;—D. Stone, Augusta;—D. Stone, Brunswick;—Isaac Adams and W. & H. Hyde, Portland and Bath;—Enoch Goodale, Saco;—John Babson, Wiscasset;—B. Tainter, Brewer;—Ladd & Morrill, Belfast;—H. Little, Bucksport;—and by the Traders in general.

Price $9 a Gross—87½ cts. Dozen—12½ cts Single.

EDITORIAL ADDRESS.

THE EDITOR of the *Maine Farmer's Almanack* once more appears before a candid and judicious public with renewed acknowledgments for their numerous favors.—It has been his endeavor in each succeeding number of this little work to make it more acceptable to the generality of his readers, and has made such alterations in the selection and arrangment of the work as he hopes will render it both useful and entertaining. He offers to his numerous friends and to the public his sincere thanks for the forbearance and candor with which the defects and errors of the former numbers of the work have been overlooked; some of which were errors of the press, and others arose from the necessity of preparing and copying the Calculations amidst the pressure of other business. It cannot be expected that in the commencement of a work of this kind we should at once advance to that degree of perfection which is to be found in publications of maturer date. The present number he presumes will be found upon examination to be as free from errors as any Almanack now published.

S. W. of B—th, and a friend from W—nth—p are thanked for their ingenious communications; but we wish to inform them that no Riddle or Arithmetical Question can be published unless the answers are given by the proposer.—We hold their favors in reserve till we shall hear further from them.

Our friend R.—P. H.— of Prospect will find in the present number the rising, setting and southing of the Yd. L. and 7 stars alternately for almost every day in the year.

P. L's. riddle is too defective in measure and rhyme to appear at present. With some corrections it may answer for a future number.

S. S.—will find his Arithmetical Question answered at length in Webber's Mathematics.

R. B. H. is thanked for his poetry. It is ingenious and well composed; but the subject is too trite and common. We hope however in future to find in him a valuable correspondent.

Our Friends who favor us with their communications are requested to address them in future, *Post Paid*, to the Subscriber at Hallowell.

E. GOODALE.

THE AUTHOR of the Astronomical Calculations for the Maine Farmer's Almanack takes the present opportunity to thank his numerous friends for the solicitude which they have manifested, respecting the Editorial matter of the Farmer's Calender. He wishes to have it explicitly understood, that since the first number of this work was published his very numerous avocations, and the increasing demands upon his time from more important concerns, have made it necessary that he should relinquish his interest in the work, and the management of its publication, any farther than to furnish statedly the necessary Astronomical Calculations for each number. As it is therefore in the direction of other hands, he can hold himself no farther responsible than for that portion of the work which is under his immediate control. He solicits the indulgence of the public for any inaccuracies which may be found in the present, or any former number: And he flatters himself that this indulgence will not be denied him when it is considered that the time devoted to the numerous Calculations has been snatched from the few moments of leisure afforded him, after attending to the numerous and pressing duties of his station; that far the greater part of it has been performed, during those hours which are usually devoted to refreshment and sleep. Confident that this little attempt to serve a candid and generous public will be received with all proper indulgence, he ventures to offer a third number of the Maine

Farmer's Almanack with renewed assurances, that his highest gratification is the consciousness of having been, even in some trifling degree useful.

M. SPRINGER, Jr.

ECLIPSES FOR 1821.

There will be *two* Eclipses this year, both of the SUN.

1. The first will be of the SUN, March 4, *invisible.*

2. The second will be of the SUN, August 27, visible, as follows :—

Beginning - - -	8h. 55m.	*Apparent time morning.*
End - - - - -	10. 37.	

Explanation of the Calendar Pages.

LEFT HAND PAGE.

First column, shows the days of the month.

Second, the days of the week.

Third, the rising and the setting of the Sun.

Fourth, the length of the days in hours and minutes.

Fifth, the day's increase and decrease in hours and minutes.

Sixth, shows how much faster or slower the Sun is than the real time, in minutes. S. Sun slow; F. too fast.

Seventh, the Moon's southing.

Eighth, the Moon's age in days.

Ninth, the Moon's rising and setting.

Tenth, the Moon's place in the signs.

Eleventh, high water, at Boston.

RIGHT HAND PAGE.

First column, days of the month.

Second, days of the week.

Third Courts, Aspects, Holidays, and Weather.

Fourth, the rising, setting and southing of the Yard L and seven Stars, alternately.

Fifth, the Farmer's Calendar.

Chronological Cycles for 1821.

Dominical letter - - -	G	Solar Cycle - - - -	10
Golden Number - - -	17	Indiction - - - - -	9
Epact - - - - - - -	26	Julian Period - - -	6,534

Names and Characters of the Signs of the Zodiac.

♈ Aries, head.	♌ Leo, heart.	♐ Sagitarius, thighs.
♉ Taurus, neck.	♍ Virgo, belly.	♑ Capricornius, knees
♊ Gemini, arms.	♎ Libra, reins.	♒ Aquarius, legs.
♋ Cancer, breast.	♏ Scorpio, secrets	♓ Pisces, feet.

Names and Characters of the Aspects and Nodes.

☌ Conjunction,	△ Trine 120 degrees	☊ Ascending Node
⚹ Sextile 60 deg.	⚺ Quincunx 150 deg.	☋ Descending Node
□ Quartile 90 deg.	☍ Opposition 180 de.	

Names and Characters of the PLANETS.

☉ The Sun,	♀ Venus,	♃ Jupiter,
☽ ○ ● ☾ The Moon,	⊕ The Earth,	♄ Saturn,
☿ Mercury,	♂ Mars.	♅ Herschel

Military fines, according to the latest Militia law.

	Dls.	Cts.
NON appearance 1st Tuesday in May	3	00
Do. do. at company trainings	2	00
Deficiency of gun, bayonet and belt, or ramrod	1	00
Do. of cartridge box, cartridges or knapsack	0	30
Do. of two spare flints, priming wire or brush	0	20
Disorderly firing, not more than 20 dollars, nor less than	5	00
Neglecting to warn for exercise, not more than $20, nor less than	12	00
Neglect of regimental duty	4	00
Disorderly behaviour, not more than 20 dollars nor less than	5	00
Neglecting to meet to choose officers	1	00
Giving false information, or refusing to give names of persons liable to do military duty	20	00
Unmilitary conduct of musicians, not more than 20 dollars nor less than	10	00
Neglect of towns in providing ammunition, not more than 500 dollars nor less than	20	00
Neglect in wearing uniform	2	00
In case of detachment and orders to march, for release, if paid in twenty-four hours after	50	00

The enrolled militia consists of persons from eighteen to forty-five years of age. Annual inspection, first Tuesday in May, when the rules and articles are to be publicly read to the companies. Each captain must parade his company on three several days in addition to the annual inspection.

All persons between the age of forty and forty-five are exempted from all military duty, by paying annually to the Town Treasurer the sum of one dollar, on or before the first Tuesday in May, and producing his receipt to the commanding officer before the first Tuesday in May, in each year.

COLLEGE VACATIONS—FOR 1821

Bowdoin College. From Commencement, 4 weeks—1st Wednesday in January, 6 weeks—3d Wednesday in May, 3 weeks.

Harvard College. From Commencement, 4 weeks—From the fourth Wednesday in December, 7 weeks—From the 3d Wednesday in May, 3 weeks. These three are the only vacations as established in March, 1802.

Yale College. From Commencement, 6 weeks—From the last Wednesday in December, 3 weeks—From the first Wednesday in May, 3 weeks.

Burlington College. From Commencement, 4 weeks—From Wednesday nearest the 15th of December, 6 weeks—From Wednesday nearest the 28th of April, 2 weeks.

Dartmouth College. From Commencement, 4½ weeks—From the first Monday in January, eight and half weeks—These are the only vacations as established in 1798.

Providence College. From Commencement, 3 weeks—From the last Wednesday in December, 3 weeks—From the 3d Wednesday in May 2 weeks.

Williamstown College. From Commencement, 5 weeks—From the 3d Wednesday in Jan. 3 weeks—From the first Wednesday in May, 3 weeks.

Middlebury College. From Commencement, 3 weeks—From the first Wednesday in Jan. 6 weeks—From the first Wednesday in May, 3 weeks.

Divinity College. From the annual visitation, the last Wednesday in September, 6 weeks—From the first Wednesday in May, 6 weeks.

Table of Simple Interest, at Six per Cent.

Principal.	One Week. cts.	m.	One Month cts.	m.	One Year. cts.	m.	Principal.	One Week. dls. cts.	m.	1 Month d. cts.	1 Year, dls. cts.
Cts. 10	0	0	0	0	0	6	Dls. 20	0	2 5	0 10	1 20
20	0	0	0	0	1	2	30	0	3 7	0 15	1 80
30	0	0	0	1	1	8	40	0	5 0	0 20	2 40
40	0	0	0	1	2	4	50	0	6 2	0 25	3 00
50	0	0	0	2	3	0	60	0	7 5	0 30	3 60
60	0	0	0	2	3	6	70	0	8 7	0 35	4 20
70	0	0	0	3	4	2	80	0	10 0	0 40	4 80
80	0	0	0	3	4	8	90	0	11 2	0 45	5 40
90	0	1	0	4	5	4	100	0	12 5	0 50	6 00
Doll. 1	0	1	0	5	6	0	200	0	25 0	1 00	12 00
2	0	1	1	0	12	0	300	0	37 5	1 50	18 00
3	0	2	1	5	18	0	400	0	50 0	2 00	24 00
4	0	4	2	0	24	0	500	0	62 5	2 50	30 00
5	0	5	2	5	30	0	600	0	75 0	3 00	36 00
6	0	6	3	0	36	0	700	0	87 5	3 50	42 00
7	0	7	3	5	42	0	800	1	00 0	4 00	48 00
8	0	9	4	0	48	0	900	1	12 5	4 50	54 00
9	1	0	4	5	54	0	1000	1	25 0	5 00	60 00
10	1	1	5	0	60	0					

N. B. To understand the use of this table—against 2 dollars for one week you will find the interest to be 1 mill—for one month, 1 cent—and for one year, 12 cents.

Yearly and Quarterly Meetings of Friends in New-England.

Yearly Meeting beginning with select do. 7th day after the 2d 6th day, 6th month, 9th h. morn. at *Portsmouth, (R. I.)*—Public meeting for worship 1st day following at Newport and Portsmouth, 10th h. morn. and 4th after. Meeting for business at Newport 2d day following, 9th h. morn.

This Yearly Meeting comprises the Quarterly Meetings of Rhode-Island, Salem, Sandwich, Falmouth, Smithfield, Vassalborough, and Dover, held as follows, viz.——*Rhode-Island,*—On the 1st 5th day, 8th month, Portsmouth;—1st 5th day, 11th month, Somerset;—1st 5th day, 2d month, Providence;—1st 5th day, 5th month, E. Greenwich.——*Salem,*—On the 4th 5th day, 5th month, Salem;—3d 5th day, 8th month, Lynn;—3d 5th day, 10th month, Weare;—3d 5th day, 1st month, Saybrook——*Sandwich,*—On the 1st 5th days, 4th and 12th months, New-Bedford;—1st 5th day, 7th month, Nantucket;—1st 5th day, 10th month, Sandwich.——*Falmouth,*—On the 5th day before the 1st 6th day, 6th and 9th months, Falmouth;—5th day before 1st 6th day, 11th month, Durham;—5th day before 1st 6th day, 2d month, Windham.——*Smithfield,*—On the 2d 5th day, 8th month, Bolton;—2d 5th day 11th month, Leicester;—2d 5th day, 2d month, Smithfield; 2d 5th day, 5th month, Northbridge.—*Vassalboro',*—On the 5th day, before the 2d 6th day, 2d, 9th, and 11th months; and the 5th day before the last 6th day, 5th month, Vassalborough.——*Dover, N. H.*—On the 4th 5th days, 4th and 10th months, Dover;—4th 5th day, 8th month, Berwick;—4th 5th day, 1st month, Sandwich.

Hogg's Winter Evening Tales.—On the first appearance of this amusing work, a young lady called at a circulating library, and inquired, "Have you got Hogg's Tales."—"No, Miss," replied the librarian, "we don't keep such things here; you'll find them in the market."

REMARKABLE EVENTS.

A. D.

1584 Sir W. Raleigh discovered Virginia.

1602 Capt. B. Gosnold discovered New-England, named Cape Cod, landed on Cuttahunk, and began to build, but returned.

○ *New Moon 4th day, 1h. 32m. morning.*
☽ First Quarter 10th day, 9h. 24m. evening.
● *Full Moon 18th day, 2h. 34m morning.*
☾ Last Quarter 26th day, 6h. 2m. morning.

M. D.	W. D.	☉ *ris.* & *sets.*	*L. D.* H. M.	*d.inc.* H. M.	☉ S.	☽ *South*	☾'s *age.*	☾ *ris.* *sets*	☾'s *place.*	*High water Boston.*
1	Mon.	7 38 5	8 44	0 4	4	9 31	27	5 18	thighs	8 46
2	Tues.	7 38 5	8 44	0 4	4	10 28	28	6 20	thighs	9 43
3	Wed.	7 38 5	8 41	0 4	5	11 27	29	7 19	knees	10 42
4	Thur.	7 37 5	8 40	0 6	5	eve 27	○	sets	knees	11 42
5	Frid.	7 36 5	8 48	0 8	6	1 25	1	5 20	legs	eve 40
6	Sat.	7 35 5	8 50	0 10	6	2 20	2	6 38	legs	1 35
7	*SUN.*	7 35 5	8 50	0 10	7	3 12	3	7 47	feet	2 27
8	Mon.	7 34 5	8 52	0 12	7	4 00	4	9 6	feet	3 15
9	Tues.	7 33 5	8 54	0 14	7	4 48	5	10 26	head	4 3
10	Wed.	7 33 5	8 54	0 14	8	5 36	☽	11 45	head	4 51
11	Thur.	7 32 5	8 56	0 16	8	6 25	7	morn	neck	5 40
12	Frid.	7 31 5	8 58	0 18	9	7 16	8	1 6	neck	6 31
13	Sat.	7 31 5	8 58	0 18	9	8 10	9	2 18	arms	7 25
14	*SUN.*	7 30 5	9 0	0 20	9	9 7	10	3 23	arms	8 22
15	Mon.	7 29 5	9 2	0 22	10	10 6	11	4 37	arms	9 21
16	Tues.	7 28 5	9 4	0 24	10	11 4	12	5 42	breast	10 19
17	Wed.	7 27 5	9 6	0 26	10	11 58	13	6 40	breast	11 13
18	Thur.	7 27 5	9 6	0 26	11	morn.	●	rises	heart	morn
19	Frid.	7 26 5	9 8	0 28	11	0 48	15	6 13	heart	0 3
20	Sat.	7 25 5	9 10	0 30	11	1 34	16	7 19	belly	0 49
21	*SUN.*	7 24 5	9 12	0 32	12	2 17	17	8 23	belly	1 32
22	Mon.	7 23 5	9 14	0 34	12	2 58	18	9 26	belly	2 13
23	Tues.	7 22 5	9 16	0 36	12	3 37	19	10 27	reins	2 52
24	Wed.	7 21 5	9 18	0 38	12	4 15	20	M 31	reins	3 30
25	Thur.	7 20 5	9 20	0 40	13	4 55	21	morn	secr.	4 10
26	Frid.	7 18 5	9 24	0 44	13	5 37	☾	0 4	secr.	4 52
27	Sat.	7 17 5	9 26	0 46	13	6 21	23	1 14	secr.	5 36
28	*SUN.*	7 16 5	9 28	0 48	13	7 10	24	2 26	thighs	6 25
29	Mon.	7 15 5	9 30	0 50	13	8 3	25	3 33	thighs	7 18
30	Tues.	7 14 5	9 32	0 52	14	9 0	26	4 35	knees	8 15
31	Wed.	7 12 5	9 36	0 56	14	10 0	27	5 36	knees	9 15

M. D.	W. D.	*Aspects, Holidays, Weather, &c.*	Yd. L. *Sets.*
1	2	*Quite cool*	Even.
2	3	C. C. C. P. Bang.&	10 37
3	4	Alf'd.] *with a*	10 37
4	5	*little more snow.*	10 27
5	6	*Grows more*	10 23
6	7	*pleasant,*	10 19
7	G	1st Sun. aft. Epiph.	10 14
8	2	Lucian C. C. C. P.	10 10
9	3	☽ per. [Warren.	10 5
10	4	*but a storm of Snow*	10 1
11	5	☿ ♂ ☉ C. S. *is*	9 56
12	6	Warren.] *at hand.*	9 52
13	7		9 48
14	G	2d Sun. aft. Epiph.	9 44
15	2	*High winds*	9 40
16	3	*& fine sun.*	9 36
17	4		9 31
18	5	*A change of*	9 27
19	6	*weather*	9 22
20	7	*may be*	9 18
21	G	3d Sun. aft. Epiph.	9 14
22	2	Vincent ☽ ap.	9 10
23	3	*expected.*	9 5
24	4		9 1
25	5	*Quite*	9sets
26	6	*clear and*	morn.
27	7	*cool to the*	2 54
28	G	4th Sun. aft. Epiph.	2 50
29	2	*end*	2 46
30	3	*of the*	2 42
31	4	*month.*	2 37

FARMER'S CALENDAR.

To our especial good friends and kind patrons, the yeomen of Maine, and all other classes of our fellow-citizens, whether they rank among the number of those who honor and befriend us by their patronage, or not, we wish, on this return of a New-year, all the blessings which the genial climate and fertile soil of their country, under the guardian care and benign commands of a gracious Providence, are fitted and designed to confer upon them. May they merit and receive them not only as the reward, but also as the incentive of their gratitude, virtue, industry and economy.—Kill your pork-hogs. Market those intended for sale. Reserve a good supply of the best for your own use. Put your hams and chops into strong pickle, preparatory to smoking. If you have saltpetre, put it into the pickle with your hams. When the barrel or tub is crowded, turn them often. In 4 or 5 weeks hang them up for smoking. If the saltpetre do not dissolve in the pickle with the hams, you may pulverize it when taking the hams out of pickle, and with a wet cloth rub over the hams with the saltpetre, especially at each end, around the bones—say 1 oz. to each ham. Keep the children steadily at School. Furnish them duly with good books for their studies. Read yourselves, every opportunity—history, geography, &c.

REMARKABLE EVENTS.

A. D. 1583 Pippins introduced into England.
1586 Tobacco introduced into England. The same year Potatoes were introduced into England from America, by Sir Francis Drake.
1603 Was built the first English ship so large as 800 tons.
1622 First ship of 64 guns built in England. Same year first regular weekly Newspaper in Eng. began.

○ New Moon 2d day, 1h. 58m. evening.
☽ *First Quarter 9th day, 6h. 10m. morning.*
● Full Moon 16th day, 7h. 53m. evening.
☾ *Last Quarter 25th day, 0h. 57m. evening.*

M. D.	W. D.	☉ *ris.* & *sets.*		*L.* H.	*D.* M.	*D.inc.* H.	M.	☾ S.	☾ *South*	☾'s *age.*	☾ *ris.* & *sets*	☾'s *place.*	*High water Boston.*	
1	Thur.	7	10 5	9	40	1	0	14	11 0	28	6 32	legs	10	15
2	Frid.	7	9 5	9	42	1	2	14	11 58	○	sets	legs	11	13
3	Satu.	7	8 5	9	44	1	4	14	ev. 53	1	6 0	feet	ev.	8
4	*SUN.*	7	7 5	9	46	1	6	14	1 43	2	7 22	feet	0	58
5	Mon.	7	5 5	9	50	1	10	14	2 35	3	8 36	head	1	50
6	Tues.	7	4 5	9	52	1	12	14	3 24	4	9 53	head	2	39
7	Wed.	7	2 5	9	56	1	16	15	4 15	5	11 11	neck	3	30
8	Thur.	7	1 5	9	58	1	18	15	5 7	6	morn.	neck	4	22
9	Frid.	7	0 5	10	0	1	20	15	6 1	☽	0 39	neck	5	16
10	Satu.	6	59 6	10	2	1	22	15	6 57	3	1 49	arms	6	12
11	*SUN.*	6	57 6	10	6	1	26	15	7 55	9	1 58	arms	7	10
12	Mon.	6	56 6	10	8	1	28	15	8 52	10	2 58	breast	8	7
13	Tues.	6	55 6	10	10	1	30	15	9 47	11	3 58	breast	9	2
14	Wed.	6	53 6	10	14	1	34	15	10 39	12	4 5	heart	9	54
15	Thur.	6	52 6	10	16	1	36	14	11 27	13	5 55	heart	10	42
16	Frid.	6	50 6	10	20	1	40	14	morn.	●	rises.	heart	11	26
17	Satu.	6	48 6	10	24	1	44	14	0 11	15	6 12	belly	morn.	
18	*SUN.*	6	47 6	10	26	1	46	14	0 58	16	7 13	belly	0	7
19	Mon.	6	46 6	10	28	1	48	14	1 32	17	8 15	reins	0	47
20	Tues.	6	44 6	10	32	1	52	14	2 11	18	9 17	reins	1	26
21	Wed.	6	42 6	10	36	1	56	14	2 51	19	10 19	reins	2	6
22	Thur.	6	40 6	10	40	2	0	14	3 31	20	11 39	secr.	2	46
23	Frid.	6	39 6	10	42	2	2	14	4 15	21	morn.	secr.	3	30
24	Satu.	6	38 6	10	44	2	4	14	5 1	22	0 41	thighs	4	16
25	*SUN*	6	36 6	10	48	2	8	13	5 52	☾	1 48	thighs	5	7
26	Mon.	6	35 6	10	50	2	10	13	6 46	24	2 50	thighs	6	1
27	Tues.	6	33 6	10	54	2	14	13	7 44	25	3 40	knees	6	59
28	Wed.	6	32 6	10	56	2	16	13	8 43	26	4 20	knees	7	58

Venus will be Morning Star till May 22d, thence Evening Star to the end of the year.

♓ ♒	Aspects, Holidays, Weather, &c.	Yd. L. Sets.	FARMER'S CALENDAR.
1 5	☿ ☌ ☽ *More pleas-*	2 32	'Tis a short month—but you know,
2 6	Purif. of B. v. Mary	2 28	neighbour, we may lengthen it a lit-
3 7	*ant* [☿ ☌ ♆	2 24	tle, by rising so much earlier, and
4 1	5th Sun. aft. Epiph	2 20	sitting up so much later than usual,
5 2	♃ ☌ ☽ *Sudden*	2 16	as to enable us to complete the ne-
6 3	☽ per. *change of*	2 12	cessary daily avocations of it. Your
7 4	*weather.*	2 8	stock must now be snug and warmly
8 5		2 4	housed. Feed your beef-cattle,
9 6	☿ sup. ☌ ☉ *Snow*	2 0	cows, sheep, and working cattle reg-
10 7	*or rain and*	1 56	ularly with potatoes or carrots.
11 G	6th Sun. aft. Epiph.	1 52	Let your clover be, at proper times,
12 2	*probably both.*	1 49	duly apportioned in your racks, with
13 3	*More cool*	1 45	straw, that your stock, by passing
14 4	VALENTINE. *and*	1 42	from rack to rack, may feed on clov-
15 5	*blustering.*	1 38	er and straw alternately, as they
16 6		1 35	choose. Attend steadily to your
17 7		1 31	threshing. Improve every opportu-
18 G	SEPTUAGESIMA.	1 26	nity to finish your sledding for the
19 2	☽ apogee. *Now*	1 22	next season. Get your hemp and
20 3	*comes on*	1 17	flax forward as fast as possible.
21 4	*a thaw.*	1 13	The market and spinning-wheel be-
22 5		1 9	gin now to urge the work. Every
23 6		1 5	cent you save in domestic manufac-
24 7	St. Matthias. *Cool*	1 1	tures, is three gained: they are more
25 G	SEXAGESIMA. *er &*	0 58	durable, save your money, and,
26 2	*high winds.*	0 54	what is better than all, promote do-
27 3	C. C. C. P. Paris.	0 50	mestic industry. Give your spare
28 4		0 46	turnips to any stock that will eat
			them, except your sheep—they may
			have potatoes, but not turnips,
			which, at this season, will injure
			their lambs. If you wish to have
			good healthy lambs, keep the ewes
			well. Keep your breeding sows well.

REMARKABLE EVENTS.

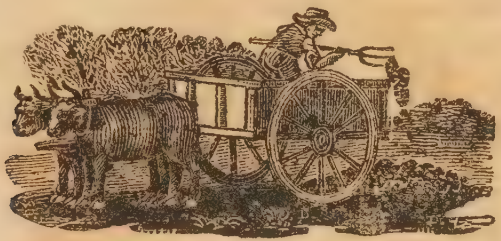
A. D. 1605 De Mont settled Port Royal, now Annapolis, the first settlement in Nova Scotia.

1606 Virginia divided, and the northern part granted to the Plymouth company.

1608 Capt. Smith first explored the Chesapeake.

○ New Moon 4th day 0h. 57m. morning
☽ *First Quarter 10th day 4h. 27m. evening.*
● Full Moon 18th day 2h. 13m. evening.
☾ *Last Quarter 26th day 4h. 10m. evening.*

M. D.	W. D.	☉ rises ☽ sets.	L. D. H. M.	D. inc. H. M.	☉ S.	☾ South	☽'s age	☾ ris. sets.	☽'s place	High water, Boston.
1	Thur	6 30 6	11 0	2 20	13	9 41	27	4 52	legs	8 56
2	Frid.	6 28 6	11 4	2 24	12	10 37	28	5 17	legs	9 52
3	Satur	6 27 6	11 6	2 26	12	11 31	29	6 32	feet	10 46
4	*SUN.*	6 25 6	11 10	2 30	12	ev.24	○	sets.	feet	11 39
5	Mon	6 24 6	11 12	2 32	12	1 15	1	7 31	head	eve30
6	Tues.	6 22 6	11 16	2 36	12	2 7	2	8 49	head	1 22
7	Wed.	6 21 6	11 18	2 38	11	3 1	3	10 6	neck	2 16
8	Thur.	6 19 6	11 22	2 42	11	3 57	4	11 25	neck	3 12
9	Frid.	6 18 6	11 24	2 44	11	4 54	5	morn	arms	4 9
10	Satur	6 16 6	11 28	2 48	11	5 53	☽	0 46	arms	5 8
11	*SUN.*	6 15 6	11 30	2 50	10	6 52	7	1 52	breast	6 7
12	Mon.	6 14 6	11 32	2 52	10	7 48	8	1 49	breast	7 3
13	Tues.	6 13 6	11 34	2 54	10	8 41	9	3 24	heart	7 56
14	Wed	6 10 6	11 40	3 0	9	9 30	☽0	4 2	heart	8 45
15	Thur.	6 9 6	11 42	3 2	9	10 15	11	4 30	heart	9 30
16	Frid.	6 7 6	11 46	3 6	9	10 57	12	4 54	belly	10 12
17	Satur	6 5 6	11 50	3 10	9	11 37	13	5 17	belly	10 52
18	*SUN.*	6 3 6	11 54	3 14	8	morn	●	rises.	reins	11 31
19	Mon.	6 2 6	11 56	3 16	8	0 16	15	7 16	reins	morn.
20	Tues	6 0 6	12 0	3 20	8	0 56	16	8 23	reins	0 11
21	Wed.	5 59 7	12 2	3 22	7	1 36	17	9 33	secr.	0 51
22	Thur	5 58 7	12 4	3 24	7	2 19	18	10 30	secr.	1 34
23	Frid.	5 57 7	12 6	3 26	7	3 4	19	11 27	secr.	2 19
24	Satur	5 56 7	12 8	3 28	6	3 53	20	morn	thigh.	3 8
25	*SUN*	5 54 7	12 12	3 32	6	4 45	21	0 41	thigh.	4 0
26	Mon	5 53 7	12 14	3 34	6	5 40	☾	1 43	knees	4 55
27	Tues	5 50 7	12 20	3 40	6	6 37	23	2 35	knees	5 52
28	Wed	5 49 7	12 22	3 42	5	7 34	24	3 19	legs	6 49
29	Thur	5 47 7	12 26	3 46	5	8 29	25	3 48	legs	7 44
30	Frid	5 46 7	12 28	3 48	5	9 23	26	4 21	legs	8 38
31	Satur.	5 44 7	12 32	3 52	4	10 15	27	4 53	feet	9 30



M.	D.	Aspects, Holidays, Weather, &c.	Yd. L. Sets.
1	5	David *You may ex-*	0 43
2	6	☿ ☌ ☽ *pect more*	0 45
3	7	♐ ☌ ☽ *snow.*	0 40
4	G	QUINQUAGESIMA.	0 35
5	2	☿ ☌ ☽	0 29
6	3	C. S. Machias & Bangor.—	0 23
7	4	[C.C.C.P. Mach. Portland	0 20
8	5	ash Wednes. ☿ Gr	0 16
9	6	[elong. *Grows*	0 12
10	7	*cooler with*	0 8
11	G	*falling* 1st Sund. in Lent.	0 5
12	2	Gregory. *weather.*	Even.
13	3	C.S. Norridg. c. c.	11 53
14	4	[c. p. Norridgew.	11 50
15	5	*Changeable*	11 47
16	6	*weather.*	11 44
17	7	*Squally.*	11 40
18	G	2d Sund. in Lent.	11 36
19	2	☽ apogee. *Some*	11 32
20	3	C.C.C.P. Castine.	11 29
21	4	Benedict. *rain if*	11 25
22	5	C. S. Castine. *not*	11 21
23	6	♐ ☌ ☿ — ☿ ☐ ☉	11 17
24	7	*snow.*	11 14
25	G	3d Sund. in Lent.	11 10
26	2	[Annun. B.V. Mary.	11 7
27	3	♃ ☌ ☉ C. S. Portl	11 3
28	4	*Good weather*	10 59
29	5	*for March.*	10 55
30	6		10 52
31	7	☽ ☌ ♐	10 48

FARMER'S CALENDAR.

March is commonly blustering; but the robust farmer little minds it. The sounds of industry from his barns and woodpiles bluster in return. Prepare your rails and posts, and pile them where they may be readily found for use. Give your working cattle potatoes and good hay; and to prevent their heating, bleed them. Cut your cions for grafting from such fruit as you wish to propagate. Take them from the most thrifty and best bearing limbs, of the most thrifty, and best bearing trees, and of the last year's growth only, except just enough of the growth of the year before that, to fix in the earth to preserve them moist. Tie the several kinds in separate bunches, labelled, and fix the branches in the ground, in some dry part of your cellar, till wanted. Prune your orchards and fruit trees, generally. Cut off all old, dead limbs from old trees; but preserve the young shoots. Take away from young trees such limbs as incline to droop, are defective, or intersect each other. Attend to your sugar plantations,—"Slavery! thou art a *bitter* cup." Finish dressing hemp and flax, if not already done. Have your maize all threshed, and taken good care of for future use. Neglect not to prepare your fuel for the kitchen. Keep your cattle from your orchards. Look to your fences.

REMARKABLE EVENTS.

A. D. 1633 First Saw Mill e ected in Eng. by a Dutchman.
1635 Regular posts from London to Scotland and Ireland, first established.
1643 Torricelli invented the barometer.
1644 Coffee first brought into Europe.

○ New Moon 2d day 10h. 51m. morning.
☽ *First Quarter 9th day, 4h. 44m. morning.*
● Full Moon 17th day, 7h. 51m. morning.
☾ *Last Quarter 25th day, 3h. 30m. morning.*

D. M.	W. D.	☉ ris. & sets.	L. D. H. M.	D. inc H. M.	☉ S.	☾ South	☾'s age	☾ ris & sets	☾'s place.	High water, Boston.
1	*SUN.*	5 42 7	12 36	3 56	4	11 7	28	5 51	head	10 22
2	Mon.	5 40 7	12 40	4 0	4	11 59	○	sets.	head	11 14
3	Tues	5 39 7	12 42	4 2	3	eve. 55	1	7 49	neck	eve. 8
4	Wed	5 37 7	12 46	4 6	3	1 49	2	9 5	neck	1 4
5	Thur.	5 36 7	12 48	4 8	3	2 48	3	10 22	arms	2 3
6	Frid.	5 35 7	12 50	4 10	3	3 49	4	11 39	arms	3 4
7	Satur	5 33 7	12 54	4 14	2	4 50	5	morn.	brea.	4 5
8	*SUN*	5 32 7	12 56	4 16	2	5 49	6	0 40	brea.	5 4
9	Mon.	5 30 7	13 0	4 20	2	6 44	☽	1 24	brea.	5 59
10	Tues.	5 28 7	13 4	4 24	1	7 35	8	2 11	heart	6 50
11	Wed	5 27 7	13 6	4 26	1	8 21	9	2 36	heart	7 36
12	Thur.	5 25 7	13 10	4 30	1	9 4	10	3 11	belly	8 19
13	Frid.	5 24 7	13 12	4 32	½	9 45	11	3 33	belly	9 ●
14	Satur.	5 22 7	13 16	4 36	0	10 24	12	3 51	belly	9 39
15	*SUN.*	5 21 7	13 18	4 38	F	11 3	13	4 9	reins	10 18
16	Mon.	5 20 7	13 20	4 40	0	11 43	14	4 28	reins	10 58
17	Tues.	5 18 7	13 24	4 44	½	morn	●	rises.	secr.	11 40
18	Wed.	5 17 7	13 26	4 46	1	0 25	16	8 45	secr.	morn.
19	Thur.	5 15 7	13 30	4 50	1	1 9	17	9 55	secr.	0 24
20	Frid.	5 14 7	13 32	4 52	1	1 57	18	11 0	thigh	1 12
21	Satur.	5 13 7	13 34	4 54	1	2 48	19	11 58	thigh	2 3
22	*SUN*	5 12 7	13 36	4 56	2	3 42	20	morn.	knees	2 57
23	Mon.	5 10 7	13 40	5 0	2	4 38	21	0 39	knees	3 53
24	Tues.	5 8 7	13 44	5 4	2	5 33	22	1 22	legs	4 47
25	Wed.	5 7 7	13 46	5 6	2	6 28	☾	1 58	legs	5 43
26	Thur.	5 6 7	13 48	5 8	2	7 20	24	2 28	legs	6 35
27	Frid.	5 4 7	13 52	5 12	3	8 11	25	2 52	feet	7 26
28	Satur.	5 3 7	13 54	5 14	3	9 1	26	3 14	feet	8 16
29	*SUN.*	5 2 7	13 56	5 16	3	9 51	27	3 34	head	9 6
30	Mon.	5 0 7	14 0	5 20	3	10 42	28	3 54	head	9 57

M. D.	W. D.	Aspects, Holidays Weather, &c.	Yd. sets.	L.	FARMER'S CALENDAR.
1	G	4th Sun. in Lent.	10	45	Spring progresses—so let your hearts in virtues, and your heads and hands in agricultural improvements and labors. Give your fences a thorough examination and repair. Suffer not your horses, cattle, and sheep, to intrude on your orchards, grass and grain lands. If your fences are bad, you have toiled in vain —all is at hazard—all is bad. Finish trimming your orchards with expedition. Cart or sled off the brush before the ground gets soft and poachy. Give each tree a top-dressing of your best chip, stable, or compost manure—richly will it repay you. Too much care no farmer ever did—ever will—ever can bestow on his orchards. Begin to set your fruit and shade trees. If not done in December they succeed best in the spring, as soon as the frost is out of the ground. Plough your hemp and flax ground as soon as the frost will permit, and what you intend for peas. Frequent ploughings highly benefit these crops. Sow your peas early—they thereby escape the bug, and insure a good crop. Now nurse your stock with potatoes and carrots. Your cattle and cows require the curry-comb no less than the horses. If not done before, sow clover on winter grain as soon as the ground is bare, or on a light snow. Attend to grafting. Put the cions first into cold water.
2	2	☽ per. [☽ ☌ ☿	10	42	
3	3	*Foul weather.*	10	38	
4	4	St. Ambros.	10	34	
5	5	*High winds*	10	30	
6	6	☉ ☌ ♄ *but*	10	26	
7	7	*fine sun.*	10	22	
8	G	5th Sun. in Lent.	10	19	
9	2	C.C.C.P. Augusta	10	15	
10	3	♀ ☌ ♃ C.S. York.	10	12	
11	4	*Rain and*	10	9	
12	5	*perhaps thunder.*	10	4	
13	6	*Beautiful*	10	1	
14	7	*weather*	9	57	
15	G	6th S. in Le ☽ ap.	9	53	
16	2	C. C. C. P. York.	9	49	
17	3	♀ ☌ ♄ *for the*	9	46	
18	4	*season.*	9	42	
19	5	*Very pleasant*	9	38	
20	6	Good Friday. *ex-*	9	35	
21	7	*cept rough winds*	9	31	
22	G	EASTER ☿ gr. elon.	9	27	
23	2	East. Mon. C.C.C.P. Wisc.	9	24	
24	3	Eas. Tues. [S. J. C. York. C.S. August.	9	20	
25	4	St. Marks. *More*	9	16	
26	5	♃ ☌ ♃ C.S. Wis.	9	12	
27	6	*rain.*	9	8	
28	7		9	4	
29	G	1st S. aft. Easter.	9	0	
30	2	☽ perigee.	8	57	

REMARKABLE EVENTS.

A. D. 1618 Great pestilence or yellow fever destroyed most of the Indians from Naragansett to Penobscot.
1619 First colonial assembly in Virginia, June 19.
1624 The first cattle brought into New-England.

○ New Moon 1st day, 6h. 52m. evening.
☽ *First Quarter 8th day, 7h. 3m. evening.*
● Full moon 16th day, 11h. 26m. evening.
☾ *Last Quarter 24th day, 11h. 23m. morning.*
○ New Moon 31st day, 2h. 42m. morning.

D. M.	W. D.	☉ rises & sets	L. D. H. M.	D inc H M.	☉ F.	☾ South.	☾'s age.	☾ ris & set.	☾'s place	High water, Boston
1	Tues.	4 59 8	14 2	5 22	3	11 36	○	sets.	neck	10 51
2	Wed.	4 58 8	14 4	5 24	3	eve. 35	1	8 7	neck	11 50
3	Thurs.	4 56 8	14 8	5 28	3	1 36	3	9 14	arms	ev. 51
4	Friday	4 55 8	14 10	5 30	3	2 39	2	10 20	arms	1 54
5	Satur	4 54 8	14 12	5 32	3	3 41	4	11 33	breas	2 56
6	*SUN.*	4 52 8	14 16	5 36	4	4 40	5	morn.	breas	3 55
7	Mon.	4 51 8	14 18	5 38	4	5 33	6	0 8	hear	4 48
8	Tues.	4 50 8	14 20	5 40	4	6 22	☽	0 44	heart	5 37
9	Wed.	4 48 8	14 24	5 44	4	7 6	8	1 12	belly	6 21
10	Thurs.	4 47 8	14 26	5 46	4	7 47	9	1 35	belly	7 2
11	Friday	4 46 8	14 28	5 48	4	8 27	10	1 59	belly	7 42
12	Satur.	4 44 8	14 32	5 52	4	9 6	11	2 17	reins	8 21
13	*SUN.*	4 43 8	14 34	5 54	4	9 45	12	2 34	reins	9 0
14	Mon.	4 42 8	14 36	5 56	4	10 26	13	3 2	reins	9 41
15	Tues.	4 40 8	14 40	6 0	4	11 10	14	3 34	secre	10 25
16	Wed.	4 39 8	14 42	6 2	4	11 57	●	rises.	secre	11 12
17	Thurs.	4 38 8	14 44	6 4	4	morn	16	8 29	thigh	morn
18	Friday	4 37 8	14 46	6 6	4	0 47	17	9 29	thigh	0 2
19	Satur.	4 36 8	14 48	6 8	4	1 40	18	10 19	knee.	0 55
20	*SUN.*	4 35 8	14 50	6 10	4	2 36	19	11 15	knee.	1 51
21	Mon.	4 34 8	14 52	6 12	4	3 31	20	morn	knee	2 46
22	Tues.	4 33 8	14 54	6 14	4	4 25	21	0 3	legs	3 40
23	Wed	4 32 8	14 56	6 16	4	5 17	22	0 46	legs	4 32
24	Thurs	4 31 8	14 58	6 18	4	6 7	☾	1 22	feet	5 22
25	Friday	4 30 8	15 0	6 20	3	6 55	24	1 52	feet	6 5
26	Satur.	4 30 8	15 0	6 20	3	7 43	25	2 16	head	6 58
27	*SUN.*	4 29 8	15 2	6 22	3	8 32	26	2 38	head	7 47
28	Mon.	4 29 8	15 2	6 22	3	9 23	27	3 1	neck	8 35
29	Tues.	4 28 8	15 4	6 24	3	10 18	28	3 22	neck	9 35
30	Wed.	4 28 8	15 4	6 24	3	11 17	29	3 50	arms	10 32
31	Thurs.	4 27 8	15 6	6 26	3	eve. 19	○	sets.	arms	11 34

D. M.	D. W.	*Aspects, Holidays, Weather, &c.*	7 *s set.*
1	3	St. Phil. & St. Jas.	eve. 5
2	4	[S.J.C. Port.	8 42
3	5	*Thick*	8 38
4	6	*weather.*	8 35
5	7	*Windy.*	8 31
6	G	2d Sun. aft. Easter	8 27
7	2	*Fine showers*	8 23
8	3	*of rain*	8 19
9	4	*with*	8 15
10	5	*thunder.*	8 11
11	6	*Beautiful*	8 6
12	7	*weather*	8 2
13	G	3d ☽ aft. ☉ ap.	rises.
14	2	C.C.C.P. Bangor.	morn.
15	3	S.J.C. Wiscasset.	4 30
16	4	*for the*	4 26
17	5	*season.*	4 22
18	6	*More*	4 18
19	7	*showers.*	4 15
20	G	4th S. aft. Easter.	4 11
21	2	*Very pleasant*	4 7
22	3	☿ sup. ☌ ☉ S.J.C.	4 3
23	4	[Augusta.	3 59
24	5	*except*	3 55
25	6	*rough*	3 51
26	7	*winds.*	3 47
27	G	5th S. aft. Easter.	3 43
28	2	☽ perigee.	3 39
29	3	*Showery with*	3 35
30	4	☿ sup. ☌ ☉ *thun-*	3 30
31	5	Ascension Day. *der*	3 28

FARMER'S CALENDAR.

May is a delightful month. Poets have sung it—husbandmen have enjoyed it in all ages. What is more enchanting than Spring, passed in a country village or hamlet! With what rich and brilliant descriptions teem the pages of Virgil and Thomson! Boys, you are all great singers and whistlers for *sartin;* so, learn the old Scotch tune—"Up in the morning early." It is charming: it has exhilerated royalty—Mary, consort of William third, admired it—a free peasantry cannot dislike it.—Only be careful not to *mistime* it. Have your spring grains all sown. Sow wheat and rye about the time of the new moon: it prevents smut. Treat your laboring beasts humanely in all points. Turn young cattle to browse. Cattle must have salt—the merchants have a large supply for you, at a small profit. They'll barter or trust—how kind they are! Plant beans, peas, potatoes, squashes, melons and cucumbers; though these last are pronounced poisonous by some sons of Galen, who advise their being well *seasoned*, and thrown to the swine. The sons of *Bug*, however, deride this grave opinion. Set early cabbages. Put spring calves to grass. Continue planting potatoes. Have a potatoe patch, with pumpkins, near your hog-pen. Indian corn now claims attention. Rinse clean, and bung tight, cider casks.

REMARKABLE EVENTS.

A. D. 1659 Asparagus, cauliflowers, artichokes, oranges, lemons, introduced into England, about this time.
1662 The Royal Society established, April 15.
1663 First Wire Mill erected in Eng. at Richmond, by a Dutchman.

☽ *First Quarter 7th day, 11h. 4m. morning.*
● Full Moon 15th day, 0h. 35m. evening.
☾ *Last Quarter 22d day, 4h. 50m. evening.*
○ New Moon 29th day, 11h. 10m. morning.

M. D.	W. D.	☉ *rises* & *sets.*	L. D. *H.* *M.*	D. *inc.* H.	M	☉ F.	☾ *South*	☽'s *age.*	☾ *rises* & *sets.*	☾'s *place*	*High water, Boston*
1	Frid.	4 27 8	15 6	6	26	3	1 22	1	9 14	breas.	ev. 37
2	Satur.	4 26 8	15 8	6	28	2	2 23	2	10 6	breas.	1 33
3	*SUN.*	4 26 8	15 8	6	28	2	3 20	3	10 52	heart	2 35
4	Mond.	4 25 8	15 10	6	30	2	4 11	4	11 33	heart	3 26
5	Tues.	4 25 8	15 10	6	30	2	4 58	5	11 58	heart	4 13
6	Wed.	4 24 8	15 12	6	32	2	5 41	6	morn.	belly	4 56
7	Thurs	4 23 8	15 14	6	34	2	6 22	☽	0 16	belly	5 37
8	Frid.	4 23 8	15 14	6	34	1	7 1	8	0 33	reins	6 16
9	Satur.	4 22 8	15 16	6	36	1	7 40	9	0 48	reins	6 55
10	*SUN.*	4 22 8	15 16	6	36	1	8 20	10	1 0	reins	7 35
11	Mond.	4 21 8	15 18	6	38	1	9 2	11	1 12	secr.	8 17
12	Tues.	4 21 8	15 18	6	38	1	9 48	12	1 32	secr.	9 3
13	Wed	4 21 8	15 18	6	38	½	10 37	13	2 0	thigh	9 52
14	Thurs	4 20 8	15 20	6	40	0	11 30	14	2 49	thigh	10 45
15	Frid	4 20 8	15 20	6	40	S	morn.	●	rises.	thigh	11 40
16	Satur.	4 20 8	15 20	6	40	0	0 25	16	9 9	knees	morn.
17	*SUN.*	4 20 8	15 20	6	40	½	1 21	17	9 43	knees	0 36
18	Mond.	4 20 8	15 20	6	40	1	2 16	18	10 11	legs	1 31
19	Tues.	4 20 8	15 20	6	40	1	3 9	19	10 34	legs	2 24
20	Wed.	4 20 8	15 20	6	40	1	4 0	20	11 10	feet	3 15
21	Thurs	4 20 8	15 20	D.	dec	1	4 48	21	11 51	feet	4 3
22	Frid.	4 20 8	15 20	0	0	1	5 35	☾	morn.	head	4 50
23	Satur.	4 20 8	15 20	0	0	2	6 23	23	0 23	head	5 38
24	*SUN*	4 20 8	15 20	0	0	2	7 12	24	0 56	neck	6 27
25	Mond.	4 20 8	15 20	0	0	2	8 3	25	1 31	neck	7 16
26	Tues.	4 20 8	15 20	0	0	2	8 59	26	2 14	neck	8 14
27	Wed.	4 20 8	15 20	0	0	3	9 58	27	3 0	arms	9 13
28	Thurs	4 21 8	15 18	0	2	3	11 0	28	3 48	arms	10 15
29	Frid.	4 21 8	15 18	0	2	3	eve. 1	○	sets.	breas.	11 16
30	Satur.	4 21 8	15 18	0	2	3	1 0	1	8 40	breas.	ev. 15

D. M.	D. W.	*Aspects, Holidays, Weather, &c.*	7*s *rise.*	FARMER'S CALENDAR.
1	6	☿ ☌ ♀ *Very fine*	3 26	Boys! Jim, Tom, Bob! what, not
2	7	*weather*	3 21	got that *tune* yet! Up! up! I say.
3	G	Sund. aft. Ascen.	3 17	There's neighbor Put-to and all his
4	2	*for the*	3 12	folks, wife, girls, and boys, hard at it,
5	3	*season.*	3 8	driving all a-fore 'em; milking----
6	4	*Thunder*	3 4	churning----putting cheese in press,
7	5	*with signs*	3 0	and hoeing, like all possessed. Get
8	6	*of rain.*	2 55	up. Don't you hear. I'll tell neigh-
9	7	☽apo. *Good*	2 50	bor's girls; and if they don't send
10	G	Whitsunday	2 46	you packing with a flea in your ear,
11	2	Whit Mond.	2 41	and the *mitten* in your pocket, the
12	3	S. J. C. Castine,	2 36	next night you go sideling round
13	4	[C.C.C.P. Paris	2 32	'em, I hopes they'll never get stirring
14	5	*weather for*	2 28	husbands in all their born days, but
15	6	*vegetation.*	2 26	be old maids till they becomes living
16	7	*Drying winds*	2 20	*mummies.* Who ever *seed* he like of
17	G	Trinity Sund. *and*	2 16	it. Woman, get up----will ye? I
18	2	*signs of rain.*	2 12	han't another drop of patience left.
19	3	♃ ☊ ♄ S.J.C. Machias, [C.S. Paris, C.	2 8	You lazy fellers, if you a'n't down in
20	4	[C. C. P. Portland.	2 3	a jiffey, I'll come up and douse a
21	5	*Easterly winds*	1 59	whole pail of water on ye!" "Neigh-
22	6	♅ *8* ☉ *which de-*	1 55	bor Misdo, I pity you," said old
23	7	*note a long storm.*	1 51	Well-manage, who just then came
24	G	1st S. af. Tr. ☽pe.	1 47	along; "but you know I always told
25	2	[St. John Baptist.	1 43	ye, ye didn't begin in season with
26	3	[C.C.C.P. Norrig.	1 39	your lads. Now ye'll believe me."
27	4	*Fine weather*	1 34	House-wives, be all alive in your
28	5	*again,*	1 30	dairies. Complete your planting,
29	6	*but cool*	1 26	friends. Look to your fences anew.
30	7	*nights.*	1 22	Weed whatever needs it. Search
				vines twice or thrice a day. Allow
				not too many boys to labor together,
				without an overseer; they are apt to
				loiter. Hoe cabbages at early hours.
				Set them in mid-day, first laying the
				tops in very cold water for an hour.
				Sow winter sauce.

REMARKABLE EVENTS.

A. D. 1624 Cape Ann settled.
1627 The Swedes and Fins settled Delaware, in which, however, the Dutch had a temporary settlement, as early as 1623.
1628 Salem settled by Gov. Endicot.

☽ *First Quarter 7th day, 4h. 8m. morning.*
● Full Moon 14th day, 11h. 39m. evening.
☾ *Last Quarter 21st day, 9h. 14m. evening.*
○ New Moon 28th day, 9h. 32m. evening.

D. M.	W. D.	☉ rises & sets.	L. D. H. M.	D. dec. H. M.	☉ S.	☾ South.	☾'s age.	☾ ris. & set.	☾'s place	High water, Boston.
1	*SUN*	4 22 8	15 16	0 4	3	1 55	2	9 19	hear.	1 10
2	Mon.	4 22 8	15 16	0 4	4	2 44	3	9 48	hear.	1 59
3	Tues.	4 23 8	15 14	0 6	4	3 29	4	10 2	belly	2 44
4	Wed.	4 23 8	15 14	0 6	4	4 11	5	10 28	belly	3 26
5	Thurs	4 24 8	15 12	0 8	4	4 51	6	10 52	belly	4 6
6	Frid.	4 24 8	15 12	0 8	4	5 30	7	11 10	reins	4 45
7	Satur.	4 25 8	15 10	0 10	4	6 10	☽	11 30	reins	5 25
8	*SUN.*	4 25 8	15 10	0 10	5	6 52	9	11 50	secr.	6 7
9	Mon.	4 26 8	15 8	0 12	5	7 36	10	morn.	secr.	6 51
10	Tues.	4 26 8	15 8	0 12	5	8 23	11	0 4	secr.	7 38
11	Wed.	4 27 8	15 6	0 14	5	9 15	12	0 45	thig.	8 30
12	Thurs	4 28 8	15 4	0 16	5	10 9	13	1 28	thig.	9 24
13	Frid.	4 28 8	15 4	0 16	5	11 6	14	2 20	knee	10 21
14	Satur	4 29 8	15 2	0 18	5	morn.	●	rises.	knee	11 17
15	*SUN*	4 29 8	15 2	0 18	5	0 2	16	8 10	legs	morn.
16	Mon.	4 30 8	15 0	0 20	6	0 58	17	8 50	legs	0 13
17	Tues.	4 31 8	14 58	0 22	6	1 50	18	9 16	feet	1 5
18	Wed.	4 32 8	14 56	0 24	6	2 40	19	9 40	feet	1 55
19	Thurs	4 33 8	14 54	0 26	6	3 29	20	10 3	feet	2 44
20	Frid.	4 34 8	14 52	0 28	6	4 16	21	10 35	head	3 31
21	Satur.	4 35 8	14 50	0 30	6	5 5	☾	11 3	head	4 20
22	*SUN.*	4 36 8	14 48	0 32	6	5 55	23	11 37	neck	5 10
23	Mon.	4 36 8	14 48	0 32	6	6 49	24	morn.	neck	6 4
24	Tues.	4 37 8	14 46	0 34	6	7 46	25	0 2	arms	7 1
25	Wed.	4 38 8	14 44	0 36	6	8 46	26	0 54	arms	8 1
26	Thurs	4 39 8	14 42	0 38	6	9 46	27	1 54	brea.	9 1
27	Frid.	4 40 8	14 40	0 40	6	10 45	28	2 52	brea.	10 0
28	Satur.	4 41 8	14 38	0 42	6	11 41	○	sets.	hear.	10 56
29	*SUN.*	4 42 8	14 36	0 44	6	eve. 33	1	7 45	hear.	11 48
30	Mon.	4 43 8	14 34	0 46	6	1 20	2	8 8	hear	ev. 35
31	Tues.	4 44 8	14 32	0 48	6	2 4	3	9 36	belly	1 19

M.	W.	D.	Aspects, Holidays, Weather, &c.	7 *s rise.
1	G		2d Sun. aft. Trin.	1 18
2	2		*Unsettled*	1 13
3	3		*weather.*	1 9
4	4		☿ Gr. elon. In.	1 5
5	5		[DEPEN. dec. 1776.	1 1
6	6		*Very fine*	0 57
7	7		☽ apogee *again*	0 53
8	G		3d Sun. aft. Trin.	0 49
9	2		*for some days.*	0 45
10	3		C.C.C.P. Castine.	0 41
11	4		*Some*	0 37
12	5		*showers*	0 33
13	6		*but good*	0 29
14	7		*for vegetation.*	0 25
15	G		4th Sun. aft. Trin.	0 20
16	2		*Good*	0 17
17	3		*hay making*	0 13
18	4		*weath-*	0 9
19	5		☉ □ ♄ *er.*	0 5
20	6		Margaret.	even.
21	7		☽ per. ☉ □ ♃	11 57
22	G		5th Sun. aft. Trin.	11 53
23	2		[Magdalen.	11 49
24	3		*More*	11 45
25	4		St. James. *showers*	11 41
26	5		St. Anne. *Fine*	11 37
27	6		*weather*	11 33
28	7		*to the end*	11 29
29	G		6th Sun. aft. Trin.	11 25
30	2		*of the*	11 21
31	3		*month.*	11 17

FARMER'S CALENDAR.

"So, *you've* run into this growing habit of buying a good deal of haying rum, I see, neighbor Love-it." "O no, frind Hit-'em, I gets but little—'Nearer, boy, don't suck that junk bottle so long—the boys says they can't nor won't do without it—Timmy, child, my gracious! how you're heated; take that bottle from Ned—he's strangling this minute, and drink a very leetle; mind, only a leetle, dear—and I don't blame 'em so much—there, there, Tim, stop—for I think a little will do 'em good when they're working their hearts out." "So do I, neighbor—the *littler* the better. Better have a half a dozen littles of beer, sweetened water, milk and water, though, as our grand-dads did, than *half* a little of rum." "Well, well, I shan't dispute ye, Mr. Hit-'em; but I says as the old woman did—every one to his liking." Cut your grass in season. Get it in warm. Take care of gardens. Salt! salt! cry the cattle. Sow your fall peas. Eye your bees. Hoe cabbages before the dew is off. Hill your corn as haying permits. Attend to currants. Reap early sown winter grain. Give it a day or two's sunning before carting. Destroy the weeds, the Amorites and Hittites that dwell in the midst of you. Give them no quarter. As seeds ripen, gather them. Cut your herbs in bloom. Dress your corn-hills with ashes or plaster. The best plan is, to finish hilling before haying begins.

REMARKABLE EVENTS.

A. D. 1666 French Academy of Sciences instituted.
1667 Manufactory of tapestry set up in France.
1670 India muslins began to be used in England.
1676 Calicoes began to be printed in England.
1677 The micrometer invented by Kircher.

☽ *First Quarter 5th day, 9h. 30m. evening.*
● Full Moon, 13th day. 9h. 28m. morning.
☾ *Last Quarter 20th day, 2h. 9m. morning.*
○ New Moon 27th day, 10h. 27m. morning.

M. D.	W. D.	☉ris. ☉sets H. M.	L. D. H. M.	D. de. H. M.	☉ S.	☾ South.	☾'s age.	☾ris. ☾sets	☾'s place	High water, Boston.
1	Wed.	4 46 8	14 28	0 52	6	2 45	4	8 53	belly	2 0
2	Thur.	4 47 8	14 26	0 54	6	3 25	5	9 14	reins	2 40
3	Friday	4 49 8	14 22	0 58	6	4 4	6	9 35	reins	3 19
4	Satur.	4 50 8	14 20	1 0	6	4 45	7	10 0	secr.	4 0
5	*SUN.*	4 51 8	14 18	1 2	6	5 28	☽	10 16	secr.	4 43
6	Mond.	4 52 8	14 16	1 4	6	6 14	9	10 45	secr.	5 29
7	Tues.	4 53 8	14 14	1 6	5	7 3	10	11 19	thig.	6 18
8	Wed.	4 55 8	14 10	1 10	5	7 56	11	morn.	thig.	7 11
9	Thur.	4 56 8	14 8	1 12	5	8 52	12	0 6	knee	8 7
10	Friday	4 58 8	14 4	1 16	5	9 49	13	0 54	knee	9 4
11	Satur.	4 59 8	14 2	1 18	5	10 46	14	2 10	knee	10 1
12	*SUN.*	5 0 7	14 0	1 20	5	11 41	15	3 26	legs	10 56
13	Mond.	5 2 7	13 56	1 24	5	morn.	●	rises.	legs	11 48
14	Tues.	5 3 7	13 54	1 26	4	0 33	17	7 33	feet	morn.
15	Wed.	5 4 7	13 52	1 28	4	1 24	18	7 54	feet	0 39
16	Thur.	5 6 7	13 48	1 32	4	2 13	19	8 24	head	1 28
17	Friday	5 7 7	13 46	1 34	4	3 3	20	8 56	head	2 18
18	Satur.	5 8 7	13 44	1 36	4	3 54	21	9 39	neck	3 9
19	*SUN.*	5 10 7	13 40	1 40	3	4 47	22	10 9	neck	4 2
20	Mond.	5 11 7	13 38	1 42	3	5 44	☾	11 0	arms	4 59
21	Tues.	5 12 7	13 36	1 44	3	6 43	24	11 46	arms	5 58
22	Wed.	5 14 7	13 32	1 48	3	7 43	25	morn.	brea.	6 58
23	Thur.	5 15 7	13 30	1 50	2	8 42	26	0 56	brea.	7 57
24	Friday	5 16 7	13 28	1 52	2	9 39	27	1 57	hear.	8 54
25	Satur.	5 18 7	13 24	1 56	2	10 31	28	3 4	hear.	9 46
26	*SUN.*	5 19 7	13 22	1 58	2	11 19	29	4 23	hear.	10 34
27	Mond.	5 20 7	13 20	2 0	1	eve. 4	○	sets.	belly	11 19
28	Tues.	5 22 7	13 16	2 4	1	0 46	1	7 2	belly	eve. 1
29	Wed.	5 23 7	13 14	2 6	1	1 27	2	7 28	reins	0 42
30	Thur.	5 25 7	13 10	2 10	1	2 7	3	7 48	reins	1 22
31	Friday	5 26 7	13 8	2 12	0	2 47	4	8 0	reins	2 2

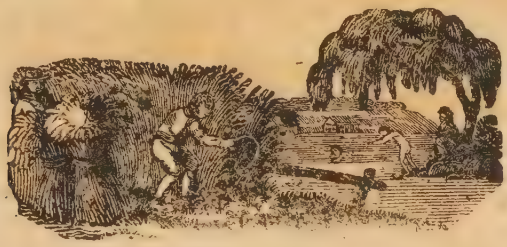
D. M.	D. W.	*Aspects, Holidays, Weather, &c.*	7 ☀ *s rise.*	FARMER'S CALENDAR.
1	4	Lammas Day.	11 13	Collect all the muck you can procure. Call the Boys early. But let the magic of your voice exceed that of Owen Glendower's: he could *call* spirits from the vasty deep—unluckily, they would not come at his bidding. Let it not be so with your boys. Be at it betimes, my lads. Secure winter grain. Pull and stack flax. Inoculate trees. Sprinkle lousy cabbages with tobacco-infused water. Put flax into secure shelter. If you fallow flax ground, it will produce good spring wheat. Mow bushes, do it twice a year. If you have hemp, attend to it. Drain marshes. Attend to cabbages. Early planted potatoes demand your care; white and yellow are first ripe. Before the vine is wholly dead, haul them out of the hills with a three-tined hook-fork. They will adhere to the vine, and by one stroke of the fork the hill will be nearly cleared. As soon as dry, gather and house them. The hog-stye is your best market for them. Turn cattle to mowing grounds, if you take no second crop. Gather seeds nearly ripe and baulk the birds. Break up weak lands, intended for next year's sowing. Sow winter wheat and rye. Cut cornstalks. Gather cucumbers for pickles. Give working cattle and sheep salt in the evening. Gather your potatoe vines, coarse hay, and stout stubble, and fill your hog-pens. Cart in turf and other rich earths, and cover the vegetables in your hog-pens.
2	5	☿ inf. 6 *Look*	11 10	
3	6	☽ apo. C.S. Agus.	11 7	
4	7	*out for*	11 3	
5	G	7th Sun. aft. Trin.	10 59	
6	2	Transfiguration.	10 55	
7	3	*rain.*	10 51	
8	4	*Growing weather*	10 47	
9	5	*More showers*	10 43	
10	6	St. Lawrence.	10 39	
11	7	*attended with*	10 35	
12	G	8th Sun. aft. Trin.	10 31	
13	2	C.C.C.P. Augusta	10 27	
14	3	*thunder and*	10 23	
15	4	Assumption.	10 19	
16	5	*lightning.*	10 16	
17	6	*Fine weather*	10 12	
18	7	☽ perigee. *for*	10 8	
19	G	9th Sun. aft. Trin.	10 4	
20	2	*corn*	10 0	
21	3	*and*	9 56	
22	4	*potatoes.*	9 52	
23	5	*Sultry.*	9 48	
24	6	St. Bartholomew,	9 44	
25	7	☽ 6 ☿ *Look*	9 40	
26	G	10th S. aft. Trin.	9 37	
27	2	C.C.C P. Tops.	9 34	
28	3	St. Agust. S.J.C.	9 30	
29	4	*out* [Alfred	9 27	
30	5	C.S. Tops. *for a*	9 24	
31	6	☽ apo. *storm.*	9 20	

REMARKABLE EVENTS.

A. D. 1631 The council of Plymouth granted lands to settlers on Pemaquid, Feb. 29. Same year, March 19, patent of Connecticut from the Earl of Warwick. Also, first vessel built in Massachusetts called the *Blessing of the Bay*, launched July 4.

☽ *First Quarter 4th day, 2h. 27m. evening.*
● Full Moon 11th day, 6h. 41m. evening.
☾ *Last Quarter 18th day, 9h. 9m. morning.*
○ New Moon 26th day, 2h. 26m. morning.

D. M.	W. D.	☉ rises ☽ sets.	L. D. H. M.	D. d. H. M.	☉ ☾	☾ South.	☾'s age.	☾ ris. ☽ set.	☾'s place.	High water, Boston.
1	Satur.	5 27 7	13 6	2 14	F.	3 29	5	8 21	secret	2 44
2	*SUN.*	5 28 7	13 4	2 16½		4 14	6	8 48	secret	3 29
3	Mond.	5 29 7	13 2	2 18 1		5 2	7	9 20	thighs	4 17
4	Tues.	5 30 7	13 0	2 20 1		5 52	☽	10 1	thighs	5 7
5	Wed.	5 32 7	12 56	2 24 1		6 46	9	10 54	thighs	6 1
6	Thur.	5 34 7	12 52	2 28 2		7 42	10	11 52	knees	6 57
7	Friday	5 35 7	12 50	2 30 2		8 38	11	morn.	knees	7 53
8	Satur.	5 36 7	12 48	2 32 2		9 33	12	1 10	legs	8 48
9	*SUN.*	5 38 7	12 44	2 36 3		10 27	13	2 25	legs	9 42
10	Mond.	5 40 7	12 40	2 40 3		11 18	14	3 39	feet	10 33
11	Tues.	5 41 7	12 38	2 42 3		morn.	●	rises.	feet	11 24
12	Wed.	5 42 7	12 36	2 44 4		0 9	16	6 52	head	morn.
13	Thur.	5 44 7	12 32	2 48 4		1 0	17	7 11	head	0 15
14	Friday	5 46 7	12 28	2 52 4		1 52	18	7 43	neck	1 7
15	Satur.	5 47 7	12 26	2 54 5		2 47	19	8 20	neck	2 2
16	*SUN.*	5 49 7	12 22	2 58 5		3 44	20	9 5	arms	2 59
17	Mond.	5 50 7	12 20	3 0 6		4 45	21	9 51	arms	4 0
18	Tues.	5 52 7	12 16	3 4 6		5 46	☾	10 51	breast	5 1
19	Wed.	5 54 7	12 12	3 8 6		6 46	23	11 55	breast	6 1
20	Thur.	5 55 7	12 10	3 10 7		7 43	24	morn	breast	6 58
21	Friday	5 56 7	12 8	3 12 7		8 37	25	1 17	heart	7 52
22	Satur.	5 58 7	12 4	3 16 7		9 26	26	2 26	heart	8 41
23	*SUN.*	6 0 6	12 0	3 20 8		10 11	27	3 27	belly	9 26
24	Mond.	6 1 6	11 58	3 22 8		10 53	28	4 30	belly	10 5
25	Tues.	6 3 6	11 54	3 26 8		11 34	29	5 34	belly	10 49
26	Wed.	6 4 6	11 52	3 28 9		ev. 14	○	sets.	reins	11 29
27	Thur.	6 6 6	11 48	3 32 9		0 54	1	6 10	reins	eve. 9
28	Friday	6 8 6	11 44	3 36 9		1 36	2	6 31	secret	0 51
29	Satur.	6 9 6	11 42	3 38 10		2 20	3	7 3	secret	1 35
30	*SUN.*	6 10 6	11 40	3 40 10		3 6	4	7 30	secret	2 21



M. D.	W. D.	*Aspects, Holidays. Weather, &c.*	7 ☀s *rises.*	
1	7	Giles *Fine*	9	17
2	G	11th Sun. aft. Trin.	9	14
3	2	C S. Alfred, Ma-	9	10
4	3	[chias & Bangor.	9	6
5	4	*for some*	9	2
6	5	*days.*	8	59
7	6	*Dry and sultry.*	8	55
8	7	Nat. B. V. Mary.	8	51
9	G	12th S. aft. Trin.	8	48
10	2	C.C.C.P. Alfred.	8	44
11	3	S.J.C. Paris, C.S.	8	40
12	4	[Port. & Norridg.	8	37
13	5	[☿ sup. ♂ *Thun-*	8	33
14	6	Holy Cross. *der*	8	29
15	7	☽per. *showers.*	8	26
16	G	13th S. aft. Trin.	8	23
17	2	Lam. C.C.C.P. Bang.	8	20
18	3	S.J.C. Augusta.	8	16
19	4	*Cool nights.*	8	12
20	5	*Dry and warm*	8	8
21	6	St Matth. *weather*	8	5
22	7	☉ □ ♅ *Now look*	8	1
23	G	14th S. aft. Trin.	7	57
24	2	*out for a*	7	53
25	3	*storm.*	7	49
26	4	St. Cyprian. *High*	7	45
27	5	☽apo. *winds and*	7	42
28	6	*wet for some*	7	39
29	7	St. Michael. *days.*	7	36
30	G	15th S. aft. Trin.	7	32

FARMER'S CALENDAR.

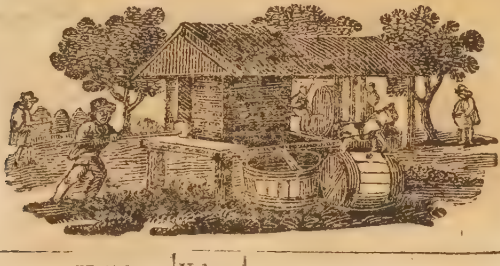
Here comes gaffer September, with his mild, sweet-humored, pleasure-giving, modest brown countenance, whom you have not beheld before this twelve month. Rejoice to see him. Give him a hearty welcome! He merits all the smiles, bustle, and preparation you can possibly produce for his reception. The sturdy old gentleman *never* visits you empty-handed; *rarely* without an overflowing cornucopia of his richest gifts. But his favors are not indiscriminately bestowed. They are meted out by the eye of discernment, and with the hand of caution. The guide of his decisions in their bestowment, is that declaration of his Master, (to whom he is but almoner,) which is recorded in the archieves of his kingdom—"For unto him that hath shall be given; but from him that hath not shall be taken away." "Sim, I thought I told ye to get one of Goodale's Almanacks. You surtinly mistook—this is one of the Clargyman's." "No it an't, father; but you know the biggest rogues of 'em all loves to make a preachment at times" "Well said, Sim; you're an arch dog—I didn't think 'twas in ye." Now top your stalks, if you have not done it. Bundle and stack them in a fine day; but make both small. Cut second crops English mowing. Let timothy stand for feed. Beat off flax-seed. Gather apples as they drop.

REMARKABLE EVENTS.

A. D. 1690 The glazing of stone-ware by salt cast into the kiln, introduced into England by two Germans.
1694 Greenwich Hospital for disabled seamen founded.
1695 Bank of Scotland established.

☽ *First Quarter 4th day, 6h. 21m. morning.*
● Full Moon 11th day, 3h. 46m. morning.
☾ *Last Quarter 17th day. 7h. 30m. evening.*
○ New Moon 25th day, 8h. 11m. evening.

D. M.	W. D.	☉ *ris.* ☌ *sets.*	*L. D.* H. M.	*D. de.* H. M.	☉ *F.*	☾ *South*	☾ *'s age*	☾ *ris.* ☌ *sets.*	☾ *'s place.*	*High water Bost.*
1	Mond.	6 12 6	11 36	3 44	10	3 55	5	8 9	thighs	3 10
2	Tues.	6 14 6	11 32	3 48	11	4 47	6	8 59	thighs	4 2
3	Wed.	6 15 6	11 30	3 50	11	5 41	7	9 4	knees	4 56
4	Thur.	6 17 6	11 26	3 54	11	6 35	☽	10 49	knees	5 50
5	Friday	6 18 6	11 24	3 56	12	7 29	9	11 57	legs	6 44
6	Satur.	6 20 6	11 20	4 0	12	8 22	10	morn.	legs	7 37
7	*SUN.*	6 21 6	11 18	4 2	12	9 13	11	1 26	legs	8 28
8	Mond.	6 23 6	11 14	4 6	12	10 3	12	2 38	feet	9 18
9	Tues.	6 24 6	11 12	4 8	13	10 54	13	3 53	feet	10 9
10	Wed.	6 26 6	11 8	4 12	13	11 46	14	5 14	head	11 1
11	Thur	6 28 6	11 4	4 16	13	morn.	●	rises.	head	11 55
12	Friday	6 29 6	11 2	4 18	13	0 40	16	6 25	neck	morn
13	Satur.	6 30 6	11 0	4 20	14	1 38	17	6 55	neck	0 53
14	*SUN.*	6 32 6	10 56	4 24	14	2 39	18	7 54	arms	1 54
15	Mond.	6 34 6	10 52	4 28	14	3 42	19	8 53	arms	2 57
16	Tues.	6 35 6	10 50	4 30	14	4 45	20	9 57	breast	4 0
17	Wed.	6 36 6	10 48	4 32	15	5 45	☾	10 57	breast	5 0
18	Thur.	6 38 6	10 44	4 36	15	6 41	22	11 58	heart	5 56
19	Friday	6 39 6	10 42	4 38	15	7 31	23	morn.	heart	6 46
20	Satur.	6 41 6	10 38	4 42	15	8 17	24	1 0	belly	7 32
21	*SUN.*	6 42 6	10 36	4 44	15	9 0	25	2 7	belly	8 15
22	Mond.	6 44 6	10 32	4 48	15	9 41	26	3 17	belly	8 56
23	Tues.	6 45 6	10 30	4 50	16	10 21	27	4 39	reins	9 36
24	Wed.	6 46 6	10 28	4 52	16	11 0	28	5 36	reins	10 15
25	Thur.	6 48 6	10 24	4 56	16	11 41	○	sets.	secret	10 56
26	Friday	6 49 6	10 22	4 58	16	ev. 24	1	5 4	secret	11 39
27	Satur.	6 51 6	10 18	5 2	16	1 9	2	5 36	secret	0 24
28	*SUN.*	6 52 6	10 16	5 4	16	1 57	3	6 13	thighs	1 12
29	Mond.	6 53 6	10 14	5 6	16	2 48	4	6 58	thighs	2 3
30	Tues.	6 55 6	10 10	5 10	16	3 40	5	7 48	knees	2 55
31	Wed.	6 56 6	10 8	5 12	16	4 33	6	8 45	knees	3 48



M.	D.	☉	Aspects, Holidays, Weather, &c.	Yd. rises.	h.	m.
1	2		Remig. *Pleasant*	10	58	
2	3		S.J.C. Bang. C. S.	10	54	
3	4		[& C.C.C.P. Paris.	10	50	
4	5		*again with*	10	46	
5	6		*frosty*	10	44	
6	7		*nights.*	10	40	
7	G		16th Sun. aft. Trin.	10	37	
8	2		*Flying clouds.*	10	33	
9	3		St. Dennis. S.J.C.	10	29	
10	4		*Raw* [Castine.	10	26	
11	5		*and chilly*	10	22	
12	6		☽ per. *winds.*	10	19	
13	7		*Pleasant*	10	15	
14	G		17th Sun. aft. Trin.	10	11	
15	2		*and agreeable*	10	7	
16	3		♄ ☌ ☉ S.J.C.	10	3	
17	4		*for* [Wiscasset.	9	59	
18	5		St. Luke. ♃ ☌ ☉	9	55	
19	6		☽ ☍ ♄ *some time,*	9	51	
20	7		*with*	9	47	
21	G		18th Sun. aft. Trin.	9	43	
22	2		*cool nights.*	9	39	
23	3			9	35	
24	4		*Warm*	9	32	
25	5		☽ apogee.	9	28	
26	6		*days.*	9	24	
27	7			9	21	
28	G		19th Sun. aft. Trin.	9	17	
29	2		[St. Simon & Jude.	9	13	
30	3		*More*	9	9	
31	4		*rain.*	9	5	

FARMER'S CALENDAR.

Bestir yourselves: the days grow short, and business presses. There's no time for loitering. Finish potatoes. Begin corn. Look to your field-beans; pull and remove them to the borders of the field, if you intend to fallow there for wheat or rye. Don't let corn heat before 'tis husked. Low, wet garden-grounds throw up into ridges. Orchards claim steady care through the month. Gather winter apples by hand, put them into dry barrels as they are gathered, head them up, and keep them in the open air, in any safe place, till there's danger of freezing. Dig and house carrots and other roots, intended for feeding, except turnips and cabbages, which may stand to close field crops. Look to flax, and turn it when necessary. Take care of hemp or flax in the water. In dull weather keep the plough busy for summer fallows. Get out seeds, dry them well, and put them up, accessible to air, for next season. Draw flax and hemp from the water as soon as it will answer. Dry it, and bind and house it whenever it is fit. Watch corn in the lofts, and turn it often. Get your flax all in from rotting before next month. Finish making and marketing you cider. Place what you reserve for winter, at the north side of your buildings till winter frosts set in; then stow it in the cellar. Plough into one-bout ridges, and deep, next season's flax and hemp grounds.

REMARKABLE EVENTS.

A. D. 1639 Maine granted to Sir F. Georges, April 3. First printing press established at Cambridge, Mass. Jan. 14, of the same year, the original constitution of Connecticut was established, and subsisted till 1662.

1641 New-Hampshire united with Massachusetts, April 14.

☽ *First Quarter 2d day, 8h. 33m. evening.*
● Full Moon 9th day, 1h. 10m. evening.
☾ *Last Quarter 16th day, 9h 55m. morning.*
○ New Moon 24th day, 2h. 36m. evening.

D M.	W. D.	☉ ris. & sets.	L. H.	D M	D dec. H. M.	☉ F	☾ south	☽'s age.	☽ ris. & sets	☽'s place.	High water Bost.
1	Thur.	6 58 6	10	4	5 16	16	5 26	7	9 50	knees	4 41
2	Frid	6 59 6	10	2	5 18	16	6 17	☽	10 57	legs	5 32
3	Satur.	7 0 5	10	0	5 20	16	7 7	9	morn.	legs	6 22
4	*SUN.*	7 1 5	9	58	5 22	16	7 55	10	0 27	feet	7 10
5	Mon.	7 3 5	9	54	5 25	16	8 44	11	1 40	feet	7 59
6	Tues	7 5 5	9	50	5 30	16	9 33	12	2 56	head	8 48
7	Wed.	7 6 5	9	48	5 32	16	10 25	13	4 3	head	9 40
8	Thur.	7 7 5	9	46	5 34	16	11 20	14	5 25	neck	10 35
9	Frid.	7 8 5	9	44	5 36	16	morn.	●	rises.	neck	11 35
10	Satur.	7 9 5	9	42	5 38	16	0 20	16	5 43	arms	morn
11	*SUN.*	7 10 5	9	40	5 40	16	1 23	17	6 39	arms	0 38
12	Mon.	7 12 5	9	36	5 44	16	2 28	18	7 42	breast	1 43
13	Tues.	7 14 5	9	32	5 48	16	3 32	19	8 47	breast	2 47
14	Wed	7 16 5	9	28	5 52	15	4 31	20	9 57	heart	3 46
15	Thur	7 17 5	9	26	5 54	15	5 25	21	11 10	heart	4 40
16	Frid	7 18 5	9	24	5 56	15	6 14	☾	morn.	heart	5 29
17	Satur.	7 20 5	9	20	6 0	15	6 58	23	0 28	belly	6 13
18	*SUN.*	7 21 5	9	18	6 2	15	7 39	24	1 30	belly	6 54
19	Mon.	7 22 5	9	16	6 4	14	8 19	25	2 30	reins	7 34
20	Tues.	7 23 5	9	14	6 6	14	8 58	26	3 30	reins	8 13
21	Wed	7 24 5	9	12	6 8	14	9 38	27	4 30	reins	8 53
22	Thur	7 24 5	9	12	6 8	14	10 20	28	5 31	secr.	9 35
23	Frid.	7 25 5	9	10	6 10	13	11 4	29	6 32	secr.	10 19
24	Satur	7 26 5	9	8	6 12	13	11 51	○	sets.	thighs	11 6
25	*SUN.*	7 27 5	9	6	6 14	13	ev. 41	1	4 53	thighs	11 56
26	Mon.	7 28 5	9	4	6 16	13	1 33	2	5 37	thighs	ev. 48
27	Tues.	7 28 5	9	4	6 16	12	2 26	3	6 36	knees	1 41
28	Wed	7 29 5	9	2	6 18	12	3 18	4	7 43	knees	2 33
29	Thur.	7 30 5	9	0	6 20	11	4 9	5	8 46	legs	3 24
30	Frid.	7 31 5	8	58	6 22	11	4 57	6	9 49	legs	4 12

M. D.	W. D.	*Aspects, Holidays, Weather, &c.*	Yd. L. *rises.*	FARMER'S CALENDAR.
1	5	All Saints. *Pleas-*	9 0	Your carrots, potatoes, and other roots must now be all secured and housed; also Indian-corn and flax. Don't neglect your hemp. Is your cider made? Are your orchards clear? Is your ridge-ploughing for winter generally through? Then let your farm-yard first claim attention. Cart on to your mowing grounds all the manure collected in your barn-yard, *stercoraries* and hog-pens thro' the summer. Spread it in moist weather, or before a rain, as even as possible. Brush it down thoroughly with a light harrow, a thorn-bush, or whatever will answer the purpose. Complete unfinished labor of last month. Let your cattle, horses, and sheep, lightly crop your late feeding grounds, such as clover, timothy, or English mowing. Gather cabbages. Put celery into boxes. Collect mud, loam, marl, bogs, from ditches, ponds, and every possible source, and cart them into your barn-yards for the formation of manure, that all-important aid in the art of husbandry. Give swine plenty of brimstone. Set, plant, and secure fruit-trees. Horses and fatting cattle should be bled. Giving horses a little mustard and brimstone sometimes prevents bots' killing them. Plough up clean and deep, such stubble or sward grounds as you intend for Indian-corn next season.
2	6	All Souls. *ant*	8 56	
3	7	*again for*	8 52	
4	G	20th Sun. aft Trin.	8 48	
5	2	C.C.C.P. Norridg.	8 44	
6	3	*some days.*	8 40	
7	4	*Some rain.*	8 36	
8	5	*Chilly*	8 32	
9	6	☽ perigee. *winds.*	8 28	
10	7	*Pleasant,*	8 24	
11	G	21st Sun. aft. Trin.	8 20	
12	2	*but sharp*	8 16	
13	3	S.J.C. Port. *air.*	8 12	
14	4	*Snow.*	8 8	
15	5	*Changes*	8 4	
16	6	☽ ☌ ♄ *to*	8 0	
17	7	*milder,*	7 56	
18	G	22d Sun. aft. Trin.	7 52	
19	2	☉ ♊ ♄ *with signs*	7 48	
20	3	☉ inf. ☌ ☿ C.C.	7 44	
21	4	C.P. Port. & Cas.	7 40	
22	5	☽ apo. C.S. Cas.	7 36	
23	6	St. Clement.	7 30	
24	7	*of a storm.*	7 27	
25	G	23d Sun. aft Trin.	7 23	
26	2	*Mild and*	7 19	
27	3	*pleasant*	7 15	
28	4	*weather for*	7 10	
29	5	*the season.*	7 6	
30	6	St. Andrews.	7 2	

REMARKABLE EVENTS.

A. D. 1719 Lombe's silk-throwing machine containing 25,586 wheels erected at Derby in England. It takes up one-eighth of a mile; one water-wheel moves the rest; and in 24 hours it works 318,504,960 yards of silk thread.

☽ *First Quarter 2d day, 8h. 31m. morning.*
● Full Moon 8th day, 4h. 24m. evening.
☾ *Last Quarter 16th day, 4h. 9m. morning.*
○ New Moon 24th day, 8h. 26m. morning.
☽ *First Quarter 31st day, 6h. 11m. evening.*

D. M.	W. D.	☉ rises & sets.	L. D. H. M	D. de. H. M	☉ F.	☾ South	☽'s age.	☾ ris. & sets	☾'s place.	High water, Boston
1	Satur.	7 32 5 8	56	6 24	11	5 45	7	10 57	legs	5 0
2	SUN.	7 33 5 8	54	6 26	10	6 31	☽	morn.	feet	5 46
3	Mon.	7 33 5 8	54	6 26	10	7 17	9	0 35	head	6 32
4	Tues.	7 34 5 8	52	6 28	10	8 5	10	1 45	head	7 20
5	Wed.	7 34 5 8	52	6 28	9	8 57	11	2 52	head	8 12
6	Thur.	7 35 5 8	50	6 30	9	9 52	12	4 2	neck	9 7
7	Frid.	7 36 5 8	48	6 32	8	10 52	13	5 18	neck	10 7
8	Satur.	7 37 5 8	46	6 34	8	11 57	●	rises.	arms	11 12
9	SUN.	7 37 5 8	46	6 34	7	morn.	15	5 12	arms	morn.
10	Mon.	7 38 5 8	44	6 36	7	1 2	16	6 20	breast	0 17
11	Tues.	7 38 5 8	44	6 36	6	2 5	17	7 30	breast	1 20
12	Wed.	7 39 5 8	42	6 38	6	3 3	18	8 39	heart	2 18
13	Thur.	7 39 5 8	42	6 38	6	3 55	19	9 46	heart	3 10
14	Frid.	7 39 5 8	42	6 38	5	4 42	20	10 49	belly	3 57
15	Satur.	7 39 5 8	42	6 38	5	5 25	21	11 52	belly	4 40
16	SUN.	7 39 5 8	42	6 38	4	6 6	☾	morn.	reins	5 21
17	Mon.	7 40 5 8	40	6 40	4	6 45	23	1 13	reins	6 0
18	Tues.	7 40 5 8	40	6 40	3	7 25	24	2 10	reins	6 40
19	Wed.	7 40 5 8	40	6 40	3	8 6	25	3 12	secr.	7 21
20	Thur.	7 40 5 8	40	6 40	2	8 49	26	4 10	secr.	8 4
21	Frid.	7 40 5 8	40	D. in.	2	9 34	27	5 9	thighs	8 49
22	Satur.	7 40 5 8	40	0 0	1	10 23	28	6 6	thighs	9 48
23	SUN.	7 40 5 8	40	0 0	½	11 15	29	7 5	thighs	10 30
24	Mon.	7 40 5 8	40	0 0	S	eve. 8	○	sets.	knees	11 23
25	Tues.	7 40 5 8	40	0 0	½	1 1	1	5 20	knees	ev. 16
26	Wed.	7 40 5 8	40	0 0	1	1 53	2	6 50	legs	1 8
27	Thur.	7 39 5 8	42	0 2	1	2 43	3	8 0	legs	1 58
28	Frid.	7 39 5 8	42	0 2	2	3 30	4	9 20	legs	2 45
29	Satur.	7 39 5 8	42	0 2	2	4 16	5	10 15	feet	3 31
30	SUN.	7 39 5 8	42	0 2	3	5 2	6	11 4	feet	4 17
31	Mon.	7 39 5 8	42	0 2	3	5 48	7	morn.	head	5 3

M. D.	W. D.	Aspects, Holidays, Weather, &c.	Yd. L. South.
1	7	*Becomes*	morn.
2	G	ADVENT, *cooler*	0 58
3	2	*with*	0 54
4	3	*some snow.*	0 50
5	4	*Changes*	0 45
6	5	Nicholas. ☽per.	0 40
7	6	*to warmer,*	0 35
8	7	Conc. B. V. Mary.	0 30
9	G	2d Sun. in Advent.	0 26
10	2	C.C.C.P. Augus.	0 22
11	3	*with rain.*	0 18
12	4	*Chilly*	0 14
13	5	*winds,*	0 10
14	6	*but*	0 5
15	7	*pleasant.*	eve.
16	G	3d Sun. in Advent.	11 52
17	2	*Now*	11 47
18	3	*look*	11 44
19	4	☽apogee. *out*	11 40
20	5	*for*	11 36
21	6	St. Thomas. *a*	11 31
22	7	*snow*	11 26
23	G	4th Sun. in Adv.	11 21
24	2	*storm.*	11 16
25	3	CHRISTM. ☉ ♂ ♅	11 11
26	4	St. Stephen. *Fine*	11 7
27	5	St. John. *& agree-*	11 3
28	6	Innocents. ☽ ♂ ♀	10 59
29	7	*able weather for*	10 54
30	G	1st Sun. aft. Chr.	10 50
31	2	*Christmas.*	10 45

FARMERS' CALENDAR.

Your farming is now done, my friends, and I trust well done. Your houses, barns, and granaries, are overflowingly filled with the bounties of indulgent Nature; are bursting with the weight of blessings showered upon you, like manna and flesh from the skies, by a beneficent and tender Father, by whom all the operations of Nature are directed and controled. He it is who has, thus far through the year, and through your lives, preserved you in existence and health, caused the influences of the heavens, and the fertility of the earth, to unite for your benefit, and crowned your willing exertions with an abundant reward. Ponder on his protection and goodness; and let reflection excite the most fervent gratitude, and send up your hearts to his throne, in a hymn of praise and thanksgiving. Manifest the genuine reality of your gratitude, by a generous distribution of your fulness amongst your needy, but meritorious brethren. Visit your barns often, and inspect your granaries and cellars. See that care, and frugality, and economy, pervade every corner of your possessions. Finish threshing, if not already done. Kill hogs for domestic use, and make bacon. Have your accounts in train for settlement. Send the boys and girls to school, furnished with suitable books and admonition.

TIDE TABLE

For all the most important places on the Coast of America.

Places.	H.	M.	*Places.*	H.	M.
Quebec,	—3	15	Hell Gate,	—1	45
Bell Isle, S.	—2	15	New-York,	—2	15
Chebucto Bay,	—3	15	Cape May & Henlopen,	—2	15
Halifax Harbor,	—3	15	Philadelphia,	+2	45
Cape Sable,	—3	15	Cape Charles,	—3	30
Fundy Bay,	—2	30	Oracock In.	—2	15
Passamaquoddy,	+	15	Cape Fear,	—3	15
Machias,	—	15	Cape Roman,	—3	15
Penobscot Bay,	—	30	Charleston Bar,	—4	00
Kennebec entrance,	—	30	Savannah,	—3	27
Nantucket,	+1	00	Amelia Island,	—2	45
Martha's Vineyard,	+1	00	Florida Keys,	—2	45
Narraganset Bay,	—3	15	Bermuda In.	—4	15

The hours and minutes, in the above table are to be added to or subtracted from the time of high water in Boston, (according to the sign + or —.) Example. *To find the time of high water at Quebec, May* 1, 1821.

The time of high water in Boston, by the Almanack, May 1, is 10h. 51m. morning. From this substract 3h. 15m. (the time set against Quebec, in the table,) and you have the time of high water at Quebec, 7h. 36m. morning.

The same day it is high water at Philadelphia, at 4h.36m. mor.

A TABLE

Shewing the number of days from any day in one month to the same day in any other month.

From	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Ap.	May	Jun.	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Jan.	365	31	59	90	120	151	181	212	243	273	304	334
Feb.	334	365	28	59	89	120	150	181	212	242	273	303
Mar.	306	337	365	31	61	92	122	153	184	214	245	275
Ap.	275	306	334	365	30	61	91	122	153	183	214	244
May	245	276	304	335	365	31	61	92	123	153	184	214
June	214	245	273	304	334	365	30	61	92	122	153	183
July	184	215	243	274	304	335	365	31	62	92	123	153
Aug.	153	184	212	243	273	304	334	365	31	61	92	122
Sep.	122	153	181	212	242	273	303	334	365	30	61	91
Oc.	92	123	151	182	212	243	273	304	335	365	31	61
Nov.	61	92	120	151	181	212	242	273	304	334	365	30
Dec.	31	62	90	121	151	182	212	243	274	304	335	365

Rate of Postage of every single Letter by Land.

30 Miles	6 Cents.	400 Miles,	18½ Cents.
80 do.	10 do.	over 400 do.	25 do.
150 do.	12½ do.		

No allowance is to be made for intermediate miles.

Double letters, to pay double those rates; triple letters, triple those rates; packets or letters composed of four or more pieces of paper or other articles weighing 1 oz. avoirdupois, quadruple those rates; and in that proportion for all greater weight. *Ship Letters*, 6 cents. *Newspapers*----not over 100 miles, 1 cent; over 100 miles, 1½ cents;----to any distance in the same State where printed, 1 cent. *Magazines* and *Pamphlets*—not over 50 miles, 1 cent; if over 50 and not 100 miles, 1½ cents----over 100 miles 2 cents.

COURTS.

SUPREME FEDERAL COURT.

At *Washington*, on the first Monday in February annually.

CIRCUIT COURTS.

When any of the days happen on Sunday the Court is holden on Monday.

FIRST CIRCUIT.

MAINE. At *Portland*, May 8th—at *Wiscasset*, October 8th.
N. HAMPSHIRE. At *Portsmouth*, May 1st—at *Exeter*, October 1st.
MASSACHUSETTS. At *Boston*, May 15th, and October 15th.
RHODE-ISLAND. At *Providense*, Novem'r. 15th—at *Newport*, June 15th.

SECOND CIRCUIT.

CONNECTICUT. At *New-Haven*, April 13th—At *Hartford*, Sept'r. 17th.
VERMONT. At *Windsor*, May 1st—at *Rutland*, October 3d.
NEW-YORK. At *New-York*, April 1st, and September 1st.

DISTRICT COURTS.

MAINE. At *Portland*, 1st Tuesday in June and 1st Tuesday in Decem.
At *Wiscasset*, last Tuesday in Feb'y. and 2d Tuesday in Sept'r.
N. HAMPSHIRE. At *Portsmouth*, 3d Tuesdays in March and September.
At *Exeter*, 3d Tuesdays in June and December.
MASSACHUSETTS. At *Boston*, 3d Tuesday in March, 4th Tuesday in June, 2d Tuesday in Septem'r. and 1st Tuesday in Decem'r.
RHODE-ISLAND. At *Newport*, 1st Mondays in February and August.
At *Providence*, 1st Mondays in May and November.
CONNECTICUT. At *New-Haven*, 3d Tuesdays in February and August.
At *Hartford*, 3d Tuesdays in May and November.
VERMONT. At *Windsor*, 1st Mondays in February and August.
At *Rutland*, 2d Mondays in May and November.

SUPREME JUDICIAL COURT OF MAINE.

YORK. At *York*, last Tuesday in April—at *Alfred*, 4th Tuesday in Aug.
CUMBERLAND. At *Portland*, 1st Tuesday in May, and 2d Tuesday in November.
LINCOLN. At *Wiscasset*, 3d Tuesday in May, and 3d Tuesday in Oct'r.
KENNEBEC. At *Augusta*, 4th Tuesday in May, and 3d Tuesday in Sept.
SOMERSET. At *Norridgewock*, 1st Tuesday in June.

HANCOCK. At *Castine*, 2d Tuesday in June, and 2d Tuesday in Oct'r.
WASHINGTON. At *Machias*, 3d Tuesday in June.
OXFORD. At *Paris*. 2d Tuesday in September.
PENOBSCOT. At *Bangor*, 1st Tuesday in October.

CIRCUIT COURT COMMON PLEAS OF MAINE.

YORK. At *York*, 3d Monday in April—at *Alfred*, 1st Monday in January and 2d in September.
CUMBERLAND. At *Portland*, 1st Tuesd. in March—3d in June and Nov.
LINCOLN. At *Warren*, 2d Monday in January—at *Wiscasset*, 4th Monday in April—at *Topsham*, 4th Monday in August.
KENNEBEC. At *Augusta*, 2d Mondays in April, August and December.
SOMERSET. At *Norridgewock*, 2d Monday in March—last in June, and 1st Monday in November.
HANCOCK. At *Castine*, 3d Tuesday in March, 2d in July, and 3d in Nov.
WASHINGTON. At *Machias*, 1st Tuesdays in March and September.
OXFORD. At *Paris*, 4th Tuesday in Feb.—2d in June, and 1st in Oct'r.
PENOBSCOT. At *Bangor*, 1st Monday in January—2d in May, and 3d in September.

COURTS OF SESSIONS OF MAINE.

YORK. At *York*, Tuesday next preceding the 3d Monday in April.
At *Alfred*, Tuesday next preceding the 2d Monday in Septem'r.
CUMBERLAND. At *Portland*, 4th Tuesday in March, and 2d in Sept'r.
LINCOLN. At *Wiscasset*, on Thursday succeeding 4th Mond. in April.
Warren, on Thursday succeeding 2d Monday in January.
Topsham, on Thursday succeeding 4th Mond. in August.
KENNEBEC. At *Augusta*, on last Tuesday in April, and 1st in August.
SOMERSET. At *Norridgewock*, on 2d Tuesdays of March and Sept'r.
HANCOCK. At *Castine*, on Thursday next succeeding the 3d Tuesday in March—on Thurs. next succeeding the 3d Tues. in Nov.
WASHINGTON. At *Machias*, on 1st Tuesdays in March and September.
OXFORD. At *Paris*, on 3d Tuesday in June, and 1st Tuesday in Oct'r.
PENOBSCOT. At *Bangor*, on 1st Tuesdays in March and September.

PROBATE COURTS.

YORK. At *York*, 2d Saturday in April—2d Monday in August—last Monday in November.
At *Kennebunk*, on the 4th Monday in Jan.—3d in March—2d in May and July, and 1st in October.
At *Alfred*, on the 1st Monday in Sept'r. and 4th in December.
At *Limerick*, 4th Mon. in August, and the 2d Tuesday in June.
At *Berwick*, 4th Monday in January.
CUMBERLAND. At *Portland*, on the 2d and 4th Wednesdays of every month.
At *Gorham*, 3d Thursday in May—at *Brunswick*, 1st Thursday in June.
At *N. Gloucester*, 3d Thurs. in July—at *Standish*, 3d Thursday in August.
At *Freeport*, 3d Thurs. in Sept.—at *North-Yarmouth*, 1st Thurs. in November.
LINCOLN. At *Topsham*, 4th Mond. in Aug. and 2d Saturday in March.
At *Bath*, 3d Wednesday in August and 2d Friday in March.
At *Wiscasset*, 1st Wednesday in Jan'y. and 2d Thurs. in March.
2d Wednesday in May, and 2d Saturday in September.
At *Thomaston*, 3d Monday in January, and 1st Saturday in June.

At *Warren*, 2d Tuesday in January, and 4th Friday in May.
At *Waldoboro'*, 3d Wednes. in January, and 4th Thurs in May.
At *New-Castle*, 3d Thurs. in January, and 4th Wednes. in May.

KENNEBEC. At *Augusta*, the 2d, 3d, and last Tuesdays in every month.
At *Waterville*, the 1st day of July—at *Vassalboro'*, 2d day of July.
At *Monmouth*, the 5th day of July—at *Winthrop*, 6th day of July.
At *Mt. Vernon*, the 12th day of July—at *Farmington*, 13th day of July. [July.
At *Chesterville*, the 14th day of July—at *Readfield*, 15th day of

SOMERSET. At *Norridgewock*, 1st Tuesdays in July, Nov. and March.
At *Starks*, 1st Mond. in Sept.—at *Industry*, 1st Tues. in Sept.
At *Anson*, 1st Wednesday in September—at *Canaan*, on the 1st Mondays in October, December, February, May and July.
At *Bloomfield*, 1st Mondays in Jan. March, June, Aug. and Nov.

HANCOCK. At *Castine*, 4th Tuesdays of each month but September.
At *Frankfort*, 4th Monday in June—at *Bluehill*, 2d Tuesday in October—at *Surry*, the day succeeding.

OXFORD. At *Fryeburgh*, last Mondays of every month but February.
Waterford, 4th Saturday in Feb. and 2d Saturday in June.
Buckfield, 2d Monday in June, and 1st Monday in October.
Paris, 4th Tuesday in Feb'y. 2d in June, and 1st in Oct.
Waterford, 4th Thursday in Sept.—at *Bethel*, 4th Friday in September.
Dixfield and *Livermore*, 5th Saturday in September.

WASHINGTON. At *Machias*, 2d Wednesdays in March, May, August, October, and November,
At *Columbia*, 2d Wednesday in June—at *Cherryfield*, next day.
At *Dennysville*, 2d Wednesday in September.

PENOBSCOT. At *Bangor*, 1st Mondays in every month.

AGRICULTURAL.

SOME Farmers complain that red clover, when sown for mowing upon their orchard grounds, causes the trees to wither and decay. This may be remedied by sowing plaster upon your clover; your orchards will flourish as well as upon English mowing; one bushel to the acre in the spring or fall, annually, will answer. It is of no consequence to inquire, why a crop so fertilizing as clover, should injure the orchard, nor why the plaster should prevent it; facts are stubborn things, and are, generally, all that are of importance in good farming. Others have found from experience that red clover may grow to advantage on orchard grounds, without injuring the trees, provided the clover is fed off before it blossoms; and thus fertilize their orchard grounds by feeding their clover. From this it appears, that the injury arises from the heads or blossoms of the clover; but the manner in which the blossoms produce this effect, is again inexplicable; and so in fact are all the operations of nature. One useful fact that shall enable the farmer to produce two spires of grass where only one had grown before, is of more real value, than a whole volume of nice philosophical disquisitions, upon the operations of nature, in producing this grass; the first may be done, but the latter may be written and read without arriving at the truth, or benefitting mankind.

PLOUGHING.

Every farmer, and even every farmer's boy, feels as if he knew how to hold and drive Plough, better than the man who writes books on the subject; all this may be true; he knows that he should never turn his furrow wider than the plough-share will cut clean; but always as much narrower, as the stiffness of the soil shall render necessary, to lay his furrows smooth and light, and free from clods; in all such cases of narrow furrows, the extra expense of ploughing, will be saved in the expense of harrowing, with this advantage to the crop, that, while the harrow pulverizes only the surface, the plough, when properly directed, renders the earth mellow to the whole depth of the furrow. This again involves the question, How deep is best? To this a particular reply is requisite, since it is one of the most important questions in field husbandry. When you turn in a stiff, or clover sward, for corn or potatoes, let your plough cut to the depth of 8 or 10 inches, if the substratum be not an impenetrable substance; you will thus lay the foundation for a deep soil for ever, in your after tillage. Your corn or potatoes, when planted, will lie below the dead earth raised from the bottoms of your furrows, and will strike their roots into the rich mould which you turned down from the surface. The sun, air, and rains, together with such manure as you may apply, either in the hills, or by way of top-dressings, about the hills, will all fertilize the dead earth so turned up, and render it food for plants. The frosts of the next winter will further improve this dead surface, and thus, by the next season, when commixed with the original mould, by a deep ploughing of the same depth, the whole will become a deep, rich, and fertile soil, and may ever afterwards be ploughed to the same depth for the culture of any crops. The same is true, in a degree, of stubble grounds, ploughed or ridged in, in the summer, after harvest; or of turnip ground fed by sheep, or of clover, or buck-wheat grounds, ploughed in as fertilizing crops; but when you plough your fallows for wheat, rye, oats, barley, or turnips, you will never succeed in deepening your soil below the natural mould, unless you have first begun as above; because these crops strike a shallow root, and will be left to feed on the dead earth which you have brought up to the surface. These are the outlines, or first principles of good ploughing, and the minute attention of every farmer, will soon discover the mode which shall be best adapted to the different soils and different crops, with this general principle, to deepen his soil at every ploughing, as far as the nature of the substratum, or under soil, and the safety of his crop will admit; and in this way, he may soon bring his farm into deep-tillage.

The depth of your soil being determined as before, plough flat, or ridge, directly according to the *nature* of your soil.

If your soil is naturally dry, plough flat, and as level as possible; this will give an equal diffusion of moisture throughout your field; but if your soil is moist, plough into wide ridges of 18 to 24 feet, and if it is a wet soil, let your ridges not exceed 6 to 12 feet. The object of ridge ploughing, is to improve the furrows between the ridges, as drains for the water; therefore multiply your drains, by narrowing your land, or ridges, according to the moisture of your soil; and contrarywise. This is the best, if not only method, of equalizing moist and wet lands.

In ploughing high hills, and steep declivities, it is generally practised to plough directly up and down, with a furrow both ways, (up and down;) but this is attended with two evils; 1st. it is very fatiguing to the team to carry a furrow up the hill; and 2d. it exposes the lands to be washed and gullied in the furrows, which is sometimes ruinous.

These evils may be remedied by carrying a furrow down the hill only,

and by inclining this furrow to the left hand, directly in proportion to the descent of the declivity—and suffering the team to ascend the hill without a furrow. This will lessen your day's work, not one half, but about one third, because your team will travel so much faster, both up and down the hill, when they carry but one furrow.—In this way, the steepest hills may be ploughed without a single furrow left open to the wash, except the last one, and the saving in the strength of the team, and in the value of the crop, which will arise from the extra goodness of the ploughing, will doubly compensate for the loss of time. In this way, the steepest hills on which cattle can travel, may be ploughed to advantage, by striking the furrows transversely, or in a direction inclined to the left hand, directly in proportion to the steepness of the declivity.

In this way, one third or one half the strength of team will perform the work.

Where the descent is gentle, and not exposed to wash, let your ridges range exactly with the descent, that the surplusage of moisture may pass off easy, and regular in the furrows.

If your business drives, and your land is light, you may fully compensate for the loss of time, by widening your furrow slice; your ploughshare will cut one fourth, one third, or even one half more, than in ploughing directly up and down, according to the steepness of the declivity, and the obliquity of your furrows.

All this, together with the general width of your furrow slice, must depend upon the judgment of the husbandman, directed by the quality of the soil. If the soil is hard and stiff, cut narrow; but if it is light and loose, cut your furrow slice as wide as the share will cut clean, and no further; all beyond this is cut and cover, which is bad ploughing.—Plough all your lands as much as possible when the dew is on, in the morning, especially sandy, or light loamy lands, (when ploughed in summer,) and even in moist weather, if the season is dry; but as a general rule, improve a dry time, both for your ploughing, hoeing, and for your seed-time; your crops will always repay your attention, some extraordinaries in your soil excepted, and the surface will derive most benefit from the harrow in dry weather.

BUTLER.

Gypsum or Plaster.

No one article of rural economy has proved so useful, and no one has excited so much speculation and inquiry, as Gypsum or Plaster of Paris. When it was first introduced, its immediate effects were so striking as to excite alarm; and it was soon pronounced a dangerous drainer of the soil, or present benefit, attended with an after evil; a manure that would make rich fathers, and poor sons; this alarm has in some measure subsided, (though not altogether,) and this most valuable enlivener of vegetation is now coming into general use.

The nice investigations of the learned Dr. Davy, have proved Gypsum to be the most natural food for plants, of all the manures in use; by showing by a chemical analysis, that Gypsum is the only substance taken into circulation in its pure state, and forming a component part of vegetable substances. This fact being proved, and disclosed by so high an authority, has led to further inquiry into the manner in which this is done.

Chemists reason thus:—Gypsum will not dissolve in less than five hundred times its weight of pure water; therefore it cannot enter the bodies of plants by solution; and again, it cannot be by solution, because this would destroy its being, and it would no longer be found in the plants in its pure state. One of the properties of plaster is, that it may be easily reduced to an impalpable powder, and thus taken up into the

circulation of plants—hence the general remarks, the finer the better, as a manure. Another of the properties of plaster is, that by a moderate heat, it readily passes into a state of calcination; becomes liquid, and boils like water. This is also a test of its quality—the best will most easily calcine; and in this state it imparts to the tongue the stythtic sensation of quick-lime. It is the opinion of some, that under this operation by the heat of the sun, Gypsum becomes an exciter of vegetation, passes into, and forms a component part of plants. Another property of Gypsum is, that by chemical analysis it is found to be composed of sulphur, oxygen and lime, as its most essential properties; these being the first principles, or most powerful exciters, or promoters of vegetation, give to this substance the first rank in the system of rural economy. All the experiments which have been made with this first of manures, unless upon a cold, dead, wet soil, have gone fully to prove, that Gypsum is not only the best, but the cheapest manure, and most to be depended on, for general use, of all the manures. *Ibid.*

Succession of Crops.

Hemp, carrots, onions, and buckwheat, may be cultivated successively upon the same grounds for many years; but clover, potatoes and Indian corn, oats, barley, wheat and rye, will not answer well for more than two years, without high manuring; and even then they do best under a change of crops; flax will not succeed well on the same ground oftener than once in seven years; therefore arrange your farm in such order as to have a regular succession of crops, once in 4 or 5, 6 or 7 years, according to the nature and circumstances of your farm. Whenever you sow flax, oats, or barley, sow clover as a fertilizing crop, or clover and timothy, or orchard grass, (which many prefer to timothy,) and stock down; if with clover only, for two years; but if with clover and timothy, or orchard grass, for four years; then turn in your clover for wheat, either with one, two, or three ploughings, according to the quality of the soil, or other circumstances, and sow one and a half bushels to the acre in the fall, or two in the spring, and dress with plaster.

When grass land has lain 4 years, turn in your sward by deep ploughing, (say 8 or 10 inches deep, if possible,) and plant corn or potatoes, with a good dressing of compost, or yard dung in each hill; this will subdue your sward for a second crop of corn, or potatoes, the next year; or any of the spring grains you may choose, without exhausting your farm, even without manure; but if you use the clover as a fertilizing crop, your lands will rise in their value under every succession, and increase your revenue. Buck-wheat may be one of your succession of crops, if ploughed in when in full bloom, before a wheat or rye crop; but before corn it will not answer. I have generally done best with buck-wheat, by selecting some particular piece of land, (unfit for the winter grains,) and devoting it to the culture of buck-wheat, successively, for many years.

To illustrate my ideas of the succession of crops, a little more clearly, take the following: viz.

1st Year, Barley, oats, flax, or spring wheat, or rye with clover, or clover and timothy, &c.
2d do. Clover, or clover and timothy, or orchard grass.
3d do. Do. do. do.
4th do. Wheat or rye upon the clover-sward, with 1, 2 or 3 ploughings, with clover again, with or without a potatoe fallow, &c. as at the first.
5th do. Corn, or potatoes upon the timothy-sward; then barley, oats, &c. as at the first.

6th do. Or corn, or potatoes again, or beans as fallows for wheat or rye; or for the spring crops, as at the first.

Under this management, every farmer can apportion his farm, so as to have an equal portion of each successive crop, and never exhaust his soil. *Ibid.*

Description of the Ruta Baga, or Swedish Lapland TURNIP.

The Leaf of every other sort of turnip is of a *yellowish* green; but the leaf of the Ruta Baga is of a *bluish* green, like the green of peas when of their full size, or like the green of a young and thrifty Yorkshire cabbage; hence it is called the *Cabbage Turnip*. The characteristics that most decidedly distinguish this root are these: the outside of the bulb of the Ruta Baga is of a greenish hue, mixed towards the top with a color bordering upon the red; and the inside, if they are true and pure, is of a *deep yellow*, nearly the color of gold.

MODE OF SAVING AND PRESERVING THE SEED.

The Ruta Baga is apt to degenerate, if the seed is not saved with care. In England, we select the fairest roots, and of the best form, for seed, rejecting all such as are of a whitish color, or greenish towards the neck, preferring such as are of a *reddish cast*. These, when selected, should be carefully preserved over the winter, and set in the month of March or April in a rich soil, remote from any roots of the Turnip or Cabbage kind, to preserve the seed pure and unmixed. Two or three roots, if they do well, will yield seed sufficient for an acre of land. Let the seed remain in the pods till the time of sowing.

TIME OF SOWING.

The time of sowing may be from the 25th of June to the 16th of July, as circumstances may be.—As a fine, rich, loose garden mould, of great depth, and having a porous substratum, is best for every thing that vegetates, except plants that live best in water, so it is best with Ruta Baga. I know of no soil in the United States, upon which this root may not be cultivated with the greatest facility, excepting a *pure sand* and a *stiff clay*, which are very rare in this country.

MANNER OF SOWING.

My Ploughman put the ground up in little ridges, having two furrows on each side of the ridge, so that each ridge consisted of four furrows, and the tops of the ridges were about four feet from each other; and as the ploughing was performed to a great depth, there was of course a very deep gutter between every two ridges.

I took care to have the manure placed so as to be under the middle of each ridge, that is to say, just beneath where my seed was to come, which was sown principally in this manner: a man went along by the side of each ridge, and put down two or three seeds in places of 10 or 12 inches distance from each other, just drawing a little earth over, and pressing it lightly upon the seed, in order to make it vegetate quickly, before the earth became too dry. In this method, 4 pounds of seed sowed 7 acres. Two men sowed the whole seven acres in 2 days.—Broad-cast sowing will, however, be generally preferred.

AFTER CULTURE.

When the plants were fairly up, we went with a small hoe, and took out all but one in every 10 or 12 inches, and thus left them to stand single. We next went with a hoe, and hoed the tops of the ridges about 6 inches wide on each side of the rows of plants, and then horse-hoed between the

rows with a common horse-plough, after the manner of tilling Indian-corn or potatoes; by first turning the earth from the plants, and next towards the plants, at the second hoeing. There is no ground lost in these wide intervals, for the lateral roots of the large turnip, as well as the Ruta Baga, will extend 6 feet from the bulb of the plant; and my crop of thirty-three tons, or thirteen hundred and twenty bushels to the acre, taking the whole field together, had the same intervals; and less than this, as was practised by my neighbors, always diminished the crop. Wide as my intervals were, the leaves of some of the plants would nearly meet across the rows, and I have had them frequently meet in England.

Now I think no farmer can discover in this process any thing more difficult, or more troublesome and expensive, than in the process absolutely necessary to the obtaining a good crop of Indian-corn; and yet I will venture to say, that in any land capable of bearing fifty bushels of Indian-corn upon an acre, more than one thousand bushels of Ruta Baga may, in the above described process, be obtained. COBBET.

These turnips will keep over to summer as fresh and sound as when dug in autumn; which renders them valuable both for the table, and for cows, hogs, and ewes.

Anderson's method of making Cider.

I should first tell you that my orchards are upon a clay soil, which I think conduces much to the goodness of my cider. I will be short in my practical account, making but few observations, and leave the curious to draw speculative reflections from it. I permit my fruit to remain on the trees until a great part falls by ripeness; then gently shaking the trees, take in the apples in dry weather, laying them in heaps of equal ripeness in a loft over my press. There they remain until they have perspired and that perspiration ceases. As soon as convenient afterwards, I grind my apples, and press out the juice; if it casts a pale color, I suffer the pulp to stand 12 or 24 hours, which will heighten the color of the juice. As soon as it is pressed, I pour it into vats, through a seive, (some filtrate through a hogshead of clean sand, after the manner of a leach, and place a large strainer, or sheet, or table-cloth over the hogshead, to strain out the pumice,) where it remains about two days, according to the state of the weather, and the nature of the apple, (the longest when frosty, or cool weather,) till a thick head, or scum, rises upon it. Then I draw off a little into a glass to see if it is fine, and as soon as I catch it so, I rack it off without delay into open vats, or into hogsheads. If the juice is racked into vessels larger at top than at bottom, and I rack it off as soon as fine, I need not take off the head, or scum, for it will not mix with the cider; but if the cask is straight, or I have neglected to draw off until the cider begins to become foul again, I find I do best to take off the head with a wooden skimmer, and then draw off as soon as possible. Whenever the brown head begins to open in the middle, or elsewhere, and a whiteness appears at the openings, I am certain it is time to begin to draw off; but I find from experience, that the surest token is to observe its state by what is drawn off in a glass, and this method should be closely attended to. I have drawn a glass of cider out of a vat at 8 o'clock, foul; another at 10, fine, almost candle bright, without any appearance of the head's opening, as above observed: at 11 it was growing foul fast, without high winds, or any extraordinary event that I could perceive, to occasion it. If then drawn off into open vessels, a fresh head may arise in 24 hours; then it may be racked into a close hogshead, or other receiver, where it will begin to ferment after a day or two, according to circumstances; I then permit it to ferment 3 or 4 days, (never exceeding a week,

for the hardest fruit,) then I fumigate a clean sweet hogshead, with matches of course cloth, diped in melted brimstone, and rack off my cider into the cask as quick as possible. If the fermentation still goes on, I give it one more racking in this way, and cover the bung with a tile, until I am sure the fermentation has ceased; I then bung close for the winter. Sometimes I have had the fermentations continue, and force me to 5, 6, 8, 10, or a dozen successive rackings, after I begin to fumigate, and yet the cider has proved good. Many other modes are practised with good success; but wherever this method is attended to, I will answer for its doing well.

CHEESE.

The too free use of cheese is not considered wholesome.---When new, it is very difficult of digestion; and when old, it becomes acid and hot. Shaved thin, and mixed with hot water, it will form a hard stony mass: it must, therefore, be dangerous to drink any hot or warm liquor immediately after eating cheese. Spirit of nitre, and the caustic alkaline ley, will dissolve it. It is a common opinion, but without solid foundation, that old cheese digests every thing, yet is left undigested itself. Cheese made from the milk of sheep, digests sooner than that from the milk of cows, but is less nourishing. Generally speaking, cheese is a kind of food fit only for the laborious. The largest cheese-farms in England, are in Cheshire and Denbighshire; and on some of these, 500 milch cows are kept. In the United States, the largest dairies are in New-England and New-York. Cheshire, Gloucester, and Stilton cheeses, have been the most admired of English production; and Parmezan, of the Italian. This latter is made entirely of sweet cow-milk; but, in some parts of France, it is imitated with ewe's milk, or with ewe's or goat's milk in a certain proportion to that of the cow. Stilton cheeses, which are exceedingly rich, are made either in square vats, or in nets, which latter appears of a somewhat pine-like form, and are inferior to the former. Cream cheeses, in Lincolnshire, are made by adding the cream of one meal's milk to milk that comes immediately from the cow. To color cheese, Spanish arnotta is previously added to the milk.

On the Maladies of Bees.

If you have many hives, and any one becomes sickly, remove it as soon as possible, that it may not infect the remainder. If you have few hives, you may attempt, first to investigate the disease, and next its cure. It is said, that the dysentery is one of the most common, as well as fatal diseases of the Bee; and that the mark of this disease is the excrement voided by the Bee at the entrance of the hives, in spots, like linseed, nearly black, and of an insupportable smell, and that this malady is contagious. The Bees, when afflicted with this disease, destroy each other by contaminating their wings with this excrement, and thus stop the organs of perspiration. The cause of this disease is by some ascribed to new honey, when eaten in winter; by some, to the deficiency of propolis, or bee-bread; and by others, to the flowers of the elm and lime, from which they extract their honey. These, and several other causes, have been named by various writers; but they do not appear to be agreed in any one general cause of the dysentery. Many remedies have been prescribed by various authors, for the dysentery; but, though its prevention may doubtless be effected, it is probably incurable. When hives are affected with it, the following remedy, applied in the early stages, is found to check it. Rule. To a quart of white wine, add a pint of honey, and two pounds of loaf

sugar; put the whole into a tin sauce-pan, and let it boil gently over a slow fire, skimming it at different times, until it is reduced to the consistency of a syrup. It may then be bottled and put into the cellar, and kept cool for use. Whenever it is used, it must be gently heated, until it partakes of the consistency of honey. An Italian author recommends fresh urine, placed on plates near the hives, for the use of the Bees. He also recommends white wine boiled with an equal quantity of loaf sugar, with an addition of cloves and nutmegs, as doing well. To give them a mixture of pounded pomegranate bark, honey, and sweet wine, will also, he thinks, conduce to the health of the Bee.

Mr. Duchet prescribes good old port wine, mixed with honey.

Mr. Wildman orders fine salt as a remedy, to be placed on the bee-stand, where they may eat it at pleasure.

A French writer recommends oatmeal in the dysentery.

Mr. Huish approves of all these remedies, and adds, great care should be taken to keep the hives as clean as possible during the prevalence of the dysentery amongst Bees.

He observes that the antenna, or horns of the Bee, are sometimes diseased, and turn yellow, attended with some swelling; but considers the disease as slight. He also notices that Bees sometimes have the vertigo, for which no remedy had been discovered; but this was never general in hives, and not very serious in its consequences in the swarms.

The abortive brood, although not an epidemical disorder, is still very injurious in its effects upon the Bees. Two causes produce this effect.—1. When the Bees have given the larva, or worm, improper food; 2. when the worm is placed in the cell with its tail towards the cell's mouth.—In this case, the young Bees, incapable of extrication, die and putrify. The Bees generally remedy the evils of this putrefaction, by removing the abortive brood; but should this accident take place in the winter, the infected combs may be cut out when the hives are examined in the spring. The tops of the cells, when sound, are convex and yellowish; when abortive, concave and blackish. BUTLER.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NAVAL EXPLOITS.

IN November, 1782, the ship St. Helena, commanded by John Stillwell, sailed with a fleet from Havana for Philadelphia. She mounted twenty guns between decks, ten of which, however, were wooden, and had under convoy about fifteen American vessels, which had previously been subjected to an embargo. The day they were permitted to leave the port, the St. Helena, in attempting to get under way, unfortunately met with a disaster opposite to the Moro Castle, which detained her till sunset. The fleet was beating backward and forward during the night, which was very dark, waiting for the convoy. The St. Helena passed and repassed a number of the vessels. In the mean time several guns were heard, supposed to be from some of the fleet. At length, about midnight, she was saluted by a broadside. It was a thing altogether unexpected, the men were much fatigued, no one seemed to know his station, and great confusion followed. However, some of their guns were soon got into operation, and the firing continued till daylight, when the antagonist was found to be his Britannick Majesty's brig Lively, commanded by Michael Stanhope, Esq. The St. Helena was also within reach of the guns of

the Jupiter, a ship of the line; of course her colors were lowered, and the men were taken on board of the Lively. In six days after the capture, it was discovered that the crew of the St. Helena was preparing to rise. All the men were then confined below; and were suffered to come up, through a narrow grating, only one at a time, the hatchway being continually barred, and guarded by a centinel. In six days after the close confinement, five of the Americans, Anthony Carner, John Prince, Seth Farrow, Lewis Russel, and Nathan Walker, concerted a plan for taking the brig. Accordingly about noon, Walker disarmed the centinel, took out the bar which fastened the hatchway, and the other four instantly rushed upon deck, fought in a most desperate manner, and in a few moments took the vessel!

The number of Americans on board the Lively, was forty-six. They immediately bore away for Havana, where they arrived in safety, and sold their prize for $22,000.

In November, 1779, the letter of marque, Freemason, sailed from Marblehead, bound to Martinico; she was commanded by Capt. Benj. Boden, and carried 6 guns and fifteen men. On their passage to that island, they were taken by a privateer sloop mounting fourteen or sixteen guns, from the city of New-York.

The Captain, second mate, and a boy, remained in the Freemason; but Mr. Robert Wormsted, the first mate, and the rest of the crew, were carried on board the privateer, treated in a very ungentlemanly manner, handcuffed, thrust into the hold, and at night the hatchway was closed. Here Wormsted found means to perform an exploit, which was long the subject of conversation and applause. His handcuffs were so large he could, with little exertion, get rid of them, and set the rest at liberty. He proposed rising upon the privateer the next day when the Captain should be about to take the sun. At first the attempt was thought to be too desperate, they being so few in number compared with the crew on board, and none seemed willing for the undertaking. Wormsted, however, was always sanguine in every enterprise, and fearless of danger. A year or two before this he had, assisted by one man and a boy, retaken a schooner in which he had sailed, and which was captured by the English, and carried her safely into Bilboa. If they would agree to his proposal, he engaged to be the first to spring upon deck, and knock down the Captain. They were instantly to follow and do their part in every direction. He told them they must succeed or die in the attempt. They at length all solemnly bound themselves with an oath to do their utmost. At twelve, the next day, opportunity was offered to put their courage to the test, and, in a few moments, the Captain and many others were laid sprawling upon deck. Their pistols were taken, and pointed to the enemy in the cabin, who surrendered without opposition. Mr. Wormsted then bare down upon the Freemason, and ordered her to strike her colors. Capt. Boden cried for joy, and his captors were as much chagrined, as astonished at this unexpected reverse of fortune. Mr. Wormsted as commander, had the English flag lowered, and the American hoisted. He ordered all the British officers and sailors to be handcuffed, and thrust into the hold, treating them, according to the law of retaliation, much as they had treated him and his countrymen the day before, appointed Capt. Boden prize master, and directed to steer for Gaudaloupe. In due time, they arrived safely at this island in triumph, and were received with uncommon testimonials of exultation. The prize master of the privateer with the crew was sent to prison, and, notwithstanding the savage manner in which Mr. Wormsted and his people had been used by them, he bought them a quantity of fish, a jar of oil, and furnished them with money to get such things

as they wanted. He sold the brig and privateer at auction, one of which he bought for his employers. His part of the prize money was eight hundred johannes. Having loaded his vessel, he set out for Massachusetts, and, on the second day after sailing, was unfortunately captured, and lost every thing, the frequent result of war.

Heroic Determination. A wonderful specimen of prowess was exhibited by the people at White's Station, on the 19th of October, 1793, which has hitherto escaped the notice of every historian. Capt. Jacob White and several families, had commenced a settlement at this place, which is on Mill Creek, about nine miles from the village of Cincinnatti, a year or two previous to the above date. At this time, it so happened that only four men capable of making a defence, were at home. This circumstance was, no doubt, ascertained by the Indian enemy. In the dusk of the evening, the dismal war-whoop was given. Several guns were fired which instantly killed Andrew Goble, and two children of Moses Pryer. This was the first intimation of the approach of the savage foe. In a moment, about sixty warriors of the Shawanese and Taway tribes, rushed into the enclosure and got possession of one half of the buildings in the settlement, all of which were near together. Capt. White, Moses Pryer, Stephen Flinn, and Samuel Dunn, had the presence of mind to make a noble and successful stand against the savage host. They soon killed seven with their rifles, and wounded four, which so alarmed the invaders, that they retreated with the utmost haste. Three of their slain they left upon the ground, and carried the rest off. The Taway chief, who was the first commander of his tribe in war, and a half king, or second in council, in time of peace, was killed by the heroic Capt. White. He was somewhat like the Anakims for altitude, measuring six feet and nine inches! While the rest of this little band acted well their part, all expecting to have fallen a prey to the ghastly tomahawk, or other weapons of the overwhelming force, Capt. White, who providentially had six or eight rifles loaded at the time of the onset, discharged them in rapid succession through the crevices of his log house, and with an aim, which was fatal to several of the savages besides their chief. While doing this wonderful execution with his rifles, he directed his little son to bring him a broad-axe, intending whenever the Indians attempted to force their way into his door, which he every moment expected, to do his utmost with this instrument of death, before he yielded up his life. A kind providence protected the valiant opposers of the terrible foe, and gave them a triumph when they had reason to think that they, their wives, their little ones, and the helpless aged inmates of their families, would shortly have been in the world of spirits. ALDEN.

Benevolence characteristic of Females I have always remarked, that Women, in all countries are civil and obliging, tender and humane, that they are ever inclined to be gay and cheerful, timorous and modest; and that they do not hesitate, like men, to perform a generous action. Not haughty, nor arrogant, nor supercilious, they are full of courtesy and fond of society: more liable in general, to err, than man, but in general, also, more virtuous, and performing more good actions than he. To a woman, whether civilized or savage, I never addressed myself in the language of decency and friendship, without receiving a decent and friendly answer; with man it has often been otherwise. In wandering over the barren plains of inhospitable Denmark, through honest Sweden and frozen Lapland, rude and churlish Finland, unprincipled Russia, and the wide-spread regions of the wandering Tartar; if hungry, thirsty, cold, wet, or sick, the women have ever been friendly to me, and uniform

ly so; and to add to this virtue, (so worthy the appellation of benevolence,) these actions have been performed in so free and so kind a manner, that if I was dry, I drank the sweetest draught, and if hungry, I ate the coarse morsel with a double relish. LEDYARD.

Self-command built on Self-denial, a cause of worldly success. A Scottish schoolmaster having undertaken to prove the advantages of a classical education to men in every sphere of life, instances the success of his countrymen as a proof of his assertion. The inference is denied by his opponent, who will not allow that this success is owing to their knowledge of Latin.

"To what is it then owing?

"To their superior temperance; superior patience under trying circumstances; superior fidelity to their trust; and unremitting *attention* to to their duty."

"And what can this possibly proceed from, (cries the schoolmaster exultingly,) but from their acquaintance with those illustrious characters of antiquity, whose godlike sentiments and conduct furnish such noble examples for imitation? What can produce impressions of temperance, patience, and content, superior to a Cincinnatus? What convey to a youthful mind lessons of true fortitude, magnanimity, and inflexible fidelity, more effectually than the uniform steadiness of those immortal men, who in the very *acme* of danger, and amidst the overwhelming crash of ruin and calamity, persevered in their duty to their country, and as often by mere dint of intrepidity, saved the Republic, when tottering on the very verge of destruction? No wonder our countrymen make so respectable a figure, when such examples as the Greek and Roman stories furnish, are held up to them in their youth, implanted in their tender minds, and in a manner incorporated with their very natures! Yes, depend upon it, sir, that the success of our countrymen is chiefly, if not wholly, owing to their early acquaintance with the Roman Classics."

"I am very sorry, (returns his adversary,) that I cannot pay the Romans so high a compliment. The success to which you allude, is certainly owing to a superior education, but not such as you recommend. It is the superior education, of *early restraint* opposed to *early indulgence;* of *rigid economy*, to *extravagance;* of habitual *temperance*, to habitual *pleasure;* of examples of prudence and religion, to folly, dissolateness, and vice. Early impressions have, indeed, a very powerful effect upon future conduct; habits long established have still a greater. It is, therefore, of infinite importance to future success, that our children be educated so as to enable them to encounter the inevitable vicissitudes of life with firmness and fortitude; and what is, perhaps, still more essential to human comfort, to *feel* the inconveniences annexed to an unfavorable change of situation as little as possible. He who wishes to leave his son an inheritance of felicity, ought studiously to lay up for him, as soon as he can, such a *stock of restraints and refusals*, as may, in due time, yield a seasonable and plenteous increase. Indulgence in the early part of life, is the sure source of future necessities; and an habitual gratification of what are called *the good things of this world*, the heaviest and most grievous tax that can possibly be laid on future tranquillity."

Bells. Bells are observed to be heard farther, placed on plains, than on hills; and still farther in valleys, than in plains; the reason of which will not be difficult to assign, if it be considered, that the higher the sonorous body is, the rarer is its medium; consequently, the less impulse it receives, and the less proper vehicle it is to convey it to a distance.

The invention of bells is by some attributed to the Egyptians. Be this as it may, it is certain that they were always used to announce the festivals in honor of Osiris. Among the Hebrews, the high priests, in grand ceremonies, wore a kind of tunic ornamented with small golden bells; and the prophet, Zechariah xiv. 20, speaks of bells hung to war-horses. At Athens the Priests of Proserpine and Cybele, used them during their sacrifices. Bells were also known among the Persians, the Greeks and the Romans.

It is said that Paulinus, Bishop of Nola, a city of Campania, in Italy, introduced bells into the church, about A. D. 400, to summon the people to divine worship, and to distinguish the canonical hours; but it it does not appear that large bells were used before the sixth century. In Britain, they were applied to church purposes before the conclusion of the 7th century; being introduced about the time when parish churches were first erected there. Those of France and England appear to have been furnished with several bells. In the time of Clothaire 2d, King of France, and in the year 610, the army of that prince was frightened from the seige of the city of Sens, by the ringing of the bells of St. Stephen's church. Bells were baptized about the beginning of the following century.

There are several bells of great magnitude and ponderosity in England, particularly Tom of Lincoln, weighing 9,894 lb. some say 11,200 lb.; Peter of Exeter, weighing 12,500 lb.; and Mighty Tom, of Christ church, Oxford, weighing 17,000 lb. George of Amboise, a bell in the steeple of the great church of Rouen, in the department of Lower Seine, France, weighs 36,000 lb. But the largest bell in the known world, is that in Moscow, Russia; its height 19 feet, its circumference at the bottom, 21 yards 11 inches; its greatest thickness 23 inches; and its weight 432,000 pounds. Dr. Clarke states its weight at 443,772 lb., and that it was never hung or removed from the place where it was cast. The largest bell in Moscow which is hung, and is tolled on important occasions, weighs more than 57 tons. The bell of St. Peter's in Rome, re-cast in 1785, weighs 18,667 lb. Another of 17,000 lb. is placed in a tower at Florence, and is 275 feet from the ground.

Condescension and Pride. A man shall sin against the whole decalogue, and in this world escape with more impunity, than the proud fellow that offends against no commandment, yet provokes you to detest him. I know not how to liken him to any thing alive, except it be to the melancholly mute recluse of the convent of La Trappe, who has no employment in life but to dig his own grave, no other society but to keep company with his own coffin. If I look for his resemblance amongst the irrationals, I should compare him to a poor disconsolate ass, whom nobody owns, and nobody befriends. The man who has a cudgel, bestows it on his back, and when he brays out his piteous lamentations, the dissonance of his tones provokes no compassion; they jar the ear, but never move the heart.

A certain Duke of Alva about a century ago was the most popular man in Spain: the people perfectly adored him.—He had a revolution in his power every day that he stept without his doors. The prime minister truckled to him; the king trembled at him. How he acquired this extraordinary degree of influence was a mystery, that seemed to puzzle all conjecture—not by his eloquence, or those powers of declamation which captivate a mob; the illustrious personage could not string three sentences together into common sense or uncommon nonsense; wit he had none, and virtue he by no means abounded in; few men in Spain were supposed

to be more unprincipled; if you conceived it was by his munificence and generosity, he could have told you no man bought his popularity so cheap, for when the secret came out, he confessed that the whole mystery consisted in his wearing out a few more hats in the year than others sacrificed, who did not take off theirs so often.

I knew a gentleman who was the very immediate contrast to this Spanish duke; he was a man of strict morality, who fulfilled the duties and observed the decorum of his profession in the most exemplary manner; in his meditative walk one summer morning he was greeted by a countryman with the customary salutation—"Good morning to you, Sir!—a fine day—a pleasant walk to you!"—"I don't know you," he replied, "why do you interrupt me with your familiarity? I did not speak to you; put your hat upon your head, and pass on!" "So I will," cried the fellow, "and never take it off again to such a proud puppy, whilst I have a head upon my shoulders."—There never was a hat stirred to that man from that day, and had he fallen into a ditch, I question if there would have been a hand stirred to have helped him out of it. CUMBERLAND.

Custom. Our opinion of meats and drinks, of garments and forms of salutation, are influenced much more by custom than by the eye, the ear or the taste. Custom prevails even over sense itself, and therefore no wonder if it prevail over reason too. What is it but *custom* that renders many of the mixtures of food and sauces elegant in our country, which would be awkward and nauseous to the inhabitants of China, and indeed were nauseous to us when we first tasted them? What but custom could make those salutations polite in Muscovy, which are ridiculous in France or England? These latter call themselves the politer nations, but it is they who judge thus of themselves; and that fancied politeness is oftentimes more owing to custom than reason. Why are the forms of our present garments counted beautiful, and those fashions of our ancestors the matter of scoff and contempt, which in their day were all decent and genteel? It is custom that forms our opinion of dress, and reconciles by degrees to those habits which at first seemed very odd and monstrous. It must be granted, there are some garments and habits which have a natural congruity, or incongruity, modesty or immodesty, decency or indecency, gaudery or gravity; though for the most part there is but little of reason in these affairs: But what little there is of reason or natural decency, custom triumphs over all. It is almost impossible to persuade a gay lady, that any thing can be decent which is out of the fashion: and it were well if fashion stretched its powers no farther than the business of drapery and the fair sex.

The methods of our education are governed by custom. It is custom, and not reason, that sends every boy to learn the Roman poets, and begin a little acquaintance with Greek, before he is bound an apprentice to a soap-boiler or leather seller. It is custom alone that teaches us Latin by the rules of a Latin grammar; a tedious and absurd method! And what is it but custom that has for past centuries confined the brightest geniuses, even of the highest rank, in the female world, to the business of the needle only, and secluded them most unmercifully from the pleasure of knowledge, and the divine improvements of reason? But we begin to break all these chains, and reason begins to dictate the education of youth. May the growing age be learned and wise!—WATTS.

A shorter way to Wealth than even a Lottery. The first husband of Madame du Trousset, M. de Kaust, together with several other persons of the first distinction in the court of the royal philosopher, Frederick the Great, of Prussia, different generals, and some other persons, all occupying distinguished places under government, met with a person who pre-

tended to have the power of forcing the devil to reveal the secret places where all the treasures were buried that had formerly disappeared in Germany. They formed an honorable association among themselves, for the purpose of obtaining the minutest information relative to so valuable a secret; the benefits and expenses of which they intended to share equally among them. They paid a large consideration for the supposed discovery, and promised, in addition, a part of the profits to the person of whom they obtained it, and who in this manner became their conductor. From this time there was no act of extravagance, the performance of which he did not impose upon them; all the mummeries that are to be found in the stories of the *sabbath* of witches, were practised by them with the greatest solemnity and mystery. They conjured and exorcised the devil in all sorts of ways, at all hours of the night, and in the most desert places. A variety of sacrifices to the devil were enjoined them, which cost large sums of money; among others, that of immolating a perfect goat, which should not have a single hair that was not black. To procure such a goat as this, it was sometimes necessary to perambulate not only the Prussian provinces, and neighbouring countries, but all Poland, Lithuania, &c. At length, to the great joy of our exorcists, a perfect goat was found, and never was goat so precious, immolated at the altar of Bacchus. The price he cost was his weight in gold, and he was led to the slaughter with all possible care and solemnity. The goat was sacrificed in due form, in presence of all the associates. Praises were lavished on the devil; but he was either deaf or had no treasures to discover. Whether from ingratitude or malice, he made no reply to what was addressed to him. Such was the issue of this great enterprise, which cost immense sums of money to the associates, and particularly to M. de Kliest, and left them no other recompence than the solemn promise they made each other in separating, to observe the most inviolable secrecy as to the project they had been engaged in. But what secret can elude the penetration of a woman of address, when she has an interest in the discovery? The beautiful Kliest obtained the discovery of this and bound herself by no promise not to disclose it, or, rather let me say, she forgot the promise she had made, in my favor. THEBAULTS.

HUMOROUS.

MISCONCEPTION—A TALE.

Ere night her sable curtain spread,
Ere Phœbus had retir'd to bed
In Thetis' lap;
Ere drowsy watchmen yet had ta'en
Their early nap;

A wight, by hungry fiend made bold,
To farmer Fitz Maurice's fold
Did slyly creep.
Where num'rous flocks were quiet laid
In the arms of sleep.

No doubt the sheep he meant to steal;
But hapless, close behind his heel
Was ploughman Joe,
Who just arriv'd in time to stop
The murd'rous blow.

May ill luck on ill actions wait!
The felon must to justice straight
Be dragg'd perforce,
Where persecutors urge his guilt
Without remorse.

With fear o'erwhelm'd the victim stands,
Anticipates the dread commands
From th' elbow chair.
Where justice sits in solemn state,
With brow austere.

"Rogue! what excuse hast thou for this?
For to old Gilbert Fitz Maurice
Thou knew'st full well
The sheep within that fold belong'd;
Come, quickly tell:—

Confess thy crime, 'twill nought avail
To say, the mark above the tail
Thou did'st not heed;
For G. F. M. in letters large,
Thou plain might'st read."

"'Tis true, I did," the thief replies,
"But man is not at all times wise:
As I'm a glutton,
I clearly thought that G. F. M.
Meant *Good Fat Mutton.*"

Dean Aldrich's reasons for drinking.

If ought I think, we're urg'd to drink
By reasons five:
To treat a friend, thirst off to send,
Or thirst revive;
By wine that's worth applause,
Or any other cause.

A curate who had a numerous family, but no patron among the great, was prompted by his wants, and a favourable opportunity which the sudden death of his rector afforded to make a personal application to the chancellor Thurlow, for the vacant benefice. Thurlow was struck with his appearance and address, and after hearing his story, whimsically asked him. 'Whom have you to recommend you?'—'Only the Lord of Hosts, my lord,'—'Well,' replied Thurlow instantly, 'as it is the first recommendation I have had from his lordship, be assured that I shall attend to it.' The living was given to the meritorious applicant.

WITTY.

Lord Evelyn Stuart, son of the earl of Bute, and an officer of the guards, wore long mustaches, and appeared thus in the house of commons, of which he was a member. One day Mr. C——y thus addressed him: 'My lord, now the war is over, won't you put your mustaches on the *peace establishment*?'—'I do not exactly know whether I shall do that,' replied his lordship; 'but, meanwhile, I would advise you to put your tongue on the *civil list*.' The commons were at this time debating on the civil list.

The late Vice-Chancellor of Trinity College, Dublin, was remarkably fond of *ham*. He frequently asserted, that he thought men ought to adhere to the principles in which they were educated, and abide by the customs which belonged to the creed of their fathers. His worship being once at a table whereon a hot *ham* was placed, the flavour seemed to delight him; but before he could help himself to a slice, one of the company requested him to answer the following question: 'If you, Sir, had been educated a Jew, how would you have acted, when you were very hungry, such a ham as this had been placed before you?' 'Sir,' replied he, 'I would have pulled off my hat, made a low bow, and said with Agrippa, 'Almost thou persuadest me to be a Christian'.'

When General O'Kelly was introduced to Louis XIV. soon after the battle of Fontenoy, the King observed, that Clare's regiment behaved well in that engagement—'Sire,' said the General, 'they behaved well, it is true; many of them were wounded; but my regiment behaved better, for they were *all killed*!'

A handsome, well made gentleman, having married a small wife, was asked by a friend why he made choice of so little a thing. 'Don't you know, my dear friend,' replied, 'that of all evils we should choose the *least*?'

An Attorney boasted of his honesty—A gentleman who heard him, sagaciously said, 'you should never meddle with a thing that *does not concern you*.'

'*Bear* and *Forbear*;' thus preach the stoic sages.
And in two words include the sense of pages;
'With patience *bear* life's certain ills—and, oh!
Forbear those pleasures which must end in woe!'

ON THE COUNTESS OF PEMBROKE.

Underneath this sable hearse,
Lies the subject of all verse,
Sidney's sister, Pembroke's mother;
Death! ere thou hast killed another,
Fair and learn'd, and good as she,
Time shall throw his dart at thee.

RIDDLE.

I'm hot and cold; am weak and strong,
I am indifferent short and long;
In every house I find a seat
And with true friends do always meet.

The miser doth partake of me,
O'er heaps me in his company,
And when bankrupts do parade
I am in view in their vile trade.

'Tis my aid that Hymen's band
Is tied so fast in every land.—
Tho' oft I prove a cruel friend.
Give pain and trouble in the end.

I aid the poet in his lay—
The parson guide to preach and pray;
I'm often by the Christian's side,
And do the savage hunter guide.

I oft deprive the fair of sleep,
Cause them dull days and nights to keep;
So rare an art so fine a skill,
I have been known to cure and kill.

Breathe malice, rage, and also strife,
Make foes, part friends and man and wife;
No doubt extensive thus in fame,
You must, kind reader, guess my name.
W—nt—p.

The Answer to the last year's Riddle is "HEAT."—Several poetical answers were received; some of which called it *Air*, some *Light*, and some *Love*.

Attornies are to lawyers, what apothecaries are to physicians, except that they do not deal in *scruples*.

A gentleman, looking over his tailor's account, which amounted to a large sum, observed that the gentlemen of the bodkin were like woodcocks, for they got their sustenance by their *long bills*.

Sir Thomas Robinson, who was tall and thin, one day asked lord Chesterfield to make some verses on him: upon which his lordship immediately made the following distich:

Unlike my subject now shall be my song;
It *shall* be witty, and it *sha'nt* be long.

When the duke of Nivernois, who was a short thin man, came to London to sign the preliminaries of peace, in the year 1762, Charles Townshend observed, that they had sent the *preliminaries* of a man to sign the preliminaries of peace.

A TABLE OF DISTANCES *between some of the principal Towns in the United States. The distance may be found at the angle of the two towns between which it is required.*

HALLOWELL.	*Portland.*	56									
Portsmouth.	54	112									
Boston.	64	118	174								
Hartford.	98	162	216	272							
N-York City.	111	209	273	327	383						
Philadelphia.	90	201	243	363	417	473					
Baltimore	99	120	300	398	462	516	573				
Wash. City.	138	137	227	338	436	500	554	610			
Rich. Va.	123	161	260	350	461	559	623	677	733		
Charles. S.C.	421	544	582	681	771	882	980	1044	1078	1154	
Savan. Geo.	114	535	658	696	795	885	996	1094	1158	1212	1268
N Orleans.	602	716	1337	1260	1208	1307	1487	1598	1696	1760	1814	1870
Wilming'n N C	827	225	1111	310	433	471	570	660	771	869	993	637	1043
Marietta.	610	953	1670	658	569	307	345	414	534	645	743	807	861	918

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THE

CHRISTIAN ALMANACK,

For the year of our Lord and Saviour JESUS CHRIST,

1822.

Being the second after Bissextile or LeapYear, and the Forty-sixth of the Independence of the United States.

Boston:
Published by LINCOLN & EDMANDS, No. 53 Cornhill,
For the New-England Tract Society.
Sold by the principal Booksellers and Traders.

Price, 9 dols. a grove—12 cents single.

Eclipses in 1822.

February 5th and 6th. MOON eclipsed.—*Visible at Boston.*

		h.	m.	
Beginning,	5th day,	11	36	evening.
Middle,	6th day,	0	44	morning.
End,		1	52	

Digits eclipsed 4° 34′ on ☽'s southern limb.

February 21st. SUN eclipsed.—*Visible at Boston.*

	h.	m.	
Beginning,	3	20	evening.
Greatest obscuration,	4	30	
Sun sets,	5	20	

Digits eclipsed—8° on ☉'s N. limb.
The Eclipse will end about 10 minutes after sunset.

August 2d. MOON eclipsed.—*Visible at Boston.*

	h.	m.	
Moon rises eclipsed at	7	18	evening.
Middle,	7	39	
End,	9	12	

Digits eclipsed—9° 3′ on ☽'s north limb.

August 16th. SUN eclipsed.—*Invisible at Boston.*
At 6h. 33m. evening.

CHRONOLOGICAL CYCLES.

Dominical Letter	F	Solar Cycle	11
Lunar Cycle or Golden No.	18	Roman Indiction	10
Epact	7	Julian Period	6535

Names and Characters of the Signs of the Zodiack.

♈ Aries, head,	♌ Leo, heart,	♐ Sagittarius, thighs,
♉ Taurus, neck,	♍ Virgo, belly,	♑ Capricornus, knees,
♊ Gemini, arms,	♎ Libra, reins,	♒ Aquarius, legs,
♋ Cancer, breast,	♏ Scorpio, secrets,	♓ Pisces. feet.

Table of the Solar System.

Names.	Mean diameters in Eng. miles.	Mean distances from the Sun.	Time of Rotation round their Axes.	Time of Revolutions round the Sun.
The Sun	883,246		25d 14h 8m 0s.	D. H. M. S.
Mercury	3,224	37,000,000	14 24 5 28	87 23 15 43
Venus	7,687	68,000,000	0 23 20 54	224 16 49 10
The Earth	7,912	95,000,000	1 0 0 0	365 6 9 12
The Moon	2,180	95,000,000	29 17 44 3	
Mars	4,189	144,000,000	0 24 39 22	686 23 30 35
Vesta	,238	225,000,000		
Juno	1,425	252,000,000	27 probably	
Ceres	,163 / 1,024	263,000,000		
Pallas	80 / 2,099	265,000,000		1703 16 48 0
Jupiter	89,170	490,000,000	0 9 55 37	4332 14 27 10
Saturn	79,042	900,000,000	0 10 16 2	10759 1 51 11
Herschel	35,112	1,800,000,000		30737 18 0 0

EDITOR'S ADDRESS.

CHRISTIAN BRETHREN,

SOME, who read our little Manual for the last year are now, no doubt, slumbering in the grave If any of you are this year to be laid in that cold bed, God grant you may go to your rest with the joy of the true and faithful Christian How soon the year has past away! How quickly another will be gone! Let us be about our work, Christian Brethren, lest it be not done within the allotted time.

The Editor has learned from various sources, that apprehensions exist in different parts of the country respecting this little work, lest ultimately it become the abettor of some religious sect To remove such apprehensions, as well as to answer other important purposes, the following is extracted from the last Report of the Executive Committee of the New England Tract Society

"The Committee have also procured another Tract to be published, and one of a different kind from what they have ever published before. It is a Tract of 48 pages, made up principally of facts, relative to the present state of the world, with a Calendar, or Astronomical Diary, prefixed to it It is entitled, "The Christian Almanack" The Committee were informed by a company of respectable printers, that they would print and circulate such a Tract, provided the Committee would furnish the copy, and that they would devote the avails to the New England Tract Society. The Committee, therefore, furnished the copy. And, although it was late in the season before it was published, yet, through the laudable exertions of the printers, and the numerous friends of the Tract Society, there has been a circulation of more than 14 thousand copies. And although the Committee are not able to state the sum, yet they believe that something valuable will accrue from this measure to the funds of the Society

"The Committee are now preparing another copy of a similar Tract, which they hope will be still more worthy of the public patronage; and which they intend soon to publish.

"It will contain, in addition to all that is valuable in other Astronomical Diaries, a great collection of facts, relative to the present state of christian and heathen countries: and a condensed view of all the benevolent Societies, and their operations for evangelizing the world. It will also contain useful directions to farmers, and all descriptions of persons, and will be a truly valuable little manual for every family throughout the country. And from the many inquiries made from various parts of the country concerning this Tract (in consequence of the one published the last year) the Committee cannot but expect that the circulation of it will be extensive. They intend, if there should be a call for such a Tract, to print one of this kind in a year, and to number them in a separate series. In seven years, they will make a volume, which may be bound, and which will conform in size and appearance to the other volume of Tracts"

The 14 000 copies scattered over the country, the last year, were probably read by at least 50,000 persons. And if the information which the work contained, was calculated to do good, as undoubtedly it was, then, doubtless, the whole amount of good effected, was not small. Nor is that the only view which we are to take. The

proceeds of this work going into the Treasury of the Tract Society, increase the waters of the fountain, and thus send out new streams to flow through the land. Every copy that is sold, increases the number of Tracts circulated in the community. The profit of every one, is a little imperishable fund, which may continue to send out one Tract, or more, every year, down to the end of time.

From these considerations it appears, that, aside from the intrinsic merits of the work, whatever they may be, there are important reasons why the friends of Tracts, should do all they can to promote the circulation of the Tract, which is now presented them.

We believe that christians are becoming more and more convinced, that much remains to be done, and that an extraordinary effort should be made to do it. Still, however, most of us, who have come to mature age, seem to have an invincible dislike to such labours, and self-denial, as the early christians exhibited. We were not educated to spend and be spent for Christ: and we find it hard, averse as we are to exertion, to learn the lesson in our advanced age. And as to giving, if we bestow almost as much as it costs us for a garment, or for the harness of a horse, or for papering our rooms, or, it may be, for the carpet upon our floor; we are apt to believe that we are good stewards of our Master's property, and shall safely get to heaven. Thus we go on; while the Church of our Lord, for which he paid such a price, is struggling to gain a footing on lands purchased by his blood, and hardly succeeds, because we do so little. And must it be so always? No. Let us at least take measures, that shall induce our *children* to act with energy, if we cannot. In this blessed work, the Editor would assist parents and instructors of youth, all in his power. To this end, he has inserted a *list of questions*, to all of which, answers are contained in this Tract. Parents will do their children a favour, by requiring them to search our pages for the answer, and then give the substance of it from memory. Much valuable information may thus be obtained.

Finally, Christian Brethren, farewell. The God of peace be with you. That is now the prayer, and while he lives, shall be the prayer, of

THE EDITOR.

Times of the Sun's entrance into the Signs of the Zodiack.

☉ enters ♒ Jan. 20th—♓ Feb. 19th—♈ March 20th—♉ April 20th—♊ May 21st—♋ June 21st—♌ July 23d—♍ August 23d—♎ Sept. 23d—♏ Oct. 23d—♐ Nov. 22d—♑ Dec. 22d.

Names and Characters of the ASPECTS and NODES.

☌ Conjunction.	⚺ Quincunx, 150 degrees.
⚹ Sextile, 60 degrees.	☍ Opposition, 180 degrees.
□ Quartile, 90 degrees.	☊ Ascending Node.
△ Trine, 120 degrees.	☋ Descending Node.

Solar System.

☉ The Sun	⊕ Earth	J. Juno	♃ Jupiter
☽ ☾ The Moon	♂ Mars	P. Pallas	♄ Saturn
☿ Mercury	V. Vesta	C. Ceres	♅ Herschel
♀ Venus			

"A place for every thing, and every thing in its place." Let this be your motto through the year. Improve every moment. Three chapters a day in your Bible each week day, and five on the Sabbath will carry you almost through it this year. By a little economy, you may save money enough to take one of the Missionary publications. They cost but little, and contain much interesting and valuable matter. Your children will be the better for reading them. This is the season for sledding. All heavy articles should now be transported—your wood, (carry your minister a load,) your stones for walls, buildings, &c. your salt, grain, plaister of Paris, &c.

Full Moon 7th day, 11h 2m. mor. | New Moon 23d day, 0 h. 41m mor
Last Quar. 15th day, 0h. 52m. mor. | First Quar. 30th day, 2h. 5m. mor.

D. M.	D. W.	*Remarkable Days, Observations, &c.*	☉ *r. & s.*	*h. w.*	☽'s *place.*	☽ *ris. & sets.*
1	3	C.P. & S. Bost. C.S. Cam.	7 31 5	5 41	20	0 20
2	4		7 31 5	6 33	neck	1 32
3	5	Day's length 8h. 58m.	7 31 5	7 29	18	2 46
4	6	☽ perig. ☽ ☿ Sir I. New-	7 30 5	8 30	arms	4 4
5	7	[ton born 1642.	7 30 5	9 33	18	5 16
6	F.	Epiphany. *Weather proba-*	7 29 5	10 36	breast	6 23
7	2	High tides. *bly more*	7 29 5	11 37	17	☽ *ris.*
8	3	*mild.*	7 28 5	morn	heart	6 4
9	4		7 27 5	0 32	14	7 18
10	5	♂ stationary. □ ☉ ♄	7 27 5	1 23	28	8 26
11	6	Dr. Dwight d. 1817.	7 26 5	2 9	belly	9 32
12	7	□ ☉ ♃ *Grows*	7 26 5	2 52	23	10 34
13	F.	1st Sun. aft. Epip. Chero-	7 25 5	3 32	reins	11 36
14	2	Peace rat. 1784. [kee Mis-	7 24 5	4 13	18	morn.
15	3	☽ apo. [sion estab. 1817.	7 23 5	4 53	secrets	0 38
16	4	Low tides. *colder.*	7 22 5	5 36	11	1 40
17	5	Dr. Franklin born, 1706.	7 21 5	6 21	24	2 44
18	6	*Perhaps a*	7 21 5	7 8	thighs	3 45
19	7	*heavy snow storm*	7 20 5	7 59	18	4 45
20	F.	2d S. aft. Epip. ☉ ent. ♒	7 19 5	8 52	knees	5 42
21	2	*about this time.*	7 18 5	9 46	13	6 30
22	3	Sup. ♂ ☉ ☿	7 17 5	10 39	25	7 9
23	4	☽ ☿	7 16 5	11 31	legs	☽ *sets*
24	5		7 15 5	ev. 21	22	6 28
25	6		7 14 5	1 8	feet	7 38
26	7	☽ ♀	7 13 5	1 55	19	8 49
27	F.	3d Sund. aft. Epiphany.	7 12 5	2 41	head	10 1
28	2		7 10 5	3 29	17	11 14
29	3		7 8 5	4 20	neck	morn.
30	4		7 8 5	5 14	15	0 27
31	5	☽ perig. Cold Tu. 1815.	7 7 5	6 12	29	1 43

Kill your summer pork, if you have not done it. Finish threshing, that vermin may not destroy your grain. If your cattle are not kept well now, they will be poor in the Spring. Take good care of your ewes, if you would have a fine flock of lambs. Salt your cattle when the weather is moderate, not in severe cold. Cut up and split firewood, and throw it together where the piercing suns of March, April, and May, will prepare it for housing in summer. Prepare farming utensils for the season. Use all your influence to prevent the spread of intemperance. These long evenings must not be spent in vain. The town or parish library doubtless has many valuable books; and the Missionary publications of the day, will afford much interesting instruction.

Full M. 6th day, 0h. 36m. morn. | New M. 21st day, 2h. 50m. eve.
Last Q. 13th day, 10h. 21m. eve. | First Q. 28th day, 9h. 28m. morn.

D. M.	D. W.	*Remarkable Days, Observations, &c.*	☉ *r. & s.*	*h. w.*	☽'s *place.*	☽ *ris. & sets.*
1	6	*Pleasant for some*	7 6 5	7 12	arms	2 57
2	7	*days.*	7 5 5	8 15	28	4 2
3	F.	Septua. Sunday.	7 4 5	9 16	breast	5 0
4	2	Pr. Davies d. 1761, Æ. 36.	7 2 5	10 12	25	5 47
5	3		7 1 5	11 4	heart	6 25
6	4	Federal constitut. rati. by	6 59 6	11 53	23	☽ *ris.*
7	5	Mass. 1788.	6 57 6	morn	belly	7 9
8	6	*Weather variable.*	6 56 6	0 37	19	8 13
9	7		6 55 6	1 20	reins	9 16
10	F.	Sexages. Sund. Treaty	6 54 6	2 1	13	10 19
11	2	with G. B. 1796.	6 53 6	2 43	26	11 22
12	3		6 52 6	3 25	secrets	morn.
13	4	☽ apog. Swartz d. 1798.	6 51 6	4 9	19	0 25
14	5	Low tides.	6 50 6	4 56	thighs	1 27
15	6	*Perhaps*	6 48 6	5 46	13	2 31
16	7	*snow.*	6 47 6	6 37	25	3 27
17	F.	Quinqua. S. Ghe. tre. rat.	6 45 6	7 31	knees	4 18
18	2	☉ ent. ♓ [by Con. 1815.	6 44 6	8 24	20	5 1
19	3	S.J.C. Ded. Luth- ☽ ☉ ☽	6 43 6	9 17	legs	5 39
20	4	[er d. 1546.	6 41 6	10 9	17	6 10
21	5	High tides. *Cold and*	6 40 6	10 59	feet	☽ *sets*
22	6	Washington b. 1732. ☽ ☿	6 39 6	11 47	14	6 34
23	7	*unpleasant weather*	6 37 6	ev. 35	28	7 46
24	F.	1st Sund. in Lent.	6 35 6	1 24	head	9 1
25	2	C.P. Lenox. ☽ perigee.	6 34 6	2 15	27	10 16
26	3	☿ stationary. *would not*	6 33 6	3 10	neck	11 33
27	4	*be unusual at*	6 32 6	4 7	25	morn.
28	5	*this time.*	6 30 6	5 8	arms	0 47

Money at 6 per cent will double in 16 years and two thirds. Remember that "time is money" Get your sugar utensils ready early in this month. Take proper care to manufacture your sugar without a great consumption of wood. Prune your apple trees; better now than later. Have an eye on all the business of the spring, that you may be prepared for every part of it. Pay off school-teachers punctually; the labourer is worthy of his hire See that your account-books are in order. Have every thing neat in and about the house. Think how large a piece of ground to set apart for Missionary, Education, Bible, and Tract Societies.

Full Moon 7th day, 3h. 30m. eve. | New M. 23d day, 2h. 24m. morn
Last Qu. 15th day, 6h 34m eve. | First Q. 29th day, 5h. 20m. eve.

D. M.	D. W.	*Remarkable Days, Observations, &c.*	☉ *r. & s.*		*h. w.*		D's *place.*	D *ris. & sets.*
1	6		6	29 6	6	9	24	1 57
2	7	*High winds*	6	28 6	7	9	arms	2 56
3	F.	2d Sund. in Lent. *may be*	6	27 6	8	7	22	3 46
4	2	*expected.*	6	26 6	9	0	heart	4 28
5	3	S.J.C. Bost. C.S. North.	6	24 6	9	49	18	4 59
6	4	& Greenf.	6	23 6	10	35	belly	5 27
7	5	Inf. ☌ ☉ ☿	6	22 6	11	18	14	D *ris.*
8	6		6	20 6	morn.		27	7 5
9	7	Inf. ☌ ☉ ♀ *Agreeable*	6	19 6	0	1	reins	8 8
10	F.	3d Sund. in Lent.	6	17 6	0	41	21	9 13
11	2	C.P. Con. Wor. & Taun.	6	16 6	1	24	secrets	10 16
12	3	C.S. Wor. ☽ apogee.	6	14 6	2	8	15	11 19
13	4	*weather for*	6	13 6	2	54	27	morn.
14	5	*this*	6	12 6	3	41	thighs	0 22
15	6	Low tides. *month.*	6	10 6	4	33	21	1 20
16	7		6	9 6	5	25	knees	2 14
17	F.	4th S. in L. Bost. evac. by	6	7 6	6	18	16	3 0
18	2	C.P. Ip. & Sprin. [Br. '76.	6	6 6	7	11	28	3 40
19	3	C.S. Plym. *Perhaps un-*	6	4 6	8	2	legs	4 14
20	4	Gr. fi. Bos. 1760. ☉ en. ♈	6	3 6	8	52	24	4 43
21	5	☽ ☿ ☿ stationary.	6	1 6	9	41	feet	5 8
22	6	Ceylon Mis. estab. 1816.	6	0 6	10	30	23	5 33
23	7	High tides. *pleasant*	5	59 7	11	20	head	D *sets*
24	F.	5th S. in Lent. ☽ perig.	5	57 7	ev.	12	22	8 1
25	2	S.J.C. Conc. C.P. North.	5	56 7	1	7	neck	9 21
26	3	C.S. Sprin. Tau. & Barns.	5	54 7	2	5	22	10 40
27	4	*weather, accompa-*	5	53 7	3	7	arms	11 53
28	5	☐ ☉ ♅ *nied with*	5	51 7	4	9	21	morn.
29	6	*snow.*	5	50 7	5	12	breast	0 58
30	7	♀ stationary.	5	49 7	6	10	19	1 53
31	F.	6th S. in Lent.	5	47 7	7	5	heart.	2 36

Prepare your gardens. Farmers generally do not pay half enough attention to this business. In no way can half an acre of land be employed to so much advantage. Keep your cattle from your grounds while they are soft, otherwise the grass roots will be much injured. See that your fences are in good repair If you would have fine crops, let your plough run deep. Have your work planned out before hand. Gen. Washington wrote to his agent, "Always have work prepared for rainy weather." Set out trees, particularly the sugar maple, before your houses. If you wish your children to become useful men, instruct them in the doctrines and duties of religion, and train them up in habits of industry.

Full M. 6th day, 7h. 58m morn. | New M 21st day, 1 h 33m. morn
Last Q. 14th day, 11h 58m morn | First Q 28th day, 2h 33m morn.

D. M.	D. W.	*Remarkable Days, Observations, &c.*	☉ *r. & s.*	*h. w.*	☽'s *place.*	☽ *ris. & sets.*
1	2	☿ stationary. *Fine time*	5 46 7	7 54	15	3 11
2	3	C.P. Bost. & Greenf. *for*	5 44 7	8 40	28	3 39
3	4	Bona. deth. 1st time, 1814.	5 43 7	9 23	belly	4 3
4	5	Gr. elong. ☿ *making*	5 41 7	10 5	23	4 24
5	6	GOOD FRIDAY. *sugar*	5 40 7	10 47	reins	4 45
6	7	*Easterly winds*	5 39 7	11 28	18	☽ *ris.*
7	F.	EASTER DAY. *on the*	5 37 7	morn	secrets	8 10
8	2	C.P. Plym. ☾ apogee.	5 36 7	0 11	12	9 15
9	3	C.S. Ipswich. *sea-board,*	5 34 7	0 57	24	10 20
10	4	*and perhaps south-*	5 33 7	1 45	thighs	11 19
11	5	♅ stationary. *erly in the*	5 31 7	2 34	17	morn.
12	6	" " *interior.*	5 30 7	3 26	29	0 13
13	7		5 29 7	4 18	knees	1 3
14	F.	1st Sund. after Easter.	5 28 7	5 9	24	1 44
15	2	Low tides. C.S. Nant.	5 26 7	6 0	legs	2 18
16	3	S.J.C. Wor. & Ips. C.P.	5 25 7	6 49	29	2 49
17	4	[Bar. C.S. Bos. Ded	5 23 7	7 37	feet	3 14
18	5	☽ ☿ *Weather grows*	5 22 7	8 25	26	3 40
19	6	Bat. at Lex. 1775. *milder.*	5 21 7	9 13	head	4 2
20	7	☉ enters ♉ ☌ ☉ ♄	5 19 7	10 5	15	4 30
21	F.	2d Sun. aft. Eas. ☽ perig.	5 18 7	10 58	neck	☽ *sets*
22	2	C.P. Dedh. High tides.	5 17 7	11 56	15	8 31
23	3	S.J.C. Green. & Taunt.	5 15 7	ev. 59	arms	9 40
24	4	Dr. Wheelock d 1779,	5 14 7	2 3	16	0 50
25	5	[Æ. 68.	5 13 7	3 8	breast	11 52
26	6	*Cool mornings.*	5 11 7	4 10	14	morn
27	7	York taken by Am. 1813.	5 10 7	5 7	29	0 39
28	F.	3d Sun. aft. Eas *Weather*	5 9 7	5 58	heart	1 19
29	2	Low tides. *pleasant.*	5 8 7	6 45	25	1 49
30	3	Wash. 1st Pr. '89. C.S. Len.	5 6 7	7 29	belly	2 13

Drive your business before you, and it will go on easily. Better farm 20 acres well, than 40 acres by halves. Take care not to plough lands when too wet. See that your garden is finished. If you would have an early and abundant crop of corn, "dissolve saltpetre in water, so as to make it very strong. Soak your seed in it till it becomes swelled; then plant it in the usual way, taking care not to let it be long out of the brine before it is covered." Gather roots for a rich summer beer, to be used instead of ardent spirits. Fields should now be set apart for Missions, and other charitable objects A fleece or two of wool might well be consecrated.

Full Moon 6th day, 0h. 8m. morn | New M. 20th day, 6h. 58m. eve
Last Q. 14th day, 1h. 38m. morn | First Qu 27th day, 1h. 36m. eve

D. M.	D. W.	*Remarkable Days, Observations, &c.*	☉ *r. & s.*	*h. w.*	☽'s *place.*	☽ *ris. & sets.*
1	4	*Showers*	5 5 7	8 11	20	2 35
2	5	Greenl. Mis. begun, 1721.	5 4 7	8 52	reins	2 57
3	6	An. Benezet d. '84, Æ. 71.	5 3 7	9 33	15	3 17
4	7	☿ ♄ ☌ ☉ ♃ *may be*	5 1 7	10 15	27	3 39
5	F.	4th Sun. aft. Eas. *expected.*	5 0 7	10 59	secrets	4 2
6	2	☽ apogee.	4 59 8	11 46	20	☽ *ris.*
7	3	S.J.C. Northa.	4 58 8	morn.	thighs	9 15
8	4	Day's length 14h. 6min.	4 57 8	0 35	14	10 11
9	5	Four Miss. murd. at Ton-	4 56 8	1 26	26	11 2
10	6	☿ ♃ [gataboo, S. seas.	4 54 8	2 17	knees	11 47
11	7	*Appearances of a storm*	4 52 8	3 8	20	morn.
12	F.	5th Sun. aft. East. *in some*	4 52 8	3 58	legs	0 20
13	2	C.P. Nant. *places.*	4 51 8	4 47	15	0 53
14	3	Sup. ☌ ☉ ☿ S.J.C. Sprin.	4 50 8	5 34	28	1 20
15	4	[& Bar. C.S.Con.	4 49 8	6 20	feet	1 43
16	5	Ascen. day. Low tides.	4 48 8	7 6	24	2 8
17	6	Great Frost, 1794.	4 47 8	7 54	head	2 31
18	7		4 46 8	8 44	23	2 56
19	F.	S. aft. Asc, Dark day, '80.	4 45 8	9 40	neck	3 28
20	2	C.P. Edgar. ☽ perigee.	4 44 8	10 39	23	☽ *sets*
21	3	S.J.C.Len. & Pl. ☉ en. ♎	4 43 8	11 44	arms	8 29
22	4	C.S. Edgarton. *More*	4 42 8	ev. 50	24	9 35
23	5	*pleasant weather.*	4 41 8	1 55	breast	10 30
24	6		4 40 8	2 56	23	11 14
25	7	□ ☉ ♂	4 39 8	3 52	heart	11 49
26	F.	Whit Sunday.	4 39 8	4 42	21	morn.
27	2	*High time for plant-*	4 38 8	5 27	belly	0 17
28	3	*ing to be*	4 37 8	6 10	17	0 41
29	4	Gen. Elec. Bos. Conven.	4 36 8	6 51	reins	1 2
30	5	[of Congr. Min. in Mass.	4 36 8	7 32	12	1 23
31	6	*finished.*	4 35 8	8 13	24	1 43

The principal business of this month, is to take care of the corn, potatoes and garden. Let not the weeds get the start of you. The fumes of brimstone will effectually destroy caterpillars. A pound of sulphur will clear as many trees as grow on several acres. Pull the thistles, daisies, and other noxious plants, from your fields, before they ripen and scatter their seed. Plant cucumbers for pickling. Forget not to send a piece of pork from your full barrel to the destitute widow and orphan. Should they suffer, when you can relieve them, their prayers will bring down a curse upon you, instead of a blessing, from the "Father of the fatherless, and the Judge of the widows." "Blessed are the merciful."

Full Moon, 4th day, 5h. 39m. eve.	New M. 19th day, 1h. 48m. morn
Last Q. 12th day, 11h. 31m. morn.	First Q. 26th day, 2h. 44m. morn

D. M	D W.	*Remarkable Days, Observations, &c.*	☉ *r. & s.*	*h. w.*	☽'s *place.*	☽ *ris. & sets.*
1	7	*Rain may be needed*	4 34 8	8 56	secrets	2 6
2	F.	Trin. S. Port of Bos. shut	4 34 8	9 42	18	2 30
3	2	Art. Elec. Bos. [by En. '74.	4 33 8	10 30	thighs	3 00
4	3	☽ apogee. *about*	4 32 8	11 20	11	☽ *ris.*
5	4	Gen. Elec. Conc. N.H. *this*	4 31 8	morn.	23	8 56
6	5	*time.*	4 31 8	0 11	knees	9 43
7	6	Dr. Worcester d. at Brain-	4 30 8	1 3	17	10 20
8	7	[erd, 1821.	4 30 8	1 53	legs	10 53
9	F.	1st Sund. aft. Trin.	4 29 8	2 41	12	11 20
10	2	C.P. Conc. and Taun.	4 29 8	3 28	25	11 43
11	3	☿ ♄	4 28 8	4 13	feet	morn.
12	4	*Fine*	4 28 8	4 58	21	0 7
13	5	Dr. Carey sd. for Ind. '93.	4 28 8	5 43	head	0 28
14	6	*growing*	4 28 8	6 30	18	0 51
15	7	*season*	4 27 8	7 21	neck	1 18
16	F.	2d S. af. Tr. Gr. ecl. 1806.	4 27 8	8 17	17	1 53
17	2	C.P. Sal. & Wor. ☽ perig.	4 27 8	9 18	arms	2 35
18	3	Gr. Bat. of Waterloo, 1815.	4 27 8	10 23	17	3 26
19	4	High tides.	4 27 8	11 29	breast	☽ *sets*
20	5	☽ ☿ Dr. Belknap died,	4 27 8	ev. 33	18	8 58
21	6	☉ ent. ♋ [1798, Æ. 54.	4 27 8	1 33	heart	9 40
22	7	Brit. ord. in Coun. revok.	4 27 8	2 27	16	10 11
23	F.	3d Sund. aft. Trin. *Very*	4 27 8	3 15	belly	10 37
24	2	C.P. Lenox. Nativ. of St.	4 27 8	4 0	13	11 00
25	3	*warm, and* [John Bap.	4 27 8	4 42	26	11 20
26	4	Dr. Rittenhouse di. 1796.	4 27 8	5 24	reins	11 42
27	5	♂ ☉ ♅ *perhaps* [Æ. 64.	4 27 8	6 6	21	morn.
28	6	*showers, with thunder.*	4 27 8	6 48	secrets	0 3
29	7	☿ ♆	4 28 8	7 33	14	0 27
30	F.	4th S. af. T. ☿ sta. ☽ apo.	4 28 8	8 20	26	0 56

Cut your grass before it lodges. Be careful not to drink too much cold water. And why should you use rum? Excessive heat is indeed a reason why you should be temperate in the use of cold water, but is no sufficient reason why you should use ardent spirits. Dr. Rush says, that molasses and water, vinegar and water sweetened, the juice of the sugar-maple, and coffee, are much more wholesome drinks. Winter grain must now be attended to. Let not your hay become wet by rain, or too dry by the heat of the sun. In the one case, its sweetness will be affected; in the other, its juices will be wasted.

Full Moon 4th day, 6h 10m. morn | New M 18th day, 9h 17m. morn
Last Quar 11th day, 6h 23m. eve. | First Q 25th day, 6h. 3m eve.

D. M.	D W	*Remarkable Days, Observations, &c*	☉ *r. & s.*	*h. w.*	☽'s *place.*	☽ *ris. & sets.*
1	2	*Clear, salubrious*	4 28 8	9 10	thighs	1 31
2	3	C.P. & S. Boston. *air.*	4 28 8	10 1	20	2 13
3	4		4 29 8	10 53	knees	3 4
4	5	Independ. decl. '76. Fish-	4 29 8	11 44	14	☽ *ris.*
5	6	[er Ames d. 1808.	4 29 8	morn.	27	8 49
6	7	Sir W. Pepperell d. 1759.	4 30 8	0 33	legs	9 19
7	F.	5th Sun. af. Tr. [Æ. 63.	4 30 8	1 21	22	9 43
8	2		4 31 8	2 6	feet	10 5
9	3	C.S. Salem. *Weather*	4 31 8	2 51	17	10 27
10	4	Columbus born, 1447.	4 32 8	3 35	head	10 50
11	5	*probably more sultry*	4 32 8	4 21	14	11 14
12	6	*than last year*	4 33 8	5 9	28	11 4
13	7	Bastile in Fr. destr. 1789.	4 34 8	6 2	neck	morn.
14	F.	6th Sun. af. Trin. Fr. rev.	4 35 8	6 59	27	0 22
15	2	*at this* [com. 1789.	4 35 8	8 0	arms	1 8
16	3	☽ perigee. *time.*	4 36 8	9 5	26	2 7
17	4		4 36 8	10 9	breast	3 15
18	5	Mahomet died 634, Æ. 64.	4 37 8	11 11	26	☽ *sets*
19	6		4 38 8	ev. 8	heart	8 3
20	7	*Showers with*	4 39 8	1 0	24	8 31
21	F.	7th Sund. after Trin.	4 40 8	1 47	belly	8 56
22	2	*thunder.*	4 40 8	2 32	21	9 19
23	3	☉ enters ♌	4 41 8	3 15	reins	9 41
24	4	Com. Un. Col. ☿ sta. Dog	4 42 8	3 57	17	10 2
25	5	[days begin.	4 43 8	4 40	29	10 26
26	6	Low tides.	4 44 8	5 25	secrets	10 52
27	7	☽ apog. Mr. Sergeant d.	4 45 8	6 12	22	11 25
28	F.	8th S.af. Tr. [1749, Æ. 39.	4 46 8	7 1	thighs	morn.
29	2		4 47 8	7 51	17	0 4
30	3	W. Penn d. 1718, Æ. 73.	4 48 8	8 43	29	0 52
31	4		4 49 8	9 35	knees	1 47

Cut spring grain. Plough lands for the next year: better now, as a general thing, than later. Be sparing in the use of unripe fruit, if you would save the burnings of a fever. Employ the bush scythe and hook industriously this month, in killing the noxious shrubs and bushes. The sap is now up, and the branches being destroyed, the roots must die of course. Nothing but absolute necessity can justify the farmer in cropping his mow-lands more than once a year. It starves the land, and exposes the roots of the grass to be killed by the frost. Sow your winter rye; as less seed is necessary, if sown now, than at a later period.

Full Moon 2d day, 7h. 33m. eve. | New Moon 16th day, 6h. 33m. eve.
Last Q. 9th day. 11h. 3om eve | First Q. 24th day, 11h. 22m. morn

D. M.	D. W.	*Remarkable Days, Observations, &c.*	☉ *r. & s.*	*h. w.*	☽'s *place.*	☽ *ris. & sets.*
1	5	*Hot weather*	4 50 8	10 26	23	2 51
2	6	□ ☉ ♄ *and perhaps*	4 51 8	11 15	legs	☽ *ris.*
3	7	*rather dry.*	4 52 8	morn.	18	7 45
4	F.	9th S. aft. Trin. Gr. el. ☿	4 53 8	0 2	feet	8 10
5	2		4 54 8	0 48	14	8 32
6	3	C.S. Plym. Com. Colum-	4 56 8	1 33	28	8 55
7	4	[bia College.	4 57 8	2 19	head	9 20
8	5	*Showers in some*	4 58 8	3 7	25	9 48
9	6	*places, with*	5 59 7	3 58	neck	10 20
10	7	Mis. ship Duff s'ld for Ota-	5 0 7	4 52	23	11 3
11	F.	10th S. aft. T. [heite. '96.	5 1 7	5 51	arms	11 55
12	2	☽ perig. C.P. Greenf. &	5 3 7	6 53	22	morn.
13	3	*heavy thunder.* [Plym.	5 4 7	7 56	breast	0 59
14	4	☽ ☿	5 5 7	8 58	20	2 11
15	5	Choctaw Mis. estab-	5 6 7	9 57	heart	3 27
16	6	[lished, 1818.	5 7 7	10 50	18	☽ *sets*
17	7		5 9 7	11 40	belly	7 0
18	F.	11th Sund. aft. Trin.	5 10 7	ev. 26	16	7 24
19	2	C.P. Northampton.	5 11 7	1 10	29	7 46
20	3	C.S. Springf. [Coll.	5 12 7	1 54	reins	8 7
21	4	Com. Dartm. Mid. & Bowd.	5 14 7	2 37	24	8 30
22	5	♄ stationary.	5 15 7	3 22	secrets	8 57
23	6	Dr. Incr. Mather d. 1723.	5 16 7	4 8	18	9 27
24	7	☽ apo. Low tides. [Æ. 84.	5 18 7	4 57	thighs	10 5
25	F.	12th Sund. aft. Tri. *Some*	5 19 7	5 47	12	10 50
26	2	C.P. Springf. *pleasant*	5 20 7	6 39	25	11 42
27	3	*weather.*	5 22 7	7 31	knees	morn.
28	4	Sup. ☌ ☉ ☿ Com. Harv.	5 23 7	8 22	18	0 40
29	5	□ ☉ ♃ [Un. & Hamil. Col.	5 24 7	9 12	legs	1 46
30	6		5 26 7	10 1	13	2 55
31	7		5 27 7	10 48	27	4 5

IX. Month. SEPTEMBER, 30 Days. 1822.

Put your cider in a cool cellar, if you would not have it soon sour. Immediately when your cider barrels are emptied, let them be thoroughly washed. This will prevent their becoming musty. Some men I know, who have had a drain running from their barn yard; this is not good economy. The water should not be suffered to run from the yard. You lose, if it does Bring into your yard a large quantity of soil; this will absorb the juices, and become good manure. It is by economy, as well as industry, that a man becomes rich. Care and attention will save many things, which time would otherwise destroy.

Full Moon 1st day, 7h. 12m. morn. | First Q. 23d day, 0h. 0m. morn.
Last Qu. 8th day, 4h. 38m. morn. | Full Moon 30th day, 6h. 43m. ev.
New M. 15th day, 6h. 18m. morn.

D. M.	D. W.	*Remarkable Days, Observations, &c.*	☉ *r. & s.*	*h. w.*	D's *place.*	D *ris. & sets.*
1	S.	13th Sund. aft. Trin. *Cool*	5 28 7	11 34	feet	D *ris.*
2	2	C.P. Worcester. *mornings.*	5 30 7	morn.	24	7 5
3	3	C.P. Barn. C.S.Northa. &	5 31 7	0 21	head	7 30
4	4	Com. Prov. & [Greenf.	5 33 7	1 9	22	7 57
5	5	Will. Coll.] *Fine weather*	5 34 7	2 0	neck	8 30
6	6	D perigee. *about this time.*	5 35 7	2 55	20	9 10
7	7	U. S. Fed. con. form'd, '87.	5 37 7	3 53	arms	9 58
8	F.	14th Sun. aft. Tr.	5 38 7	4 54	19	10 58
9	2	C.P. Conc. & Taunton.	5 40 7	5 56	breast	morn.
10	3	S.J.C. l.t. Len. C.S. Wor.	5 41 7	6 57	17	0 5
11	4	Com. Yale & Burl. Col.	5 42 7	7 57	heart	1 19
12	5	♅ stationary. *Frost.*	5 44 7	8 50	14	2 33
13	6	D ☌ ♀.	5 45 7	9 40	28	3 45
14	7	Moscow burnt, 1812.	5 47 7	10 27	belly	4 55
15	F.	15th S. af. Tr. High tides.	5 48 7	11 12	25	D *sets*
16	2	C.P. Newburyp. & Dedh.	5 49 7	11 55	reins	6 18
17	3	C.S.Con. &Bar. Gen.Asso.	5 51 7	ev.39	20	6 40
18	4	[N.H. meets.	5 52 7	1 24	secrets	7 7
19	5	*Storm before the end*	5 54 7	2 10	15	7 35
20	6	*of this month.*	5 56 7	2 58	27	8 11
21	7	D apogee.	5 58 7	3 48	thighs	8 51
22	F.	16th Sund. aft. Trin.	5 59 7	4 39	21	9 42
23	2	☉en. ♎ [CS.Len.Ded.Ta.	6 1 6	5 30	knees	10 37
24	3	S.J.C. l.t. Northa.	6 2 6	6 21	14	11 39
25	4	Com. Princ. Col. An. vis.	6 3 6	7 11	27	morn.
26	5	☿ sta. □ ☉ ♅ [Sem.And.	6 5 6	8 0	legs	0 45
27	6		6 6 6	8 47	22	1 54
28	7	[lege founded, 1636.	6 7 6	9 34	feet	3 4
29	F.	17th S. aft. Tri. Har. Col-	6 8 6	10 21	18	3 15
30	2	Whitefield d. 1770, Æ. 55.	6 9 6	11 10	head	D *ris*

Go through your fields, and observe what stocks produce two ears of corn, and collect a sufficient quantity of such ears for your next year's seed. You will gain by so doing. Lay stone wall this month; stone fences, being more durable, are much cheaper than other fences. Your corn must not lie too long on the floor. Repair your houses and barns. Rags in your windows, instead of glass, shew bad husbandry. Pile up stones to remove next winter. See that your houses and barns are well supplied with water for the approaching cold. Collect decayed vegetables, the wash of roads, &c. for compost.

Last Quar 7th day, 11h 0m morn | First Q. 23d day, 1h. 4m. morn
New M. 14th day, 8h 48m even. | Full M. 30th day 4h. 57m. morn.

D. M.	D. W.	*Remarkable Days, Observations, &c.*	☉ *r. & s.*	*h. w.*	☽ *'s place.*	☽ *ris. & sets.*
1	3	S.J.C. l.t. Worc. C.P. &	6 11 6	morn.	17	6 6
2	4	*Cool nights.* [C.S. Bos	6 12 6	0 1	neck	6 38
3	5	☽ perigee.	6 14 6	0 55	16	7 17
4	6	*Good weather*	6 15 6	1 54	arms	8 3
5	7	Brainerd d. 1747, Æ. 29.	6 16 6	2 55	15	9 2
6	F.	18th Sun. aft. Trin.	6 18 6	3 59	29	10 7
7	2	*for gathering in*	6 19 6	5 1	breast	11 18
8	3	S.J.C. l.t. Cambr. C.S.	6 20 6	6 0	27	morn.
9	4	[Newb'pt.	6 22 6	6 55	heart	0 31
10	5	*the harvest may*	6 24 6	7 45	24	1 43
11	6	*be expected.*	6 25 6	8 32	belly	2 53
12	7	Day's length 11h. 8m.	6 26 6	9 17	21	4 2
13	F.	19th S. af. Tr. Gr. el. ☿	6 28 6	10 0	reins	5 7
14	2	C.S. Nant.	6 29 6	10 43	16	☽ *sets*
15	3	S.J.C. l.t. Plym.	6 31 6	11 27	29	5 16
16	4	H. Martyn d. 1812, Æ. 31.	6 32 6	ev. 12	secrets	5 44
17	5	Burgoyne surren. 1777.	6 33 6	1 0	22	6 18
18	6		6 35 6	1 49	thighs	6 57
19	7	Cornw. sur. 1781. ☽ apo.	6 36 6	2 39	17	7 42
20	F.	20th Sund. aft. Trin.	6 37 6	3 30	29	8 36
21	2		6 39 6	4 20	knees	9 33
22	3	S.J.C. l.t. Ded.	6 40 6	5 10	22	10 37
23	4	☉ ent. ♏ Low tides.	6 42 6	5 58	legs	11 43
24	5	☿ stationary.	6 43 6	6 44	17	morn.
25	6	*Unpleasant*	6 44 6	7 30	feet	0 50
26	7	*weather,*	6 46 6	8 16	13	1 59
27	F.	21st Sun. af. Trin. *rain*	6 47 6	9 3	26	3 9
28	2	C.P Lenox. *and perhaps*	6 48 6	9 52	head	4 20
29	3	S.J.C. l.t. Salem. *high*	6 50 6	10 45	25	5 34
30	4	☽ ☉ ♄ High tides. *winds*	6 51	11 43	neck	☽ *ris.*
31	5	☽ perigee.	6 52 6	morn.	25	6 1

Can you not do something to improve sacred music in your church? When well conducted, it is a very vital part of public worship. How much have your missionary bills produced? That was a happy thought in the one who first proposed them. Now get a good school master for your children—one who understands his business. Depend on it, much is gained by getting one of your sheep masters. The master ought to know much more than his scholars, and have a talent for government. But remember that if your children have not *books*, all the exertions of the master will avail but little. Supply your children with books, I say, or blame not the teacher, if they do not learn.

Last Quar. 1st day, 7h. 32m. eve. | First Quar. 1st day, 6h. 46m. eve.
New Moon 8th day, 1 52m. eve. | Full Moon 23d day, 2h. 36m. eve.

D.	W.	*Remarkable Days, Observations, &c.*	☽ r. & s.	h. m.	☽'s place.	☽ rises & sets.
1	5		6 54 6	0 45	arms	6 54
2	7	[disbanded, 1783.	6 55 6	1 50	25	7 49
3	F.	2nd S. af. T. Amer. army	6 56 6	2 52	breast	9 11
4	2	Inf. ☌ ☉ ☿ C. P. Nant	6 57 6	3 57	24	10 26
5	3	J. C. Boat. *Not un-*	6 59 6	4 54	heart	11 39
6	4	C.S. Edgarton. *pleasant*	7 0 5	5 45	21	morn.
7	5	*for the*	7 1 5	5 34	belly	0 50
8	6	*season.*	7 3 5	7 18	18	1 57
9	7	☿ ♀	7 4 5	8 1	reins	3 2
10	F.	3rd Sund. aft. Trin.	7 5 5	8 44	13	4 6
11	2	C.P. Greenf. & Edg.	7 6 5	9 26	25	5 9
12	3		7 7 5	10 10	secrets	6 13
13	4		7 8 5	10 56	20	7 20
14	5	☿ stationary.	7 9 5	11 45	thighs	8 32
15	6	Dr. Witherspoon d. 1794.	7 10 5	eve.	13	9 37
16	7	☽ apogee. [A. 74	7 12 5	1 24	25	10 28
17	F.	24th Sund. aft. Trin.	7 13 5	2 16	knees	7 25
18	2	C.P. North. & Pry Great	7 14 5	3 —	19	8 48
19	3	C.S. Greenf. [Earthq. '55.	7 15 5	3 51	legs	9 22
20	4	Snow in some	7 16 5	4 38	13	10 50
21	5	Low tides. *places*	7 17 5	5 21	25	11 42
22	6	☽ ent. ♈ ☿ Gr. elong.	7 18 5	6 6	feet	morn.
23	7	*towards the last*	7 19 5	6 46	20	0 47
24	F.	25th Sun. aft. Tr. ☿ ☌ ♃	7 20 5	7 31	head	1 56
25	2	C.P. Springf. N York e.	7 20 5	8 45	18	3 6
26	3	[vacuated, 1783.	7 21 5	9 19	neck	4 26
27	4	of this month [dis. 1795.	7 22 5	10 19	18	5 55
28	5	Ziegenbalg sailed for In.	7 23 5	11 45	arms	7 22
29	6	☽ perigee. [A. 73	7 24 5	morn.	19	8 33
30	7	Mrs. H. Newell d. 1812	7 25 5	0 30	breast	9 31

Settle all your accounts the last day of this month. Be square, if possible, with all men But, my dear friends, how stand your accounts with your Maker? What have you done for His cause the past year? Perhaps even now you may be weighed in the balance. And oh! should you, or I, be found wanting! Finally, dear friends and patrons of the Christian Almanack, since some of you will doubtless die before another year comes round—FAREWELL. "Be diligent in business—fervent in Spirit." And if this little manual must never meet your eyes again, may another year find you in the presence of our Redeemer and Lord.

Last Quar. 5th day, 7h 58m. morn. | First Q. 21st day, 9h 3m morn.
New M. 13th day, 8h. 45m. morn. | Full M. 28th day, 1h 20m. morn.

D. M.	D. W.	*Remarkable Days. Observations, &c.*	☉ *r. & s.*		*h. w.*	D's *place.*	D *ris. & sets.*
1	F.	Advent Sunday.	7	25 5	1 36	19	8 2
2	2	☌ ♅	7	26 5	2 37	heart	9 19
3	3	*Cold increases.*	7	27 5	3 33	17	10 32
4	4		7	27 5	4 23	belly	11 41
5	5	Phillis Wheatley d. 1784,	7	28 5	5 9	14	morn
6	6	[Æ. 31, having afforded	7	29 5	5 53	27	0 47
7	7	[proof that AFRICANS	7	29 5	6 35	reins	1 51
8	F.	2d S. in Ad. [have genius.	7	29 5	7 17	22	2 53
9	2	C.P. Camb. Wor. & Taun.	7	30 5	8 1	secrets	3 57
10	3		7	30 5	8 45	17	4 59
11	4	*Appearances*	7	30 5	9 32	29	6 1
12	5	*of snow.*	7	31 5	10 21	thighs	7 1
13	6	☽ apogee.	7	31 5	11 11	22	☽ *sets*
14	7	WASHINGTON d. '99, Æ. 68.	7	32 5	ev. 1	knees	5 9
15	F.	3d Sund. in Adv. ☽ ☌	7	32 5	0 50	16	6 11
16	2	C.P. Ipsw. & Dedham.	7	33 5	1 38	28	7 13
17	3	*Probably*	7	33 5	2 23	legs	8 16
18	4	*more pleasant.*	7	33 5	3 7	22	9 20
19	5	Day's length 8h. 54m.	7	33 5	3 50	feet	10 26
20	6	Low tides.	7	33 5	4 32	17	11 31
21	7	Bombay Miss. estab. 1813.	7	33 5	5 16	head	morn.
22	F.	4th. Sun. in Ad. ☉ ent. ♍	7	33 5	6 2	13	0 36
23	2	Sup. ☌ ☉ ☿ Vanderkemp	7	33 5	6 52	27	1 45
24	3	[& Kirch. em. for Af. '98.	7	33 5	7 47	neck	2 57
25	4	CHRISTMAS DAY. *Cold*	7	33 5	8 47	26	4 12
26	5	*and perhaps*	7	33 5	9 52	arms	5 27
27	6	Rich. theatre burnt, 1811.	7	33 5	10 59	27	6 37
28	7	High tides. *a tedious*	7	33 5	morn.	breast	☽ *ris.*
29	F.	1st S. af. Christm. ☌ ☉ ♅	7	32 5	0 4	27	6 40
30	2	☿ ♅ *storm.*	7	32 5	1 4	heart	7 56
31	3	Montg. killed, 1755.	7	32 5	1 59	26	9 11

QUESTIONS FOR CHILDREN AND YOUTH,

Answered in this Almanack.

How many millions have not the Bible?
How many Missionaries are needed for the Heathen?
Why will the Bible do more good among the Heathen, if Missionaries are sent with it?
Of what use would Tracts be among the heathen?
What does it belong to Tract Societies to do?
What, to Bible Societies?
How many families in the world need Tracts?
How many children and youth are growing up in ignorance and vice?
What are the *principal parts* of the "Great System of Means?"
When was the first Bible Society instituted, and which was it?
When was the Philadelphia Bible Society established?
When, the Russian?
When, the American?
In what kingdoms of Europe are there no Bible Societies?
What is the whole number of Bible Societies in the world?
Within how many years have all these been formed?
When were the several Foreign Mission Societies in the United States established?
What is the greatest income?
What is the greatest income of the English Societies?
Are there any Miss. Societies on the Continent of Europe?
What is the whole number of ordained Missionaries now labouring among the heathen?
In what *heathen* countries are there Missionary Societies?
By whom instituted?
What is said of the Taheitean Missionary Society?
What, of Missionary Societies in West Africa?
What, of Bethelsdorp Missionary Society?
What is the object of Education Societies, and of Theological and Missionary Seminaries?
Which is the largest Education Society in the world?
Where are Theological Seminaries established?
Where, Missionary Seminaries?
What do you say of Tract Societies?
What, of Common School Societies?
What, of Sabbath School Societies?
What, of Peace Societies?
What of African Institutions?

What may be called the boundaries of Christendom?
What have American females done?
What ought they to do?
How important are their exertions?
What is said of the Christian graces?
What is said of the liberality of a Church?
What were some of God's requirements of the Jews?
What is the story of the Little Wanderer?
What use is made of it?
What do Sabbath Schools effect?
How much do the United States expend annually for ardent spirits?
What is said under the head of *Mortality?*
How many persons have been burnt to death by the Spanish Inquisition?
How many millions of heathen are there?
How many ministers are wanted for the destitute in the United States?
Can *every one* do some good?
What is said of *Juvenile Societies*?
Of Missionary Fields?
Of the Monthly concert?
Of Prayer Meetings?
Of praying for the out-pouring of the Holy Spirit
Of Newspapers?
Of Charitable Depositories
How should the Christian live?
How may the heart be kept in *prosperity?*—in *adversity?*—in *Zion's troubles?*—in *outward want?*
When did the New Era in the history of the Church, commence?
What four series of events commenced at that time?
In what countries are the Missionaries of the London Missionary Society?
Of the Scotch Missionary Society?
Of the Church Missionary Society?
Of the American Board of Missions?
How many children are taught in Sabbath Schools?
In what light must *all that has been done*, be considered?
What considerations should induce Christians to increase their efforts?

GREAT SYSTEM

OF BENEVOLENCE FOR EVANGELIZING THE WORLD.

OF the 800,000,000 of immortal beings, which the world is computed to contain, probably 600,000,000 have not the BIBLE. These must all be supplied with that blessed volume.

Allowing but one preacher for every 20,000 souls, not less than 30,000 MISSIONARIES are needed for the Heathen. Many thousand MINISTERS OF THE GOSPEL are also required for the destitute churches, and the waste places of Christian lands.—The Bible will do far more good, if there be some one to persuade men to read, and to obey it. The Apostles did not abide in Judea, and send out their Gospels and Epistles *alone* into heathen nations; neither did the Holy Spirit leave the Ethiopian Eunuch with only the Bible, but sent Philip to preach to him.—Such measures must, then, be pursued, as will furnish heralds of salvation for all lands.

TRACTS, too, are as necessary for Heathen as for Christian countries; perhaps they are more so. They may be sent where the Missionary cannot go. While he is confined to a small district, they may traverse a large kingdom. While he preaches to a few hundred, they may preach to thousands. While the Missionary calls the heathen together, in the cities and villages, his Tracts may call them from the highways, and fields, and mountains, and the interior of the country. By means of Tracts, he may tell them where they can obtain Bibles, and urge them to come and take them. In this manner, the Missionary may make himself the centre of a little system, and send out the light of heaven in every direction. It is a mistake which some people have, that *small funds* will accomplish the object of Tract Societies. In the great SYSTEM of benevolence, it belongs to Tract Societies, and not to Missionary or Bible Societies, to supply the Heathen with Tracts. In like manner, it belongs to Bible Societies, and not to Missionary or Tract Societies, to furnish the Heathen with Bibles. "Let all things be done—in order." There are 150,000,000 of families in the world, to which Tracts should be sent.

Again, there are not less than 200,000,000 of children and youth, who are growing up in ignorance and vice. These should be taught the common branches of education, made to know their immortal destiny, trained up to be useful members of society, and led into the paths of righteousness.

Lastly, war must be banished from the earth; and the tearing of Africans from their native soil, be known only in history.

To effect this, a GREAT SYSTEM OF MEANS has been devised and put in operation. The system has various parts, but all the parts have a direct tendency to the same result.—And when all men are supplied with Bibles; when the Gospel is proclaimed from every mountain, in every valley, and on every plain; when the children of every land are properly instructed; when war is ended, the prisoner liberated, and the bondman freed;—then, but not till then, will the Sabbath of rest, and peace, and righteousness, shed its heavenly light over the nations of the earth.

A general view will now be given of the principal Institutions, which compose this

SYSTEM OF BENEVOLENCE.

I. Societies for supplying the world with BIBLES.

	Instituted		Instituted
BRITISH & FOR. BIB. SOC.	1804	Icelandic Bible Society,	1815
Berlin Bible Society,	1805	Sleswick-Holstein Bib. Soc.	1815
Philadelphia Bible Society,	1808	Astrachan Bible Society,	1815
Swedish Nat Bible Soc.	1809	AMERICAN NAT. BIB. SOC.	1816
Finnish Bible Society,	1812	Norwegian Bible Society,	1816
Hungarian Nat B.b. Soc.	1812	Polish Nat. Bible Society,	1816
RUSSIAN NAT. BIB. SOC.	1813	Netherlands Nat. Bib. Soc.	1816
Geneva Bible Society,	1814	Malta Bible Society,	1817
Hanoverian Nat. Bib. Soc.	1814	Gottingen Bible Society,	1818
Prussian Nat Bib Soc.	1814	Paris Protestant Bib. Soc.	1818
Saxon Nat Bible Society,	1814	Ionian Bible Society,	1819
Danish Nat. Bible Society,	1814	Athens Bible Society,	1819

The names of many of the principal Bible Societies we have not mentioned; neither shall we particularize as to the number of their several Branches and Auxiliaries. Excepting in Spain, Portugal and Italy, Bible Societies are found in every kingdom of Europe. There is, also, *one* in each of the following countries: viz. West Africa, South Africa, Asia Minor, the Province of Caucasus, Siberia, Bengal, Bombay, and New South Wales; also, in the Islands of Ceylon, Java, Amboyna, Sumatra, and on the Isles of France and Bourbon. They exist, too, in the West Indies. The whole number of Bible Societies in the world, is about 2000. These have all been formed within the last 18 years.

II. Societies for supplying the heathen parts of the world with MISSIONARIES.

1st. *Foreign Missionary Societies, in Christian lands.*

Names.	Country.	Founded.	Income.	No. Miss.
Soc. prop. Gos. For. Parts,	England,	1647	$ 56,128 50	1
Soc. prom. Christ. Knowl.	England,	1701	233,919 48	3
Soc. prop Gos. N Am. Ind.	Scotland,	1709		
Danish Mission College,	Denmark,	1715		2
United Brethren,		1732	22,912 84	68
Methodist Mission. Society,	England,	1786	100,000 00	74
Soc. prop. Gos. N. Am. Ind.	U States,	1787		
Baptist Mission. Society,	England,	1792	36,119 40	28
London Mission. Society,	England,	1795	112,815 96	85
Scotch Mission. Society,	Scotland,	1796	14,715 66	7
Netherlands Mission. Soc.	Netherlands	1796		
Church Missionary Society,	England,	1800	133,200 00	32
London Jews Society,	England,	1809	49 592 44	6
Am. Board for For. Miss.	U. States,	1810	39,334 51	24
Bap Board for For. Miss.	U States,	1814	18,000 00	7
United For. Miss Society	U States,	1817	15,263 35	7
Conver. of Negro Slaves Soc.	England,			6
Methodist Mission. Society,	U States,	1819		1
Prot. Episcop Mission. Soc.	U States,	18 0		
Foreign Mission Society,	Switzerland	1820		
Jews Society,	Switzerland	180		
		Number of *Ordained* Missionaries		351

The following Table will shew the countries, to which Missionaries have been sent; the population of each country; and the number of Missionaries, which the Societies just named maintain, in each of those countries.

Country.	Population.	No. Miss.	Country.	Population.	No. Miss.
Africa,	85,000,000	45	India within the Ganges,	78,850,000	78
Isle of France	20,000	2	Ceylon,	1,500,000	26
Madagascar,	4,000,000		Ind. Archipelago,	18,076,000	7
Malta,	110,000	3	Australasia,	3,000,000	2
Ionian Islands,	200,000	1	Polynesia,	1,000,000	17
Polish Jews,	600,000	5	Spanish and Port. America,	24,000,000	14
Turkey in Europe,	9,882,000	1	W. Ind. (Blacks,)	2,000,000	66
Turkey in Asia,	11,090,000	3	Indians in U States,	260,000	23
Persia,	20,000,000		Indians in British Possessions,	250,000	
Russia in Asia,	10,074,000	17	Labrador,		19
Thibet,	12,000,000		Greenland,	20,000	11
China,	150,000,000	1		128,956,000	263
India beyond the Ganges,	23,900,000	10		326,876,000	88
	326,876,000	88		455,832,000	351

The whole number of Missionaries among the Heathen, as numbered in the Christian Almanack for the last year, was 458. This year we make the number but 351. The reason of this is, that we have now numbered *only the ordained Missionaries*, whereas the last year we followed a different rule. This table was formed from a "List of the Protestant Missionary Stations and Missionaries throughout the world," in the London Missionary Register for January and February, 1821.

2ndly. *Foreign Missionary Societies instituted by converts from heathenism, in Heathen lands.*

Society Islands.

On these islands three Missionary Societies were established in 1818, Auxiliary to the London Missionary Society, viz. the *Taheitean*, the *Huaheine*, and the *Raiatea Auxiliary Missionary Societies.*

West Africa.

There are five Missionary Societies here, all of which are Auxiliary to the Church Missionary Society. The principal of these societies is the *Regent's Town Aux. Miss. Soc.*

South Africa.

The three Societies here, are auxiliary to the London Missionary Society. They are established at *Bethelsdorp Graaf Reinet*, and *Paarl.*

The Taheitean Society has 2000 members. King Pomare is President of it. In 1819 he thought of building a vessel, partly for the purpose of sending the Gospel to the surrounding islands.—The Missionary Societies in West Africa are composed of *liberated slaves*.—Bethelsdorp Society, in 1815, contributed to the London Missionary Society 832 dolls. 80 cents—far more, probably, than has been contributed, during one year, by any Church, or Missionary Society, in the United States, if we take into view the number and wealth of the contributors.

III. To supply Foreign Missionary Societies with Missionaries, and also to furnish Pastors and Teachers for the churches and the destitute settlements at home, is the object of the following Institutions.

1st. *Education Societies.*

	Instituted.
Maine Education Soc. aft. Auxiliary to Amer. Educ. Society,	1813
Massachusetts Baptist Education Society,	1814
Connecticut Education Society,	1814
American Education Society,	1815
Western Education Society,	1817
Presbyterian Education Society,	1818
New-York Baptist Education Society,	1818
Maine Baptist Education Society,	1819

The American Education Society is the largest in the world—has assisted more than 250 young men preparing for the Ministry—now supports 200—of five different denominations—in twelve different colleges—in thirty-eight academies and schools—and in at least twelve different States.

2ndly. *Theological Seminaries.*

At New-York, 1805. by the Associate Reformed Church.—Andover, Mass. 1807; 112 students.—Princeton, N J. 1812, by the Presbyterian Church; 73 students.—Bangor, Maine.—Georgetown, Columbia, 1818, by the Baptists.—Auburn, N. Y.—New-Haven, Conn. by the Protestant Episcopal Church.—Homerton, England.—Stepney, Eng. by the Baptists.—Bristol, Eng. by the Baptists.—Glasgow, Scotland.

3dly. *Missionary Seminaries in Christian lands.*

Berlin Missionary Seminary, Up. Saxony ; inst. about the year 1800.
Missionary Seminary, Gosport, England, 1801 ; 21 students.
Basle Missionary College, Switzerland, 1815 ; 19 students
Foreign Mission School, Cornwall, Connecticut, 1816 ; *for heathen youth ;* 34 students.
Missionary Institution at Barkel, Netherlands ; 14 students.
London Jews Society Seminary, London.
Village Itinerancy, Hackney, Eng. for Domestic Missions.

At the Foreign Mission School, Cornwall, there are 12 different languages spoken. Six of the youths are from the Sandwich Islands ; one from Otaheite ; one from the Marquesas ; one Malay ; eight Cherokees ; two Choctaws ; three of the Stockbridge Tribe ; two Oneidas ; one Tuscarora ; two Caughnewagas ; one Indian youth from Pennsylvania ; one Narraganset, and five youths of our own country. Fifteen of these are thought to be pious.

4thly. *Missionary Seminaries in Heathen lands.*

Syrian College, for Syrian Christians, Hindostan, 1815 ; 43 students.
Native Mission College, Madras, Hindostan, 1815.
Christian Institution, Sierra Leone, W. Africa, 1815 ; 26 students.
Seminary for New Zealanders, New South Wales, 18.7.
Anglo-Chinese College, Malacca, 1818.
Native Mission College, Serampore, Bengal.

IV. Societies for printing and circulating Religious Tracts.

	Instit.	Income.	Whole No. printed
London Religious Tract Society,	1799	$31,000	36,000,000
Swedish Religious Tract Society,	1808		
Evangelical Tract Society, (Boston)	1811		150,000
New-York Tract Society,	1812		1,094,586
New-England Tract Society,	1813	5,617	2,708,000
Church of England Tract Society,	1813		

Liverpool Tract Society ; Bengal Tract Society ; Madras Tract Society ; Philadelphia Tract Society ; Baltimore Tract Society ; Charleston Tract Society.

V. Societies for establishing and improving Schools.

1st. *Societies whose object is Common Schools.*

	Instit.	Income.	No. Sch.	No. Sch.
British and Foreign School Society,	1806	$9,035,40		
British National Education Society,	1812	11,499,60	1,614	270,000
Bombay Education Society,	1815			887
Society prom. Edu of poor, Ireland,			161	15,750
Netherlands Soc. prom. Education,				
Florence Soc for Education, Italy,				
Native School Institution, Serampore,				10,000
Calcutta School Society,			188	4,146
Royal School Soc. of Cadiz, Spain,	1820			

2ndly. *Societies whose object is Sabbath Schools.*

	Instit.	Income.	No. Schools.	No. Sch.
Sunday-school Union, England,			3,305	355,758
Sabbath-school Union, Scot.			480	34,000
Sunday-school for Ireland,	1812	£9,245,00	806	84,174
N. York Sunday-school Union,	1816		95	9,000
Boston Soc. for Instr. of poor,	1817		8	700
Philadelphia Sunday-school Un.			180	18 000
				501,632
No. of scholars in English Sabbath-schools not mentioned,				650,000
				1,151,632

VI. Societies whose object is the destruction of WAR.

Such Societies exist in Massachusetts, Maine, Rhode-Island, New-York, Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, N. Carolina ; and in various parts of England and Scotland.

VII. Institutions for AFRICANS.

	Inst.		Inst.
Af'n Seminary, Philadelphia,	1782	Afr'n College, Clapham, Eng.	
New-York Free School,	1786	College at Cape Henry,	
AFRICAN INSTITUTION, En.	1807	Java Benev Institution,	1816
African Sch. Parsippany, N.J.	1816	AM COLONIZATION SOC.	1817

☞ There are, also, a multitude of other Benevolent Institutions in the world, differing in their objects, but, taken collectively, of great importance.

IT SHALL COME, THAT I WILL GATHER ALL NATIONS AND TONGUES, AND THEY SHALL COME AND SEE MY GLORY.....FROM ONE NEW MOON TO ANOTHER, AND FROM ONE SABBATH TO ANOTHER, SHALL ALL FLESH COME AND WORSHIP BEFORE ME, SAITH THE LORD. *Isaiah* lxvi. 18, 23.

BOUNDARIES OF CHRISTENDOM.

"Take the map of the world, and encircle with your pencil those countries, where woman is not a prisoner or a slave, where life and property are secured by any thing like a well regulated police, where civilized manners have obtained, and general science has burst the fetters of the mind, and you will encircle precisely those regions on which the rays of revelation shine. The boundary of light, is the pale of Christendom."

IMPORTANCE OF FEMALE EXERTIONS.

Throughout the heathen world, the female mourns over her degradation, and sighs for that rank of freedom, which the Gospel alone can give. That these sighs have been heard by the females of our own land, let their exertions testify. While other countries have greatly surpassed us in the early establishment, and ample resources of their Male Associations, our Females were the first who associated to any considerable extent, for benevolent purposes. Female Charitable Societies have multiplied with astonishing rapidity. In almost every town we find a number combined together, and cheerfully labouring for the good of Zion. Nor have they laboured in vain. Of the $36,000 contributed to the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions in 1820, nearly half was given by females; and it is presumed they have contributed in nearly the same proportion to most of the other benevolent societies now in operation.

Let them go on to form themselves in every place, into circles for obtaining missionary intelligence, for cultivating their benevolent feelings, and for devoting a regular portion of their property and industry to the benevolent objects of the day.

Especially let them labour much to give a character of benevolence to the rising age. This they may do by forming, watching over, and superintending JUVENILE SOCIETIES. This work will devolve on them. The amount of good which may be secured by such societies, is incalculable, not so much from the funds they will raise, as from the excellent habits, both of feeling and acting, which they will cultivate.

To females, and especially to mothers, does it belong, to educate children with reference to the benevolent exertions, which are the ornament and glory of the present age. Their minds should be informed, as to the actual state of those who have not the Gospel; and in doing this, the most interesting and affecting manner should be studied. The story of poor heathen youth, of whom it may be said,

> No mother's care
> Shielded their infant innocence with prayer,

will often be made, when told by an affectionate mother, to draw tears from the eyes of her children, and will lead them to devote their little earnings to send those poor youth the tidings of a Saviour's love. There are the strongest in-

ducements to pursue this course with children; for *a child who feels and contributes for the heathen, will seldom become vicious, when arrived at manhood.*

In short, on female exertions, seem to rest at present, the salvation of near half the heathen world; and on their faithfulness to the rising generation depends, under God, the character, for benevolence, of the Church of the next, and every succeeding age.

CHRISTIAN GRACES OPERATIVE.

Faith unaccompanied by works, is said to be dead, because it is essential to a living faith to produce works. A faith which does not shew itself in works, will save no one. So, likewise, that *benevolence*, which a man may think he possesses, is nothing, unless it lead to benevolent acts; because it is essential to true benevolence to lead to such acts. Benevolence, unaccompanied by benevolent acts, is as worthless as faith without works. So, also, *penitence for sin*, will lead to gratitude for redeeming grace, and gratitude will discover itself in the life.

That prayer, which does not constrain to exertion, where there is ability to do something, is useless, because the *true spirit of prayer* is evidently wanting. Nothing can be more truly operative, than a genuine spirit of prayer. A man may pray all his life for a revival of religion, and if he does nothing else to promote a revival, his prayer must be wholly in vain. It is useless for the same reason as an unoperative faith, or benevolence. A man may pray much for the heathen; and yet if he does nothing else for them, in this day of light and effort, either by his property or influence, he has no reason to believe his prayer is the "prayer of faith." It is saying, "be ye warmed and filled,"—but that is all. "What doth it profit?"

In short, there is no Christian grace in the soul, which does not manifest itself in the life. And though the believer will be justified freely through the merits of Jesus Christ, yet he should remember, that, taking his ability into the account, his graces, how great soever he may suppose them, *do not exceed* the measure of his good works.

LIBERALITY OF A CHURCH.

An application was made to a pastor of a church in one of the towns of New-England, in behalf of the American Education Society. "There had been three collections for other objects within two months; a large sum had lately

been raised to build a conference room; the church already supported four indigent students preparing for the ministry; and the members pay annually to Education Societies enough to support four others. Yet the object was good, and the call was urgent. One of the members sent a donation of $100; and after having celebrated the love of Christ at the communion table, the church contributed *three hundred dollars*. Thus a single Church, besides taking an active part in supporting missions and distributing Bibles, will enable 12 young men to pursue their studies during the present year, with the design of becoming preachers of the Gospel. There are probably 50 richer Churches in New-England, than the one to which we refer."

Miss. Herald for May, 1821.

WHAT GOD REQUIRED OF THE JEWS.

1*st*. That they abstain from the fruits of trees newly planted, for the *first three years*. Lev. xix: 23.

2*dly*. That they consecrate to the service of the sanctuary, the fruits of the *fourth year* Lev. xix: 24.

3*dly*. That whatever tree on their lands bore fruit earliest in the year, be set apart, and the fruit sent to Jerusalem. Ex. xxiii: 19.

4*thly*. That they should not reap the corners of their fields; nor gather the ears of corn which fell in harvest time; nor gather all their grapes. Lev. xix: 9, 10.

5*thly*. That they give the 40*th part* of their produce to the priest; for thus the Sanhedrim explained Deuteronomy xviii: 3—5.

6*thly*. That they pay a *tenth* of their income to support the Levites. Num. xviii: 21.

7*thly*. That they claim no more right to the produce of their lands *every seventh year*, than any other person. Ex. xxiii: 11.

8*thly*. That every debtor who could not, within seven years, discharge his debt, be, at the end of that time, released from all obligation to discharge it. Deut. xv: 1, 2.

To these add the *sacrifices*, *oblations*, *journies to Jerusalem*, *half shekels to the sanctuary*, and so on. The objects of these requirements were two; *first*, to support the poor: and *secondly*, to perpetuate religion in the nation. For the latter of these objects God required, probably, near a third part of their income. He *now* commands his church not only to *perpetuate* religion in those nations where it is already, but *to extend it over the world*.

"Travelling in North Wales," said the Rev. Mr. James, in a speech before the London Missionary Society, "about four years ago, in this most excellent cause, with a gentleman of the principality, he suddenly arrested my course to relate a circumstance which had taken place in that vicinity. One morning, said he, four children went out to gather wild berries in the mountains; towards noon three of them returned to the village, but the fourth was missing. The agonized parents immediately proceeded in search of the little wanderer, but he was not to be found. They then applied in their distress to me. As the best expedient which suggested itself at the moment, I ordered the village bell to be rung, and called the inhabitants together. Being assembled, I briefly related the circumstance of the lost child. Eighty persons immediately volunteered their services to go in quest of the babe. They were so arranged, in different parties, as to search the whole of the mountains and vallies in their different routes. They met at dusk; but no traces of the little wanderer had been found. They assembled again the next morning, and renewed their search, but still to no purpose: for on meeting again in the evening we heard the melancholy tidings that the dear babe had not been discovered. I exhorted to perseverance; and the next morning they again proceeded on the search, and after several hours had elapsed, the child was found asleep in that gulley, said my friend, pointing to the spot, down which a mountain torrent rolls in winter, but which is dry in summer. He was brought back in triumph to the parents, who received him with delirious joy, and the whole village was glad as at the tidings of a victory.

"Now, sirs, we should all despise the marble-hearted monsters who would say, What! all this concern about a child four years old? But every parent's heart, and every feeling heart, will justify their solicitude, and sympathize in their sorrows and their joys. Now then what is the object of this society? Has one individual of the human race wandered from his Father's house, and strayed on the dark mountains of idolatry and sin, where he is in danger of being eternally lost? And are we assembled from almost all parts of the kingdom, and all denominations of religion, and the four quarters of the globe, to send out messengers to explore every mountain, and every wood, and every valley, to find this single wanderer, and bring him back to God?

Surely every heart that is impressed with the value of the soul, would go with us in this work; and there is not an angel in glory, who would not say it is an object worthy of our exertions. But it is not the loss of one soul, nor a village of lost souls, nor a city of lost souls, nor a country of lost souls, but a WORLD of lost souls, whose wretched, ruined state, we are assembled to commiserate and relieve.

Sabbath Schools promote Industry.

In the course of an examination, which took place in 1815, before the Committee of the British House of Commons, to inquire into the evils and preventives of common begging, it was stated, by persons who had been several years engaged in Sabbath Schools, that though they had taken particular pains to watch the course of their pupils, they had never known one, who had been educated at a Sabbath School, to become a common beggar. From the known character and circumstances of these children, previous to their entering the schools, it is certain that very many of them would have become such, had they not enjoyed the privileges of a Sabbath School.

Sabbath Schools prevent crimes.

Robert Raikes, the venerable founder of Sabbath Schools, states, that during a period of 20 years, which had elapsed since the establishment of these schools in Gloucester, in England, about 3000 have received education there; and that though he has regularly visited the county and city jails, he has met, during that period, with only one instance of criminality in any of the 3000 persons.

Alarming calculation.

According to a late and accurate computation, the United States annually expend 22,000,000 of dollars for ardent spirits. This sum exceeds all that is paid for the support of government, the education of children, the maintenance of religious instructers, and the support of our Missionary, Bible, Education, and Tract Societies. Would it not be better, in all respects, greatly to diminish the quantity of ardent spirits consumed in our families, and devote what we thus save to charitable purposes?

Mortality.

It has been calculated that 30 years is the period of one generation. Allowing the world, then, to contain 800,000,000 of inhabitants, more than 26,000,000 die every year; more than 73,000 every day; more than 3000 every hour; and one almost every second!

Spanish Inquisition.

It appears from the history of this infamous tribunal, by M. Llorente, published not long since, that from the year 1452 to

1808, 31,718 persons had, in consequence of its decrees, been burnt to death; 17,411, who either perished in prison or made their escape, had been burnt in effigy; and 287,622 others had been condemned to different severe punishments, such as whipping, imprisonment, &c.

Electricity.

It is well known that barns are more frequently struck by lightning, than dwelling-houses. The following, if correct, will account for what has been considered a singular fact. It is stated by M. M. Capestolic, a French Professor of Chemistry, that a rope of straw is an excellent conductor of the electric fluid, and will supply the place of metallic conductors.

Instances have been known, where persons, struck apparently dead by lightning, have been restored by the constant rubbing of their bodies with flannel. In one instance communicated to the Editor, which happened on board a vessel in the Straits of Sunda, the exertions were continued for *half an hour*, before any signs of life were exhibited. Persons who have been struck by lightning, should not be given up as dead, until every exertion to resuscitate them has proved fruitless.

ANECDOTES.

"A soft answer turneth away wrath."

The horse of a pious man living in Massachusetts, happening to stray into the road, a neighbour of the man who owned the horse, put him in pound. Meeting the owner soon after, he told him what he had done; "and if I catch him in the road again," said he, "I'll do it again." "Neighbour," replied the other, "not long since I looked out of my window in the night, and saw your cattle in my mowing ground, and I drove them out, and shut them in your yard; and *I'll do it again.*" Struck with the reply, the man liberated the horse from the pound, and paid the charges himself.

The love of liberty.

Fifteen or twenty negroes, who were kidnapped in and near Philadelphia, were driven through Washington city in chains towards Georgia. One of the largest negro men, from whom most resistance was expected, had large iron rings on his wrists, and a larger and heavier chain than is commonly used, going from one ring to the other. As the drove passed along before the driver, through the street, some gentlemen, members of Congress, stood at the gate of the Capitol, looking at them. The large negro, whose chains were so heavy, walked out from amongst the others towards the gentlemen, stopped a moment, raised his hands, shook his clanking chains in the air, then, after a momentary pause, while his hands were raised towards Heaven, he began the song of freemen,—"Hail Columbia, happy land!"

The fearful negro.

"How happens it," said one of the elders of Dr. ——'s church to a poor African, as they were passing out of it, one cold, snowy sabbath morning,—"how happens it that you are always here, whatever is the state of the weather?" "Me fraid to stay away, Massa," replied the poor African, "for me don't know when *saving word* is going to be preached."

The good ola negro slave.

He was a kind old servant, and when he was very old, he was taken sick, and was sick a great while. He had been losing his flesh and suffering acute pain, till he seemed to have but a few days more, in this world. His good mistress went into his little log house, where he was breathing his last breath on a bed of straw, went up to the side of his bed, took hold of his hand, and said to him kindly, Poor old Pompey. He looked up to her with affection and faith, saying, Good Misse, Me no longer Poor Pompey. Me *king* Pompey now.

Seasonable Reproof.

Some years since, a company of young people, collected at the house of Mr. R. in the town of ———, in Connecticut, were about to engage in dancing, when Mrs. R. a pious woman, perceiving what was going forward, felt her spirit stirred within her, like Paul when at Athens, but knew not what course to take, to prevent what her conscience disapproved. The young people had arranged themselves in order for what they termed a *Set-dance*, when Mrs. R. with much fear and trembling resolved to venture into the room, and try to speak to them. They were standing upon the floor, but had not commenced the dance, when she addressed them nearly as follows. "It seems to me, my young friends, some of your company are missing!" Not knowing to whom she alluded, they replied, that they did not miss any in particular. "No! (said she,) Where is Isaac Deans? Where is Denison Lathrop?* Where is Perez Pembleton?† A brother of the last mentioned young man was one of the company, and was now up and ready to lead down the dance. He was so struck, that he immediately cried out "I am undone!" What do you mean, said one standing by him? He repeated, "I am undone! I am going to hell! there is no mercy for me." Terror and amazement in an instant, spread over every countenance. They stood like so many statues, until it was said, that the floor was literally besprinkled with their tears. The conviction extended from heart to heart, until the whole exhibited a scene of distress, not easy to be described. Thus their mirth and dancing were turned into weeping and distress. Mrs. R. continued her pious and tender exhortations, while her heart was often ascending to God in fervent prayer, that they might be saved. The time at length arrived

* *Both drowned a little before.*

† *Died about the same time of a consumption.*

when it was proper that they should retire. With many tears and solemn engagements to seek the Lord, they parted for the night.

But the reader will be anxious to learn the result of this remarkable meeting. If a friend of Christ, he will be gratified to learn that most of this company were, in the judgment of charity, in a little time, hopefully converted to God. Some of them are still alive to declare that the Lord is good. Nor were the effects of this meeting limited to this little company. The work spread, until it was judged, that about one hundred souls were made the subjects of a work of grace. What a wonder working God!

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER TO THE EDITOR.

"I preached to about 300 slaves in a grove, in the interior of South Carolina. No seats could be conveniently provided for them. They stood during the whole service, and heard, as for their lives; some as if they knew and loved the truth; others as if they feared its tremendous consequences; and all of them with perfect propriety, except one woman, who was thrown into a fit by an agony of feeling. After listening in this manner, and after singing three parts of very solemn tunes with loud and sweet voices, as if they felt every word, when the blessing was implored upon them, they came to me one after another, old men and women, stout middle aged men and their wives, to the number of 60 or 70, to take my hand, and say, while the tears rolled down their cheeks, Thank you, Masse, Thank you, Masse, God bless you, Masse, God go with you, Masse. You have preached the truth to us now. May God bless his word. Pray for us, Masse, Pray for us. Thank you, Thank you.

I also attended a sacrament of the Lord's supper, where all the communicants were slaves, and the minister, too. It was a most solemn and affecting scene. After a very faithful sermon addressed, first very closely to the conscience, and then, with great affection and consolation to the heart, the minister came down from the pulpit, and gathered his brethren and sisters around him, to the number of about eighty. The wine was before him in a pitcher, surrounded with tea-cups, and the bread on two common plates. It was now an hour of so much feeling, that the minister could not say much, only that in the name of Jesus, he presented them that bread and wine. I have seldom seen such deep feeling and humility, and such solemn stillness. After supper, when they had sung an hymn, apparently with hearts greatly refreshed by being at the *Lord's* table, and grateful that such poor creatures were permitted to be there, and humbled for those sins which made it necessary for Christ to die on the cross, they received the blessing, which their minister and fellow-servant implored most earnestly upon them.

After numerous and affectionate salutations among the women and among the men, and between all of them and their minister, they separated with new strength, to engage in their ordinary duties.

EDUCATION OF YOUNG MEN FOR THE MINISTRY.

We shall first give a Tabular View of the Colleges, taken from official Documents; and shall then make a few remarks relative to the pious charity students in these Colleges.

Names of Colleges.	No. of Students.	No. of Prof. of Rel.	Charity Students.
Harvard University,	291	17	15
Yale College,	316	97	46
Princeton College,	116	25	11
Dartmouth College,	146	65	43
Williams College,	83	42	24
Middlebury College,	100	48	22
Union College,	255	66	32
Brown University,	151	59	18
Bowdoin College,	101	23	7
N. Carolina University,	135	10	
Hamilton College,	92	48	34
Vermont University,	35	9	1
Total,	1821	509	253

In these 12 Colleges we find 509 professors of religion. A large proportion of these we may hope will enter the Ministry. Of these, 253 are charity students, and are all studying with exclusive reference to the Ministry. Concerning these young men, we might say much; but our limits oblige us to be very brief.

Many of these young men suffer much from poverty. One of them, who is one of the best scholars in his class, used the following language, in conversation with his friend. "My situation is sometimes more than I can bear. I am in debt, thirty dollars, already; and if I want a load of wood, I do not know how I am to get it; or if I want a dozen candles, I have no money to buy them; if I borrow another dollar, I don't know how I am to pay it. My mother, from whom I expected some little things, is now dead. My father has a great family of small children, and no property. It is almost too much. I bear it well enough, when I am studying, for then my mind is on my books. But Saturday, in the afternoon, when I have nothing else to do, and after I go to bed at night—I try to bear up as well as I can. I know that God has brought me so far, but sometimes my faith staggers."—"Another beneficiary performed a journey of nearly 100 miles, on foot, and carried his clothes, and his books, under his arm; and slept more than one night under cedar bushes, because he had no money to pay for his lodging. He had only fifty cents, when he commenced his journey. After he entered college, he was complained of for being too extravagant in his dress. He heard of it, and wrote a letter, in which he stated, that the clothes he had were all old clothes, which gentlemen had given him; that he had but two shirts, and one of them had but one sleeve in it; that he had but one sheet on his bed, and when that was washed, he slept without any—that he had been laughed at for wearing his old shirt; and what was worse, he had been laughed

at for being too poor to buy another"—One, who writes that he intends to get along, if possible, without asking more assistance, goes on in this pleasant strain;—"you would laugh to see me go to bed, about midnight. I sleep on a borrowed broken bedstead. I have no bed, and so I sleep on the ticken. I have but one sheet, and that is a woollen sheet. I have a pillow which is nothing more nor less than my old great coat, and this pillow has no case."

These young men are of great value to the church.—"Look not only at what these young men are, and at what their influence is, but also, at what they will probably be, in after life A single one of them may, and probably will, do more for the church, than the church is now doing for all of them. Is he a successful agent of a benevolent society?—He may be worth ten thousand dollars a year to the church, in cash. Is he a successful Pastor?—By winning souls to Christ, he may be worth to the church, in one short life, a thousand worlds."

The world stands in perishing need of them, and of great numbers besides.—"There are 600,000,000 of heathen on the earth. At this moment, there are 6000 ministers wanted to supply the destitute in the United States; and fifty years hence, if the population of this country increases, as it has increased, and no special efforts are made to educate ministers, more than 30,000,000 of inhabitants, in our own beloved country, will be destitute of preaching."

THINGS WHICH OUGHT TO BE DONE.

That every one can do something, and ought to do what he can, is a maxim, which will not be disputed. The poor widow, who can give but "two mites," may probably exert such an influence on others as to induce them to give more, and perhaps may carry into effect some plans of benevolence, which shall bring a great amount into the sacred treasury. The Editor knows a hired woman, who works for one dollar per week, who gave at one time $20 to the Tract Society to print the "Swearer's Prayer;" at another, $5 to the Education Society; and all the while supported, and now supports, a heathen child in Ceylon, which costs $12 annually. When asked how she could afford to support the child, she replied, that she could better afford to go with a poor dress, than the child could to go without a knowledge of the Saviour.

The reader is requested to select at least one of the following things, and exert himself to carry it into effect.

1st. Let all the female children and youth be associated in JUVENILE SOCIETIES for charitable purposes—have a Treasurer, Secretary, and soliciting Committee—be under the superintendence of some lady, who shall assist and direct them in their work, inform them as to the moral state of the heathen, and animate them in their undertaking—and let them meet as often as one afternoon in a week or fortnight. Their parents and friends might very much promote the object by paying a certain sum, and thus becoming honorary members.

2dly. Let small pieces of ground be given to boys, to cultivate for charitable purposes.

3dly. Let our young men associate, obtain a plot of several acres, and cultivate it for the Lord. If but 10 young men out of every 1000 inhabitants in the United States, would cultivate 2 acres, this single process would bring into the treasury 270,000 dollars a year. *Individuals*, also, could set apart a portion to which they might devote their leisure hours. A clergyman of Massachusetts says, that his people cultivated, last year, over 30 acres for Missionary purposes. Many hundred acres were cultivated for charitable purposes, in New-England.

4thly. Four things are desirable in regard to the *Concert for Prayer* on the first Monday of every month. *First*, that it be every where observed. Who can object to it? *Secondly*, that the UNIVERSAL EXTENSION of the Gospel be the great object of prayer, on that occasion. *Thirdly*, that what time is not occupied with prayer, be taken up in *communicating religious intelligence*. *Fourthly*, that every one present shew the sincerity of his prayer, by contributing something for Missions, at the close of the Concert.—A few members of a certain church agreed to consider how much it was their duty to give for the year, at the Monthly Concert, aside from the other calls on their charity; and then to divide this sum into 12 equal parts, and to be punctual in the payment of one, every Concert. They then proposed this to their Concert. The plan was adopted. Soon, instead of 3 or 4 dollars, they received from 12 to 14, at each Concert, which will make the amount for the year, about 150 dollars. Not one rich person attends that Concert.

5thly. Union of different denominations of christians in prayer for Zion. There can be no valid objection to this. *Pra er-meetings*, properly conducted, never did hurt.

6thly. Several godly ministers, and many private christians, in England, and a few in this country, have lately set apart, individually, *an hour from seven till eight o'clock on Sabbath morning*, for private prayer and meditation:—their prayer to include the *outpouring of the Holy Spirit* upon themselves, their families, ministers, congregations, country—all ministers of true religion, all societies formed for doing good, the heathen, and the Jews.—Heads of families, likewise, on *Monday evening*, entreat the same blessing in their family devotions.—It looks as if the Lord were about to pour out his Spirit remarkably on the world, when he excites his people generally to pray for it. Let the practice become general. On these occasions, let not our *Colleges* be forgotten.

7thly. There are about 400 news-papers published weekly in the U. States. Let the united voice of those who read these papers, demand, that Religious Intelligence appear in them—and it will appear.

8thly. We need a *new series of books* for children, adapted to the present state of the church and of the world. Let little books be prepared, in which the manners, customs, &c. of Heathen nations, shall be illustrated by plates; and under these plates let

there be a simple explanation, either in plain narration, anecdotes, dialogues, or poetry Such books would greatly assist parents

9thly. Let Charitable Depositories be established in every county, for the reception of produce, manufactures, &c. The one lately established in Northampton is a good model. A number of gentlemen "formed themselves into an Association by the name of the Hampshire Christian Depository. The object of this Association, is, to provide and manage a common charity store-house for the county. Its concerns are committed to 12 Trustees, from whom a Committee, Treasurer, and Keeper are to be annually chosen. It is the duty of the Keeper to receive all articles of Agriculture, Commerce and Manufacture, and all monies that shall be brought to him by individuals or Associations within the county, in aid either of Tract, Bible, Education, or Missionary Societies. It is also his duty, by the assistance of the Committee, to convert into money those articles which are designed for that purpose, applying the money so raised, and all monies that shall be contributed, according to the direction of the respective donors; and to forward those articles of clothing, &c. which are not to be sold, to their places of destination.—It is the duty of the Trustees, at the close of each year, to publish a detailed account of their receipts during the present year, the names of the donors, (unless they shall request to have their names concealed,) and the objects to which the contributions have been applied."

Christian Directory.

Give to the service of God your youthful days; few are eminently useful in the world, who are not ardently pious in early life. Shun the company that forgets God. Spend every day as if it were to be your last. Take a portion of every day to think of eternity. Through the whole of your life, be mindful of the chief business of life. Let not the world take that place in your affections, which God should occupy. Always have the same opinion of it, which you will have when you come to die. Examine yourselves daily. Guard against constitutional sins. Keep the body in subjection to the soul. Live in the constant exercise of repentance. In all cases employ Christ as your surety; in every difficulty go to him; and rely on him alone for salvation. As you expect to live with Christ in heaven, strive to live with him here. Cleave fast to him, whatever it may cost you. Seek the approbation of God more than that of men. Meditate much on the love of Christ in dying for sinners. Delight much in thinking and speaking of him. Deny yourself;—self denial is a different thing from what many seem to imagine. Be not content till your thoughts and desires *naturally* ascend to God—till it will cost more of an effort to fix them upon earthly things, than upon heavenly. Lean upon Almighty strength. Spend as much time as possible in secret prayer; there is nothing lost by praying. Make conscience of family religion. Begin and end every day with God. Whether you eat, drink, or whatever you do, do it to his glory. Remember your sacramental vows. Live answerably to your many mer-

cies. Be careful what you say. Be cheerful and contented in every condition. Be active in enlarging Christ's kingdom in the world. See that your faith produces good works; your prayers, exertion; your benevolence, action. Consider heaven as your home; yourself as on a journey to it; the afflictions you meet with, as a course of discipline to prepare you for it; and the little treasure you may possess, as given to defray your expenses on the way, and to enable you to do something for those who enjoy not your mercies.

ON KEEPING THE HEART.

"To keep the heart, necessarily supposes a previous work of sanctification, which has set the heart right, by giving it a new spiritual inclination; for as long as the heart is not *set right* by grace, as to its habitual frame, no means can *keep it right* with God."

How to keep the heart in PROSPERITY. Consider the snares of prosperity; that many christians have been the worse for it; that God values no man the more for his worldly riches or glory; how bitterly many, when dying, have bewailed their folly, in setting their hearts on these things; how they retard the soul on its way to heaven; and the awful reckoning to which you will be called.

How to keep the heart in ADVERSITY. Consider that afflictions are sent for good to the saints; that though God afflicts them, he has promised not to take away his loving kindness; that afflictions come from a Father's hand; that God respects you as much in a low, as in a high condition; that by afflictions he may be fortifying you against great temptations; that he may thus be accomplishing that for which you have long prayed and waited; that you might rejoice, if you could see the design of your afflictions; that, by fretting and discontent, you do yourself more injury, than all your afflictions can do you; and that your condition is far better than you deserve.

How to keep it when ZION IS IN TROUBLE. Consider that no trouble befals Zion, but by permission of Zion's God; that whatever her troubles be, her King is in her; that how low soever she may be, she will assuredly rise again. Consider, also, the promises made to her; the instances of God's former kindness to her; and that she is as dear to him now as ever.

How to keep it in TIME OF OUTWARD WANT. Consider whether you often hear that any of God's people die of hunger, or nakedness; that God deals no otherwise with you, than he has done with one of the holiest men that ever lived; that you have still his promise; and that if your case be bad now, it might have been worse, and will be better shortly. [See *Flavel on keeping the heart.*

GENERAL VIEW OF THE MOVEMENTS OF THE CHURCH FOR THE LAST THIRTY YEARS.

The opinion is well founded, that the present is such a day as the church never saw. She never saw so many Bible, Missionary, Education, and Tract Societies; so many

Theological and Missionary Seminaries, and Societies for establishing and improving schools throughout the world. She never saw so much opposition to war, in all its forms; such successful exertions to abolish slavery, and to supply the wants, and alleviate the miseries, of all ranks and conditions of men; and, in a word, such *extensive*, *systematic*, and *well directed* movements, for evangelizing all nations.

God seems to be making, in his Providence, such preparations, as he never made before, for the putting of a new face upon the world. By the changes among the nations, and by the movements in his Church, he gives abundant intimation of some great event, as about to take place.

A new era in the history of the Church, seems to have commenced about the year 1792. The Moravians had, indeed, been actively engaged, for 60 years before that time. But the rest of the Church manifested very little of their spirit. During that year, however, an impulse was given to the spirit of charitable exertion. A Foreign Missionary Society was established in Kettering, in England. Almost all the Missionary, all the Bible, Education and Tract Societies; all the Theological and Missionary Seminaries, both in Christian and Heathen lands; all the School Societies; all the Societies for the destruction of war, and for the abolition of slavery; and nearly all the other charitable institutions which now gladden the world, have risen up, since that year. But this is not all. A series of revivals of religion commenced, in this country, that very year; and no intermission has occurred from that day to this. That year was also remarkable for the commencement of a series of dreadful judgments. The blood then began to flow in Europe, and continued to flow for twenty-five years. Lastly, just at that time, commenced the series of efforts which have led to the almost universal abolition of the slave-trade, the sending of Missionaries into Africa, and to the slaves of the W. Indies, the establishment of seminaries for the theological education of blacks, and of societies for their colonization in their own land.*

These four series of events point out the year 1792, in which they commenced, as a new era in the history of the Church. It is a period never to be forgotten. Since then the prospects of the world have been constantly brightening. New streams of salvation have broken out almost every year. Let us observe the years, as they rise in succession, and mark some of their auspicious events.

* Dr. Griffin's Plea for Africa.

In 1795 the *London Missionary Society* was established. It has now a yearly income of more than $100,000, and Missionaries in various parts of India, in Africa, the Mediterranean, Siberia, the W. Indies, and on the islands of the S. Pacific. The next year the *Scotch Missionary Society* was instituted, which has sent the Gospel to the shores of the Caspian Sea, along the borders of Persia, and towards the wilds of Siberia.* The following year, a Foreign Missionary Society was formed in the *Netherlands*. Its operations were checked by the wars of those times, but have since been revived.

In 1799 a new institution, the *first of its kind*, was established. Some christians in England, beholding the success which attended the small tracts circulated by the atheists in France, caught the idea of opposing the enemy with weapons like their own, and formed the *London Religious Tract Society*. This institution has printed and circulated more than 36,000,000 of Tracts, which have carried light, probably, to as many millions of souls.

In 1800 the spirit of Foreign Missions had so far gained ground, that a new Society arose in the Church of England, called the *Church Missionary Society*. Its yearly income is now about $130,000. Its Missionaries are found in W. Africa,—where they have laboured with almost apostolic success,—in the Mediterranean, at Constantinople, in Thibet, Hindoostan, Ceylon, New Zealand, and the W. Indies.

But the mind of the christian recurs to the year 1804, with peculiar pleasure. Societies already existed for sending Missionaries through the earth; and, also, for dispersing Tracts, those fearless little messengers of truth. But the system was not complete. There was no provision for the express purpose of sending also the Bible. But now a new institution arose, denominated the *British & Foreign Bible Society*. It rose like the sun on a benighted world, and has confined its radiance to no one portion of it. All the principal Bible Societies now in the world, have been assisted and encouraged by its liberality. It is now translating, printing and distributing the word of God, in more than 130 different languages and dialects.

Two years after this, a plan was formed for raising the standard of education in common schools, and for extending the benefits of education to all ranks and conditions of men in every nation. To this end the *British and Foreign School Society* was instituted To the efforts of this society, in a

* Near the N. boundary of Chinese Tartary, at Selinginsk, is a Missionary Station, almost in the longitude of Canton.

great degree, must it be attributed, that so much attention is now paid to common schools, in the interior of France, in Spain, Germany, and several other countries, both of Europe and Asia.

About this time *Sabbath School Societies* were formed. These have under their care, at the present time, more than 1,000,000 of children and youth How much they are doing for the prevention of crime, for the promotion of industry, and for the increase of the happiness of our species, cannot be known till the judgment day.

After observing, that in 1809 the *London Jews Society* was instituted—we come to the year 1810. Till this time our own nation, though blessed more than any other nation, had done but little for the heathen. We might almost say, that, so far as a spirit for Foreign Missions was concerned, it was sitting in comparative darkness. But now the day-star arose, and ushered in the day. The *American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions* was established. Bombay, Ceylon, the Holy Land, the savages of the West, and Owhyhee, "towering from unfathomable depths," will not soon forget the day.

In 1812 a *Tract Society* was formed at New York; and in 1813 the *New England Tract Society* was instituted. This latter society has circulated 2,708,000 Tracts. The same year an *Education Society* was established in Maine.—These are important facts, as they have thrown new light and glory over the prospects of succeeding ages.

In 1814 the Baptists of this country instituted a *Board of Foreign Missions.* Their Missionaries to the Burman Empire have been striving, "even in troublous times," to build for the living God; nor have they laboured wholly in vain. The same year a *Baptist Education Society* was established. The next year gave rise to the *American Education Society*, which has patronized about 300 young men preparing for the ministry. The year following witnessed the organization of the *American Bible Society.*

But time would fail to enumerate all the parts of the *Great System of Benevolence*, as they came progressively into existence and active operation.

The *United Foreign Miss. Society*, the *Western Education Society*, and the *American Colonization Society*, were all formed in 1817. The first of these has sent two large mission families to the Indians; and the last has established a colony of free blacks in W. Africa. Recently there have been instituted the *Protestant Episcopal Missionary Society*, the *American Methodist Missionary Society*, and the *German*

Missionary Society. The last of these has Auxiliaries in Switzerland and France.

Besides these, there are three *Foreign Missionary Societies*, formed by converts from heathenism, on the islands of the S. Pacific ocean; and eight in Africa. There are seven *Missionary Seminaries* in Christian, and six in Heathen lands. There are thirteen *Theological Seminaries*, and many societies for the abolition of war:—and all originated since the year 1792.

Wherever there are two or three, who possess the spirit of missions, there, generally, the *Monthly Concert for Prayer*, is attended. This Concert originated before our New Era, and is one of the ten thousand instances, where extraordinary prayer has preceded extraordinary blessings in the world.

Surely we may say to the Church, "Arise, shine, for thy light is come." Already has it purpled the East, and shone even unto the West. From the mountains of Tartary has it been seen, and from the snowy cliffs of Greeeland.

> The dwellers in the vales and on the rocks,
> Shout to each other. And the mountain tops,
> From distant mountains catch the flying joy.

But, all that has been done, must be considered only as a *mighty preparation for a mighty work.* The work is begun on a large sale; but it is *very far* from being finished. Our introductory remarks to the Tables, will shew, though imperfectly, how much remains to be done. If the signs of the times are animating, the duties of the times are great. It is high time that every one bearing the name of a christian, were awake, and at his post—had learned the nature of Christian self-denial, and practised it. The work, which rests with awful responsibility upon the Churches, will cost millions of money, and thousands of lives, before it is finished. Christians have far more to do, *as individuals*, than they are in the habit of thinking, or are generally willing to believe. And they are all called upon, by the Providence of God, by the agonies of their Saviour, by the wonders of redeeming love, by their sacramental vows, by their countless mercies, by the obligations which will attend them from world to world, by every thing they have experienced, and every thing they hope to enjoy, and by the amazing worth of 600,000,000 of souls; to awake to their duty, lay aside their worldly calculations, and increase their donations, efforts, and prayers, in a tenfold proportion.

The Female Pilgrim.

Whither go'st thou, Pilgrim stranger,
Passing through this darksome vale?
Know'st thou not 'tis full of danger,
And will not thy courage fail?

PILGRIM, thou dost justly call me,
Wandering o'er this waste so wide;
Yet no harm will e'er befal me,
While I'm blest with such a GUIDE.

Such a Guide!—No guide attends thee,
Hence for thee my fears arise;
If a guardian power befriends thee,
'Tis unseen by mortal eyes.

Yes, unseen—but still, believe me,
Such a Guide my steps attends;
He'll in every strait relieve me,
He from every harm defends.

Pilgrim! see that stream before thee,
Darkly winding through the vale;
Should its deadly waves roll o'er thee,
Would not then thy courage fail?

No: that stream has nothing frightful,
To its brink my steps I bend,
There to plunge will be delightful—
There my pilgrimage will end.

While I gaz'd—with speed surprising
Down the stream she plung'd from sight;
Gazing still, I saw her rising,
Like an angel, cloth'd with light.

Hymn for Seamen...Heb. 6. 19.

Let the wind blow and billows roil,
Hope is the anchor of the soul:
But can I by so slight a tie
As unseen hope, on God rely?

Steadfast and sure it cannot fail,
It enters deep within the veil,
It fastens on a land unknown,
And moors me to my Father's throne!

Anniversaries and Treasurers of Charitable Societies.

American Bible Society—2d Thurs. in May. *Richard Varick, Esq.* New York.—*American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions*—3d Wedn. in Sept. *Jeremiah Evarts, Esq.* No. 22 Pinckney Street, Boston.—*Baptist Board of Foreign Missions*—last Wednesday in April. *Mr Stokes*, New-York.—*United Foreign Mission Society*—2d Wednesday in May. *W. Wilson, Esq.* New York.—*Mass. Baptist Education Society*—Thurs. after the 3d Wedn. in Sept. *Ensign Lincoln.* Boston.—*American Education Society*—Wedn. after the 4th Wednesday in Sept. *Aaron P. Cleaveland*, Boston.—*Con. Educ Society*—Thurs. after the 2d. Wedn. in Sept. *Stephen Twining Esq.* New-Haven.—*Western Educ. Society*—Last Wedn. in Dec. *Arthur Breeze, Esq* Utica, N. Y.—*Presbyterian Educ. Society*—1st. Tues. in May. *John Adams, Esq.* New-York.—*New York Tract Society*—2d Thurs. in Feb. —*New-England Tract Society*—Day before Gen. Election, Boston. *Amos Blanchard, Esq.* Andover.—*American Colonization Society*—2d Wedn. in March.

*** The Anniversaries of most of the *English* Societies are in *May*.

The General Depository of the N. E. Tract Society, is at Andover, Mass.

College Vacations.

Harvard University.—1st, 4 weeks and 2 days from Commencement. 2d, 7 weeks from the 4th Friday in Dec. 3d, 2 weeks from the 3d Friday in May. Commencement on the last Wedn. in Aug. Public exhibitions of the students are in the college chapel, on the 3d Tues. in Oct. the last Tuesday in April, and the Thursday preceding commencement, beginning at 11 o'clock A. M. *Yale College.*—1st, 6 weeks from commencement. 2d, 3 weeks from 2d Wedn. in Jan. 3d, 3 weeks from the Wedn. preceding 2d Thursday in May. Commencement on 2d Wedn. in Sept. *Brown University*—1st, 3 weeks from Commencement. 2d, 8 weeks from the last Wedn. in Dec. 3d, 2 weeks from 3d Wedn. in May. Commencement on the 1st Wedn. in Sept. *Dartmouth College*—1st, 4 weeks from Commencement. 2d, 7 weeks from the 1st. Mond. in Jan. 3d, 2 1-2 weeks from Thurs. preceding last Wedn. in May. Com. Wedn preceding last Wedn. in Aug. *Bowdoin College*—1st, 4 weeks from commencement. 2d, 6 weeks from the 1st Wedn. in Jan. 3d, 3 weeks from the 1st Wedn. succeeding 3d Tues. in May. Com. Wed. preced ing last Wed. in Aug *University of Vermont.*—1st, 4 weeks from commencement. 2d, 9 weeks from the 2d Wednesday in Dec. Com. 2d Wedn. in August. *Middlebury College*—1st, 5 weeks from com. 2d, 7 weeks from the first Wedn. in Jan. 3d, 2 weeks from the 3d Wedn. in May. Com. the 3d Wedn. in Aug. *Williams College*—1st, 3 weeks from Com. 2d, 7 weeks from the 4th Wednesday in Dec. 3d, 3 weeks from 3d Wedn. in May. Com. 1st Wedn in Sept. *Union College.*—1st, 7 weeks from Com. 2d, 3 weeks from Wedn. preceding Christmas. 3d, 3 weeks from 1st Wedn in April. Com. 4th Wedn. July. *Hamilton College*,—1st, 6 weeks from Com. 2d. 3 weeks from 2d Wedn. in Jan. 3d, 4 weeks from 2d Wedn. in May. Com. 4th Wedn. in Aug. *Princeton College.*—1st, 6 weeks from Com. 2d, 4 weeks from 1st Thurs. after 2d Tues. in April. Com. last Wed. in Sept. *Columbia College*—From Com. to 1st Mon. in Oct. Com 1st Tues' in Aug. *Andover Theological Seminary.*—1st, 6 weeks from the Annual Visitation. 2d 6 weeks from 1st Thurs. in May. Annual Visitation, 4th Wedn. in Sept.

Medical Lectures.

Harvard University—Medical Lectures commence at Boston on the first Wednesday in November annually. Anatomy and Surgery by Dr. Warren. Theory and Practice of Physic, by Dr. Jackson Chemistry, by Dr. Gorham. Materia Medica, by Dr. Bigelow. Obstetricks and Legal Medicine, by Dr. Channing.

Dartmouth College—" Surgery, Obstetricks and Legal Medicine, by Dr. Mussey. Theory and Practice of Physic, Materia Medica and Botany, by Dr. Oliver. Chemistry, by Dr. Dana. Anatomy and Physiology, by Dr. Parsons." Medical Lectures commence on the 5th Thurs. after Com.

Brown University.—Lectures on Anatomy and Surgery, at Boston, by Dr. Ingalls. On Botany and Materia Medica, at Providence, by Dr. Drown. On Chemistry, by Professor D'Wolfe.

Yearly and Quarterly Meetings of Friends in New-England.

Yearly Meeting beginning with select do. 7th day after the 2d 6th day, 6th month, 9th h. morn. at
mouth, R. I.—Public meeting for worship 1st day following at Newport and Portsmouth, 10th h.
rn. and 4th after. Meeting for business at Newport 2d day following, 9th h. morn.

is yearly meeting comprises the Quarterly Meetings of Rhode Island, Salem, Sandwich, Falmouth,
nfield, Vassalborough, and Dover, held as follows, viz —*R. Island.* On the 1st 5th day, 8th month.
mouth; 1st 5th day 11th month, Somerset; 1st 5th day 2d month Providence; 1st 5th day
month, E. Greenwich.—*Salem.* On the 4th 5th day, 5th month, Salem; 3d 5th day, 8th month,
; 3d 5th day, 10th month, Weare; 3d 5th day, 1st month, Saybrook.—*Sandwich.* On the 1st
ays, 4th and 12th months, New-Bedford; 1st 5th day, 7th month, Nantucket; 1st 5th day, 10th
, Sandwich.—*Falmouth.* On the 5th day before the 1st 6th day, 6th and 9th months, Falmouth;
day before 1st 6th day, 11th month Durham; 5th day before 1st 6th day 2d month, Windham.
field. On the 2d 5th day, 8th month, Bolton; 2d 5th day 11th month, Leicester; 2d 5th day,
month, Smithfield; 2d 5th day, 5th month Northbridge.—*Vassalborough* On the 5th day before
2d 6th day, 2d, 9th and 11th months; and the 5th day before the last 6th day, 5th month, Vassal-
ough.— *Dover, N. H.* On the 4th 5th days, 4th and 10 months; Dover; 4th 5th day, 6th
nth, Berwick; 4th 5th day, 1st month, Sandwich.

Rate of Postage for every Single Letter.

Every letter, composed of a single sheet of paper, conveyed not above 30 miles, *six* cents; over 30 and not exceeding 80 m. *ten* cents; over 80 m. and not exceeding 150, *twelve and a half* cents; over 150 m. and not exceeding 400 m. *eighteen and a half* cents; over 400 m. *twenty-five* cents.

Every letter composed of two pieces of paper, double those rates; of three pieces of paper, triple the rates; of four pieces, weighing one ounce, quadruple those rates: and at the rate of four single letters for each ounce, which any letter or packet may weigh.

Every *ship letter* originally received at an office for delivery, *six* cents. *Newspapers*, not over 100 miles, *one* cent; over 100 miles *one cent and a half*; to any distance in the State where printed, *one* cent. *Magazines and Pamphlets*, not over 50 miles, *one* cent per sheet; over 50, but not over 100 miles, *one cent and a half*; over 100 miles, *two* cents per sheet.

Table of Simple Interest, at Six per cent.

Princi-pal.	One Week. d. c. m.	One Mon. d. c. m.	One Year. d. c. m.	Princi-pal.	One Week. d. c. m.	One Mon. d. c. m.	One Year. d. c. m.
Dols. 10	0, 0, 0	0, 0, 0	0, 0, 6	Dols. 6	0, 0, 6	0, 3, 0	0,36, 0
20	0, 0, 0	0, 0, 0	0, 1, 2	7	0, 0, 7	0, 3, 5	0,42, 0
30	0, 0, 0	0, 0, 1	0, 1, 8	8	0, 0, 9	0, 4, 0	0,48, 0
40	0, 0, 0	0, 0, 1	0, 2, 4	9	0, 1, 0	0, 4, 5	0,54, 0
50	0, 0, 0	0, 0, 2	0, 3, 0	10	0, 1, 1	0, 5, 0	0,60, 0
60	0, 0, 0	0, 0, 2	0, 3, 6	20	0, 2, 5	0,10, 0	1,20, 0
70	0, 0, 0	0, 0, 3	0, 4, 2	30	0, 3, 7	0,15, 0	1,80, 0
80	0, 0, 0	0, 0, 3	0, 4, 8	40	0, 5, 0	0,20, 0	2,40, 0
90	0, 0, 1	0, 0, 4	0, 5, 4	50	0, 6, 2	0,25, 0	3,00, 0
Dols. 1	0, 0, 1	0, 0, 5	0, 6, 0	60	0, 7, 5	0,30, 0	3,60, 0
2	0, 0, 1	0, 1, 0	0,12, 0	70	0, 8, 7	0,35, 0	4,20, 0
3	0, 0, 2	0, 1, 5	0,18, 0	80	0,10, 0	0,40, 0	4,80, 0
4	0, 0, 4	0, 2, 0	0,24, 0	90	0,11, 2	0,45, 0	5,40, 0
5	0, 0, 5	0, 2, 5	0,30, 0	100	0,12, 5	0,50, 0	6,00, 0

N. B. To understand the use of this table—against 2 dls. for one week you will find the interest
o be 1 mill—one month, 1 cent.—1 year 12 cents.

*** Money at compound interest will double itself in 11 years 10 months and 22 days.

COURTS.

United States Courts.

Supreme Federal Court.

At Washington, to commence on the first Monday in Feb. annually.

Circuit Federal Courts in the First and Second Eastern Circuits.

In *Maine*—at Portland on the 8th of May, and at Wiscasset on the 8th of Oct. In *New Hampshire*—at Portsmouth, May 1st; and at Exeter, Oct. 1st. In *Massachusetts*—at Boston, May 15, and October 15. In *Rhode-Island*—at Providence, Nov. 15.; and at Newport, June 15. In *Vermont*—at Windsor, May 1st; and at Rutland, October 3d. In *Connecticut*—at Hartford, Sept. 17; and at New-Haven, April 19. In *New-York*—at New-York, April 1, and Sept. 1.

If any of the days happen on Sunday, the Court commences on Monday.

District Federal Courts.

Maine—at Portland, the 1st Tues. in June, and 1st in Dec. and at Wiscasset, last Tuesday in Feb. and 2d Tuesday in Sept. *In New Hampshire*—at Portsmouth, 3d Tuesdays in March and September; and at Exeter, 1d in June and December. In *Massachusetts*—at Boston, 3d Tuesday in March, 4th in June, 2d in Sept and 1st in Dec. In *Connecticut*—at New-Haven, 4th Tues. in Feb. and August; at Hartford, 4th Tues. in May and Nov. In *Rhode-Island*—at Newport and Providence, 1st Mondays in Feb. and August, May and Nov. In *Vermont*—at Windsor and Rutland, 1st Mon. in Feb. and Aug. and 2d in May and November.

N. B. For Courts in Massachusetts, see Calender pages.

The Municipal Court for the town of Boston, is holden at Boston on the first Monday in every month.

Courts in Maine.

Supreme Judicial Courts.

At York, on the last Tues. of April. Alfred, on the 4th Tues. of Aug. Portland, on the 1st Tues. of May, and on the 4th Tues. next following the 3d Tues. in Oct. Wiscasset, on the 3d Tues. of May, and on the 3d Tues. of Oct. Augusta, on the 4th Tues. of May, and on the 3d Tues. of Sept. Norridgewock, on the 1st Tues. of June. Castine, on the 2d Tues. of June, and 2d Tues. of October. Machias, on the 3d Tues. of June. Paris, on the 2d Tues. of Sept. Bangor, on the 1st Tues. of Oct.

Circuit Courts of Common Pleas.

At Alfred, 1st Mond. in Jan. and 2d do. in Sept. York, 3d Mond. in April. Portland, 1st Tues. in March, 3d Tues. in June and Nov. Paris, 4th Tues. in Feb. 2d Tues. in June, 1st Tues. in Oct. Warren, second Mond. in Jan. Wiscasset, 4th Mond. in April. Topsham, 4th Mond. in Aug. Augusta, 2d Mondays in Apr. Aug. and Dec. Norridgewock, 2d Mond. in March, last Mond. in June, and 1st Mond. in Nov. Castine, 3d Tues. in Mar. 2d Tues. in July, 3d Tues. in Nov. Bangor, 1st Mond. in Jan. 2d Mond. in May, 3d Mond. in Sept. Machias, 1st Tues. in March and Sept.

Court of Sessions.

York, Tues. next preceding the 3d Mon. in Apr. Alfred, Tues. next preceding the 2d Mon. in Sept. Portland, 4th Tues. in March, and 2d Tues. in Sept. Paris, 3d Tues. in June, and 1st Tues. in Oct. Wiscasset, Thurs. succeeding the 4th Mond. in Apr. Warren, Thurs. succeeding the 2d Mond. in Jan. Topsham, Thurs. succeeding the 4th Mond. in Aug. Augusta, last Tues. in Apr. and 1st do. in Aug. Norridgewock, 2d Tues. in March and Sept. Castine, Thurs. next succeeding the 3d Tues. in Mar. and Thurs succeeding the 3d Tues. of Nov. Bangor, 1st Tues. in March and Sept. Machias, 1st Tues. in March and Sept.

Courts in the State of New-Hampshire.

Superior Courts.

At Portsmouth, on 3d Tues. in Feb.—At Exeter, 3d Tues. in Sept.—At Dover, 1st Tues in Feb. and at Guildford, 1st Tues. in Sept.—Amherst, 1st Tues. in Oct.—Hopkinton, 3d Tues. in April—Keene, 3d Tues. in Oct.—Charlestown, 1st Tues. in May.—Haverhill, 4th Tues. in May—Plymouth, 1st Tues. in Nov.—Lancaster, 3d Tuesday in May.

Courts of Sessions.

First District. At Portsmouth, 3d Tues. in Jan. and at Exeter, 3d Tues. in Aug.—At Rochester, 1st Tues. in Jan. and at Gilmantown, 1st Tues. in Aug.—At Amherst, 2d Tues. in Feb. and at Hopkinton, 1st Tues. in Sept.

Second District. At Keene, 3d Tues. in March, and at Charlestown, 4th Tues. in Sept.—At Haverhill, last Tues. in Feb. and at Plymouth, 2d Tues. in Sept.—At Lancaster, the Tues. preceding the last Tues. in Feb. and on the first Tuesday of Sept.

Courts in the State of Vermont.

Supreme Courts.

* L. T. *stands for Law Term, J. T. for Jury Term.*

At Manchester, L. T.* on the third Tues. in Jan.; J. T. on the 3d Tues. of Sept.—Newfane, L. T. 4th Tues of Jan.; J. T. 2d do of Sept.—Rutland, L. T. 2d Tues. of Jan.; J. T. 4th do. of Sept.—Woodstock, L. T. 1st next following the 4th Tues. of Jan.; J. T. 1st Tues. of Sept.—Middlebury, L. T. 1st Tues. of Jan.; J. T. 1st next fol. 4th Tues. of June.—Chelsea, L. T. 2d next following 4th Tues. of Jan.; J. T. 3d Tues. of June.—Burlington, L. T. the Tues. next preceding 1st do. of Jan.; J. T. 3d Tues. of June.—Montpelier, L. T. 4th Tues. next fol. 4th do. of Jan.; J. T. 4th Tues. of June.—At Danville, L. T. 3d Tues next following the 4th do. of Jan.; J. T. 4th Tues. of June.—At Irasburg, L. T. 2d Tuesday next following the 4th Tuesday of June.—At St. Albans, L. T. 2d Tues. next preceding 1st do. of Jan.; J. T. 2d Tues. of June.—Guildhall, J. T. 1st Tues. next following 4th do. of June.

County Courts.

At Manchester, 1st Monday of June, and in Bennington, 1st Mon. of Dec.; at Newfane, 2d Mon. of June and Dec.; at Rutland, 1st Mon. of June and Dec.; at Woodstock, 1st Monday of March and 3d Mon. of Sept.; at Middleburg, 1st Mon. of June and 2d Mon. of Dec.; at Chelsea, 2d Mon. of June and 4th Mon. of Dec.; at Burlington, last Mon. of Feb and last Mon. save two of Sept.; at Montpelier, 2d Mon. of March and Sept; at Danville, 1st Mon. of June and 2d Mon. of Dec.; at Irasburg, 1st Mon. of Jan. and 4th Mon. of June; at St. Albans, 2d Mon. of March and Nov.; at Guildhall, 3d Mon. of June and 4th of Dec.; at North Hero, last Mon. save one, of Feb.

Courts in the State of Rhode-Island.

Supreme Judicial Courts.

At Newport, 1st Monday in March, and 4th in August; at Providence, 3d Monday in March and Sept; at South-Kingston, 4th Mond. in April, and 2d in Oct, at Bristol, 2d Mond. in March and Sept; at East-Greenwich, 2d Monday in April, and 1st in Oct.

Courts of Common Pleas.

At Newport, 3d Mond. in May, and 1st in Nov.; at Providence, 4th Monday in May, and 2d in Dec.; at South-Kingston, 1st Monday in Feb. and 2d in August; at Bristol, 2d Monday in Jan. and 1st in June; at East-Greenwich, 3d Monday in January and August.

Courts in the State of Connecticut.

Supreme Court of Errors.

At Hartford, on the 2d Tues. in June. New-Haven, on the Tues. following the 4th Tues. in June. New-London and Norwich, alternately, on the 3d Tues. in July, beginning at New-London. Fairfield and Danbury, alternately, on the 4th Tues. in June, beginning at Danbury. Windham, on the 4th Tues. in July. Litchfield, on the 3d Tues. in June. Middleton and Haddam, alternately, on the 2d Tues. of July, beginning at Middleton Tolland, on the Tues. following the 4th Tues. in July.

Superior Courts.

At Hartford, on the 2d Tues. in Feb. and on the 1st Tues. in Sept New Haven, on the 3d Tues. in Jan. and the 2d Tues. in Aug. New London and Norwich, alternately, beginning at New London, on the 4th Tues. in Jan. and on the 1st Tues. in Oct. Danbury, on the 3d Tues. in Sept. and at Fairfield, on the 1st Tues. in Dec. Windham, on the 1st Tues. in Jan. and 2d Tues. in Sept. Litchfield, on the 3d Tues. in Feb. and Aug. Middletown, on the 4th Tues. in Feb. and at Haddam on the 4th Tues. in Oct. Tolland, on the 3d Tues. in April and 4th do. in Dec.

County Courts.

At Hartford, on the 4th Tues. in March, and 2d Tues. in Aug. and Nov. New Haven, 3d Tues. in March, and 4th Tues. in June and Nov. New London and Norwich, alternately, on the 1st Tues. in March, beginning at New London, and at New London, 2d Tues. in June, and Norwich 3d Tues. in Nov. Fairfield and Danbury, alternately, on the last Tues. in Feb. beginning at Fairfield, and at Fairfield 3d Tues. of Apr. and at Danbury 3d Tues. in Nov. Windham, 3d Tues. in Aug. and March, and 2d Tues. in Dec. Litchfield, on the 1st Tues. in April, 4th do. in Sept. and 3d in Dec. Haddam, on the Tues. after the 1st Mond. in Apr. and at Middletown on the 4th Tues in Sept. Tolland, 2d Tues. in March and Sept.

PROBATE COURTS.

MASSACHUSETTS.

County of Suffolk.— At the Probate Office, every Monday in the year, except the first in each month.

Norfolk.—Dedham, first Tuesday in each month; Quincy, second Tuesdays of Feb. May, Aug. and Nov.; Wrentham, in first parish, two terms in a year, at such times as the Judge shall appoint.

Essex.—At the Probate Office in Ipswich, on the first Tuesdays in February, March, May, June, August, September, November, and December. At Salem, first Tuesdays in January, April, July, and October; and the third Tuesdays in February, May, August and November. At Newburyport, on the last Tuesdays in March, June, September and December. At Haverhill, on the third Tuesdays in April and October. At Gloucester, on the third Tuesdays in January and July. At Marblehead, on Wednesday following the first Tuesdays in April and October.

Middlesex.—At Cambridge, 2d Tuesdays in Jan. Feb. and Nov.; last Tues. in May and Aug.: and Tues. next preceding 2d Mon. in Dec. In Concord, last Tues. in Feb.; first Tues. in April; Tues. next preceding 2d Mon. in June and Sept.; and 3d Tues. in Nov. In Groton, 1st Tues. in March, 2d Tues. in May, and 3d Tues. in Oct. In Framingham, 4th Tues. in June, and 2d in Oct. In Charlestown, on the Tues. next preceding the last Tues. in Aug. In Woburn, on the 4th Tues. in April. In Shelmsford, on the first Tues. in Oct.

Worcester.—At the court-house in Worcester, first Tuesday in every month. Brookfield, west Brookfield, the 2d Tues. in April, and 4th Tues. in Oct. Lancaster, 3d Tues. in May and Nov. Uxbridge, 4th Tues. in May and Nov. Templeton, the Thursday next after 3d Tuesday in May and on the 3d Tuesday in October.

Hampshire.— Northampton, 1st Tues. of each month in the year, excepting June, at the Probate-Office. Amherst, on the 2d Tues. in April and Oct. Belchertown, the 2d Tues. in Feb. and Aug. Chesterfield, 2d Tuesday in May and Sept. The several Courts opened at 9, A. M.

Franklin.—Greenfield, 4th Tues. in Aug. 2d do. in Oct. 1st do. in Nov. 3d do. in Dec. 2d do. in Feb. 1st do. in Mar. 2d do. in May, and 3d do. in June. Conway, at the house of Col. Jabez Newhall, on the 1st Tues. of Jan. 3d do. in July. Charlemont, at the house of Joel Hall, on the 3d Tues. in May, 2d do. of Oct. Wendell, at the house of Clark Stone, on the 1st Tues. of Feb. 1st Tues. of Sept.

Hampden.—At Springfield, the 3d Tuesday in Jan.; 2d do in Feb. and May; the Friday preceding Mond. in March; 2d Thurs. of April; 1st Tues. in Aug. Oct. and Nov.; and 4th Tues. of Dec. Monson, 2d Thu. in May, and 3d Tu. in Oct. At Westfield, 1st Tu. in July, and 1st Thur. in Oct.

Berkshire.—On the 1st Tues. in every month at the Probate Office in Lenox. On the 2d Tues. in May, July, and Nov. at the inn of Maj. Timothy Griswold in Great Barrington, and on the 2d Tues. of April, June and Oct. at the inn of Capt. Bacon in Lanesboro'.

Plymouth.—At Probate office in Plymouth on the second Mondays of April and August, and on the Monday in October next before the sitting of the Supreme Judicial Court, and on the third Mondays of all the other months. At Scituate on the first Tuesdays of March, June, September and December. At East Bridgewater, on the first Tuesdays of April, July and Oct. At Middleborough, on the first Tuesdays of May, August and November. At Rochester, on Wednesday next following first Tuesday of May. At Plympton, first Tuesday of January.

Bristol.—Taunton, first Tues. in Jan Mar. and Aug. Freetown, first Tues. in Feb. Rehoboth, 1st Tues. in April. New-Bedford, first Tues in May and Oct. Dighton, first Tues. in June and Dec. Swansea on the 1st Friday after the first Tuesday in Feb. April, May, July, Sept. Oct. and Nov. Norton, 1st Tues in July and Nov. Seekhonk, 1st Tues. in Sept.

Barnstable.—Barnstable, 2d Tues. of April, May, June and Sept Great Marshes, 2d Tues. of Jan. Feb July and Dec. Yarmouth, 2d Tues. of Aug. Sandwich, 2d Tues. of Nov. Falmouth, day after the court is held in Sandwich Brewster, 3d Tues of March, and 2d Tues. of Oct. Harwich, the day before each time last mentioned. Orleans, the Wednesday next following 3d Tues. in March, and 2d Tues. in October. Wellfleet, the day after each time last mentioned.

LIST OF STAGES,

The houses at which they put up, and days and hours which they leave and return to Boston.

Andover Accommo. Stage—Leaves Davenport's, Ann-Street, 3 o'clock, eve. Returns 10 morn.

Andover Coach—Leaves Davenport's, Ann-St. Mond. Wedn and Fridays, 8 morn. Returns Tues. Thurs. & Saturdays, 6 eve.

Albany, by Northampton—Leaves Earle's, Hanover Street, Mon. Wed Fri. 2 morn Returns Tues Thur. Sat. evening.

Albany, by Springfield—Leaves Earle's Tues. Th. Sat. 2 morn Returns Mon. Wed. Fri even.

Albany, by Williamstown—Leaves Dutch's Fri. 1 morning.

Brattleboro' & Albany—Leaves Dutch's Mon. Wed Fri. 1 morn. Ret. Tues Th. Sat. even.

Bridgewater & N Bedford—Leaves Pettes & Hamilton's, Mon Wed. Fri. 7 morn. Ret. Tue. Thurs. Sat. 5 eve.

Bridgewater and Randolph—Leaves Indian Queen, Tu. Thur. and Sat. noon. Ret. Mon Wed. and Fri. noon.

Burlington, thro' Walpole, Windsor, Hanover, & Montreal—Leaves Dutch's Mon. Wed Fri 2 morn. Returns Tues. Thurs. Sat. 6 even

Burlington thro' Andover, Concord, N H. and Montpelier—Leaves Barnard's, Mon. Wed. Fri. 7 morn. Ret. Tues. Thurs. Sat. 3 evening.

Beverly,—Leaves Boyden's, Brattle Str every week day, 4 even. Ret. every week day, 11 morning.

Concord, (mail) N.H.—Leaves Davenport's, Mon. Wedn & Frid 4 morn. Returns Tue. Thurs. and Sat. 5 even.

Conc. Lunenburg, & Winchindon Accom.—Leaves Dutch's, Tues. Thurs 8 morn. Sat. 4 morn. Ret. Mon. Wed. Fri 6 evening.

Conc. Keene, Walp. Burling & Montreal (mail)—Leaves Dutch's, Mond. Wedn & Fri. 2 morn Returns Tu. Thur & Sat. 7 even.

Conc. N. H. Accommo—through Andover, Londonderry—Leaves Barnard's, Tue. Thurs. and Sat. 7 morn. Ret. Mon. Wedn & Frid. 6 eve.

Concord, N. H. thro' Haverhill—Leaves Davenport's, Mon. Wed. Fri. 4 morn. Returns Tu. Thurs Sat. 5 evening.

Canton—Leaves Barnard's, Tues. Thurs. Sat. 3 even. Returns Tues. Thurs. Sat 10 morning.

Cambridge—Leaves Dutch's, every week day, 12 and 5. Returns every week day, 9 and 3.

Dedham—Leaves Barnard's, every day, except Sun. and Wed 4 even. Returns every day except Sun. and Wed. 10 morning.

Dorchester and Milton—Leaves Patterson's, Elm Street, every week day, 4 even. Returns every week day, 10 morning,

Duxbury—Leaves Boyden's, Brattle Street, Mon. Wedn. Fri. 8, Tues. Thurs. Sat. 5 morn. Returns same days, 6 evening.

Gloucester, Cape Ann—Leaves Pettes and Hamilton's, every week day, 11 morn. Returns every week day, 1 afternoon.

Groton—Leaves Dutch's, Tu & Thurs. 8 morn. Sat. 5 morn. Ret. Mon. Wed. & Fri. 6 even.

Eastern Mail—Leaves Davenport's, every day, 2 morn. Ret. every night at 10.

Falmouth—Leaves Pettes' and Hamilton's, Tues Thu. Sat 4 morn Ret Mon. Wed. Fri 4 eve.

Framingham—Leaves Patterson's Wed Sat. 2 even Returns Tues. and Frid. 11 morning

Haverhill Exeter, & Dover—Leaves Davenport's Tu Thur and Sat. 8 morn. Ret. Mon. Wed. and Fri. 6 eve.

Haverhill Accom.—Leaves Barnard's, Tues Thu. Sat. 7 morn. Ret Mond. Wed Frid. 6 even.

Haverhill Accom.—Leaves Davenport's, Tu. Thu. Sat. 7 morn. Ret. Mon. Wed. Frid 6 even.

Hingham—Leaves Barnard's Mon. Thurs. Sat. 3 even. Ret. Mon. Thur. Sat. 10 morning.

Lunenburg—Leaves Dutch's, Tues. Thurs. 8 morn. Sat. 5 morn. Ret. Mon. Wed. Frid. 6 evening.

Marblehead by Lynn—Leaves Boyden's, Brattle-street, every week day, 4 even. Ret. every week day, 10 morning.

Medford—Leaves Patterson's Mond Tues. Thur. Frid 1, and Wedn. & Sat. 12 & 6. Ret. every week day, 9 morning.

Newburyport, Exeter and Portsmouth—Leaves Davenport's, every week day, 8 mor. Returns same days 6 eve.

Newburyport, Exeter & Dover—Leaves Davenports, Tue. Thurs and Sat. 8 morn. Returns Mon. Wedn. & Fri. 6 eve.

Newburyport Accommoda—Leaves Davenport's, 12 noon; ret. at 1 noon; every week day.

Newport, Taunton and New-Bedford—Leaves Indian Queen, Tu. Thur. and Sat. 4 morn. Ret. Mon. Wedn. and Fri 6 eve.

Newport, Taunton. Bristol and New Bedford—Leaves Indian Queen, Mond. Wedn. and Frid. 4 morn. Ret. Tu. Thur. and Sat 6 even

Needham and Newton—Leaves Barnard's Mon. Wedn. Thurs. and Sat. 4 eve. Returns same days, 7 morn.

N. York Commercial Mail, by Worcester, Stafford Springs and Hartford—Leaves Earle's, in Hanover-St. every day at 1 morn. Ret every night at 12.

New-York, Steam-boat line, by Providence and N. London—Leaves Dutch's (only in summer) Sun. Tues. Thurs. 3 morn. Ret. Tues. Thurs. Sat. evening.

New-York, Middle Line, to Hartford—Leaves Earle's, (only in winter) Mon. Wed. Frid. 5 morn. Ret. Tues. Thurs. Sat. 6 evening.

Portsmouth—Leaves Davenport's, every day, 8 morn. Returns every night at 6.

Portland—Leaves Davenport's every day 2 morn. Returns every night at 10.

Providence—Leaves Dutch's, Tues. Thurs Sat. 9 morn. Returns every day, 5 evening.

Providence—Leaves Dutch's, Mon Wed. Frid. 7 morn. Returns every day, 5 evening.

Plymouth, Sandwich, and Falmouth—Leaves Pettes and Hamilton's, Tues. Thurs. Sat. 4 morn. Ret. Mon Wed. Frid. 4 evening.

Quincy—Leaves Barnard's, Mon. Tues. Thurs. Sat 4 even. Ret. Mon. Tues. Thurs. Sat. 10 morning.

Salem and Gloucester—Leaves Pettes and Hamilton's, every week day, 11 morn Ret. Every week day, 1 afternoon.

Salem Morning Stage—Leaves Boyden's, Brattle-St. every week day, 9 morn. Ret. every week day, 6 evening

Salem Evening Stage—Leaves Boyden's. every week day, 5 ev. Ret. every week day 9 morn.

Salem and Beverly—Leaves Boyden's, every week day, 4 even. Ret. ev. week day, 10 morn.

Sandwich—Leaves Pettes and Hamilton's, Tues. Thur. Sat 4 morn. Ret. Mon Wed. Fri. 4 even.

Scituate & Marshfield—Leaves Davenport's, Wed. & Sat. 8 morn. Ret. Tues. and Frid. 5 even.

From Boston, with the Distances and Innkeepers' Names.

Hingham and Cohasset.

Dorchester, Eaton	4
Neponset bridge	6
Weymouth bridge	10
Hingham	14
Cohasset	19
Scituate harbor	28

To Plymouth and Cape Cod.

Dorchester, Eaton	4
Quincy, Newcomb	8
Weymouth, Thayer	11
Scituate, Collamore	17
Hanover, Leonard	22
Pembroke, Magoun	23
Duxbury, Loring	27
Kingston	32
Plymouth	36
Sandwich, Ellis	47
Fessenden	54
Barnstable	62
Yarmouth, Hamblin	70
Harwich, Brooks	79
Orleans, Bascom	85
Eastham, Merrick	89
Wellfleet, Holbrook	97
Truro, Collins	107
Provincetown, Smalley	116

Martha's Vineyard, &c.

Sandwich, Fessenden	54
Falmouth, Hatch	72
Over the ferry to Holmes' Hole	80
Nantucket Town	100

New-Bedford, (over Bridgewater turnpike.)

Weymouth, Thayer	11
Abington, King	17
Bridgewater, (East Parish,) Brown	23
South Parish, Lazell	26
Middleborough	36
New Bedford, Nelson	52

Newport, Commercial Line, over Bluehill Turnpike.

Dorchester Mills	6
Milton, Tucker	9
Stoughton, Barnard	16
Bridgewater	22
Taunton, Atwood	33
Freetown, Assonet	40
Troy, Stratton	48
Tiverton Stone Bridge	54
Newport, Townsend	66

Warren and Bristol.

Taunton, Atwood	31
Dighton, Dean	38
Somerset, Davis	42
Swansey, Chase	47
Warren	52
Bristol, Keith	56

Taunton, over Brushhill Turnpike.

Roxbury, Bugbee	4
Dorchester upper mills	6
Milton, Billings	9
Canton, Crane	16
Sharon, Savage	18
Easton	23
Taunton, Atwood	34

Providence and New-London.

Roxbury, Ellis	6
Dedham, Smith	9
Walpole, Fuller	20
Attleboro', Hatch	28
Rehoboth, Slack	37
Providence	41
Johnson, Sheldon	44
Scituate, Fiske	56
Coventry	63
Plainfield, Eaton	71
Jewett's City	78
Norwich, Kenny	86
Mohegan, Houghton	98
New-London, Frink	100

Middle road to Hartford.

Dedham, Smith	9
Medfield, Clark	15
Medway, Richardson	20
Bellingham, Smith	26
Milford, Penniman	30
Mendon, Childs	32
Uxbridge, Spring	38
Douglas, Dudley	43
Thompson, Jacobs	51
Pomfret, Sabin	57
Ashford, Clark	68
Wilmington	72
Mansfield, Dunham	76
Coventry, Kimball	82
Hartford, Bennet	97

Washington City, by Worcester Turnpike and Stafford Springs.

Roxbury, Laughton	4
Brooklyn, Richards	6
Newton, Wiswall	9
Framingham	20
Westboro'	28
Worcester, Sikes	39
Charlton, Rider	49
Sturbridge, Brown	59
Holland, Massey	68
Stafford, Wait	73
Tolland, Smith	80
Vernon	86
East Hartford	97
Hartford, Bennet	100
Weathersfield	104
Worthington	113
Meriden	119
Wallingford	123
North-Haven, Ives	127
New-Haven	134
Milford, Clark	144
Stratford Ferry,	146
Stratford, Lovejoy	148
Fairfield, Pennfield	158
Greenfarms	166
Norwalk, Reed	170
Stamford	179
Greenwich, Knap	183
Rye, Quintard	189
Marnaronek	191
Rochelle, Williams	193
Chester, Gyon	198
Harlem Bridge	202
New York	210
Jersey City	212
Newark, Gifford	219
Elizabethtown	223
Bridgtown	229
New Brunswick	240
Provincetown	250
Trenton, Davis	263
Bristol	270
Holmesburgh	283
Frankford	290
Philadelphia Mansion House	298
Darby	308
Chester	317
Wilmington	320
Christiana Bridge	332
Elktown	343
Charlestown	350
Havre de Grace	358
Joppa, Bradford	370
Red Lion	378
Bird River, Barney	383
Baltimore, Gasby	395
Elkridge	403
McKoys	408
Rossburgh, Ross	426
Washington Post Office	436

Old Road to Hartford.

Cambridge, Read	8
Watertown, Farrar	7
Waltham, Miles	10
Weston, Wood	16
Sudbury, Stone	22
Northboro', Munroe	37
Shrewsbury	41
Worcester, Sikes	44
Leicester, Morse	50
Spencer, Jenks	55
Brookfield, Draper	58
Western, Blair	63
Palmer, Bates	72
Wilbraham	76
Springfield, Chapin	85
Suffield, Utley	96
Windsor, Picket	103
Hartford, Bennet	112

Albany, over Worcester Turnpike.

Worcester, Sikes	39
Leicester, Morse	45
Spencer, Jenks	50
Brookfield, Rice	56
Western, Lombard	63
Ware, Reed	70
Belchertown	76
Hadley, Warner	88
Northampton, Warner	91
Chesterfield, Clapp	99
Worthington, Brown	105
Peru, Clapp	113
Hinsdale,	116
Pittsfield, Coben	124
Hancock, Broad	129
New Lebanon Springs	131
Canaan, Jones	133
Steventown, Schermerhorn	140
Schnodick, Strong	151
Albany	160
Albany to Niagara Falls	316

To Bratleborough.

West Cambridge	5
Lexington, Munroe	9
Lincoln, Earle	14
Concord	16
Stow, Wilder	24
Bolton, Pollard	31
Lancaster, Elder	35
Leominster	42

Westminster, Hoar	51
Templeton, French	59
Phillipston	65
Athol, Field	67
Orange, Ward	73
Warwick, Draper	76
Winchester	83
Hinsdale, Evans	88

By Greenfield.

Same as to Athol	67
Orange, Whitney	72
Irving's Grant	77
Montague, Gunn	82
Greenfield, Munn	89
Brattleborough	94

Dartmouth College, through Keene.

Concord	17
Acton, White	24
Littleton, Kidder	27
Groton, Hall	35
Pepperell, Brown	38
Townsend, Loring	44
New Ipswich	56
Jeffrey, Pierce	66
Malboro', Haskell	71
Keene, Gorham	76
Wapole	90
do. (village) Southard	94
Bellows Falls	98
Charleston, Hunt	102
Village, Shepley	106
Weathersfield, Vermont	114
Windsor, Dean	121
Village, Pettee	123
Hartland	137
Hanover, Curtis	141

To Dartmouth College, through Concord, N. H.

Medford, Jaquis	5
Reading, Newhall	11
Andover, Locke	20
Salem, (N. H.) Poor	30
Londonderry, Redfield	36
Chester, Folsom	44
Concord, Hutchins	68
Boscawen, Oaks	72
Salisbury, Hawley	78
Andover, N. H. Hutchings	86
Wilmot, Gay	92
Springfield, Stickney	98
Enfield, Willis	105
Lebanon,	113
Hanover, Fuller	118

Montreal and Quebec.

Medford, Jaquis	5
Woburn, Hill	10
Billerica, Bowers	19
Chelmsford, Smith	23
Tyngsboro'	30
Dunstable, Pollard	36
Merrimack	43
Amherst, Ray	46
Mount Vernon,	52
Francistown, Lally	61
Hillsboro'	72
Washington	81
Lempster, Brainard	88
Claremont, Chase	100
Windsor, Vermont	109
Woodstock	123
Barnard, Aiken	131
Royalton	137
Randolph, Holmes	140
Brookfield, Edson	152
Williamstown	160
Montpelier, Davis	170
Moretown, Cobb	177
Waterbury, Peck	181
Bolton, Whitcomb	189
Richmond	191
Williston, Parker	200
Burlington, Baker	208
Colchester, Hines	214
Milton, Hull	222
Georgia, Merrit	230
St. Albans, Keith	234
Swanton, Stearns	243
Caldell's Manor	253
South River	259
St. John's, Bingham	277
Half-way House	286
Lapraire, Stearns	295
Montreal, Barnard	304
Repentigne	322
Berthier	354
Rivere de Loup	376
Trois Riveres	403
St. Ann's	425
Jacques, Cartier	455
St. Augustine	470
Cape Rogue	479
Quebec	488

To Portsmouth, through Haverhill.

Medford, Jaquis	5
Reading, Newhall	12
Andover, Locke	20
Haverhill, Kendall	30
Plastow, Sawyer	36
Kingston, Peasley	42
Exeter, Emery	48
Stratham, Kennison	53
Portsmouth, Davenport	60

To Passamaquoddy, over Newburyport Turnpike and thro' Portsmouth.

Malden	4
Lynnfield hotel	12
Topsfield hotel	21
Newburyport, Gilman	33
Merrimack bridge	36
Hampton, Langmaid	43
Greenland, Huse	54
Portsmouth Wilde	58
Kittery, Rice	59
York, Emerson	67
Wells, Maxcy	76
Kennebunk, Jefferds	85
Saco, Cleaves	95
Scarboro'	106
Portland, Burnham	110
Falmouth, Knight	113
North Yarmouth, Mitchell	122
Freeport, Codman	128
Brunswick, Stoddard	136
Bath, over turnpike	145
Herndall's ferry	147
Wiscasset, Brooks	157
Sheepscot	161
Damariscotta	166
Waldoboro'	176
Warren, Page	184
Thomastown	190
Camden, Eager	202
Lincolnville	210
Belfast, Cunningham	220
Over ferry to Castine	232
Blue Hill, Withum	244
Trenton, Gooking	260
Sullivan ferry	264
Gouldsboro'	270
Steuben, Moore	281
Cherryfield	290
Columbia, Patten	303
Jonesboro'	312
Machias, Chaloner	320
Eastport, Pine	350

From Brunswick to Bangor.

Brunswick, Stoddard	136
Topsham, Tucker	137
Bowdoinham	144
Litchfield, Shaw	153
Gardiner	160
Hallowell	164
Augusta, Nichols	166
Vassalborough	178
Harlem, Higgin	186
Fairfax, Howard	192
Unity, Bartlett	200
Kingsville	206
Dixmont, Butnam	216
Hampden	230
Bangor, Lambert	236
Hodgson's Mills	248
Charleston	260
Sebec on Piscataquis river, Lyford	270

To Norridgewock.

Vassalboro', Childs	180
Winslow	190
Clinton	196
Canaan, Locke	206
Norridgewock	212

Newburyport, through Salem.

Salem, Potter	15
Beverly, Powslin	18
Wenham, Dodge	21
Hamilton, Brown	23
Ipswich, Treadwell	27
Rowley, Smith	31
Newburyport, Gilman	39

AMERICAN STANDARD OF MONEY approved by act of Congress, April 10, 1806—Gold...Eagle, valued at ten dollars must weigh 11 pennyweights 6 grains. Half Eagle, at five dollars, 5 do. 15 do. Quarter Eagle, at two dollars and fifty cents, 2 do. 19½ do.—Silver...Dollar must weigh 17 pennyweights 7 grains. Half Dollar 8 do. 16 do. Quarter Dollar, 4 do. 4 do. French Crown, at 1 dollar and ten cents 18 do. 17 do.

THE No. 5.

MAINE FARMERS' ALMANAC,

FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD

1823.

Being the third after Bissextile or Leap Year, and the Forty-seventh of the Independence of the United States of America.

Calculated for the Latitude and Meridian of Hallowell, (Maine.)

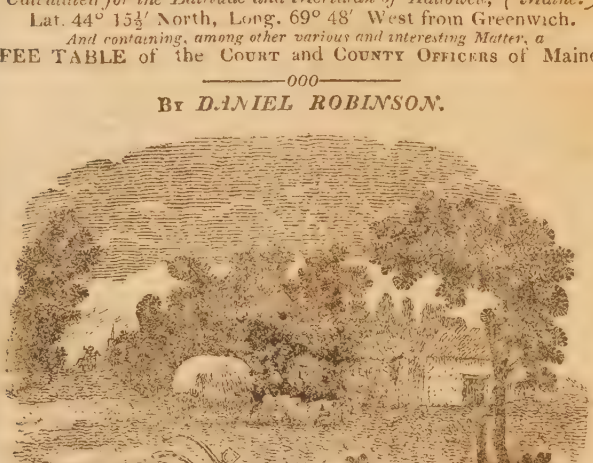
Lat. 44° 15½′ North, Long. 69° 48′ West from Greenwich.

And containing, among other various and interesting Matter, a

FEE TABLE of the COURT and COUNTY OFFICERS of Maine.

000

BY *DANIEL ROBINSON.*



"Still o'er the mountains stars serenely rise;
Still the soft moonbeam trembles from the skies:
The sun, fair image of unborrowed day,
Lights heaven, and earth, and cheers the boundless sea;
Reviving seasons, crown'd with lustre, roll,
And plains of plenty glad th' expecting soul."

HALLOWELL:

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY GOODALE, GLAZIER & Co.

Sold by them at their Store wholesale and retail; also, by C. Spaulding & W. F. Laine, Hallowell.—Moses Springer, Jr. Gardiner;—D. Stone, Augusta;—D. Stone, Brunswick.—Isaac Adams, and W. and H. Hyde, Portland and Bath.—Enoch Goodale, Saco.—John Baboon, Wiscasset.—B. Trainer, Brewer.—Ladd & Morrill, Belfast;—H. Little, Buckspoort;—and by the Traders in general.

Price $9 a Gross—87½ cts. Dozen.—12½ cts. Single.

That our section of the country, at the time this Almanac was first ushered before the Public, actually required a work of this nature, to spring up in its own bosom; that its numerous population, and very high prosperity, abundantly enabled it to foster whatever it might conceive worthy of its patronage, from the light ephemeral sheet, to the ponderous folio, destined for the instruction and admiration of afterages; and that its inclination to accord effectual support, where it perceived such aid to be deserved, has kept pace with the amplitude of its means; are truths which, however *others* may be, *we* are, by no means, disposed to dispute. Nor do we wish to deny, that, notwithstanding competitors have since started up, and eagerly contended for its encouraging smiles of approbation, it has evidenced its satisfaction with our efforts in its service, feeble as they may have been, by awarding us no slight portion of its favour. This kind manifestation of partiality, we cheerfully acknowledge, imperatively demands our undissembled gratitude, and we humbly trust we *are* grateful.

As the best *proof* that we are so, and that its predilection has not been unusefully bestowed, we now present to our generous Patrons, and the discerning Public, the *fifth* number of our annual Compilation, which, seeing gratitude is an *active* principle, we have laboured to render deserving their continued use and approbation. It is presented with the fullest confidence in that Public's justice; and even in its benevolent and charitable forbearance, for casual and trifling mistakes, should any such occur. Notwithstanding the most careful and vigilant attention, errors will often find their way into works of this kind; especially will their entrance be vainly opposed, when, as it not unfrequently happens, they exist in the astronomical tables employed in the calculations.

And who is there, whose thoughts, words, or actions, are, at all times, so watchfully guarded, as to prevent the intrusion of these unwelcome and unmannerly visiters? Pharaoh might as well have believed he could exclude from even the most secret recesses of his palace the reptiles and insects, raised by the rod of Aaron, as fallible man may hope, that either his labours or his conduct, shall always shine forth in the meridian splendour of mathematical, or moral, truth and beauty.—We feel assured, however, that the shield of Public Opinion will be interposed for our defence against the arrows of malignity, so long as our best endeavors shall be indefatigably persevered in, to render our Miscellany as little imperfect as the nature of such compilations admits. To vaunt of our labours and their success, any farther than justice to ourselves, and respect and gratitude to a liberal Public, may impel us; or to depreciate, from motives of interest or envy, the well meant exertions of others to secure a share of Public Patronage to themselves, is a species of empiricism and meanness that we heartily despise; but, maugre the silly hypercriticisms of spleen, and the witless invectives of disappointed selfishness, we do believe, and the Public Decision corroborates this belief, that our last number is as free from faults and defects as any similar production, which came, at the same time, before the Public.

G. L. of L—f—d is entitled to our thanks, for the renewal of his correspondence, and the promise of its continuance. His answer to the first Riddle, and to the first Arithmetical Question, in our last number, receive both our commendation, and a place in the present. His answer to the second Question is not marked with his wonted ingenuity: he, probably, misconceived the nature of the Question.

H. R. of B—g—e is thanked for a Communication. It contains a "true

answer; but the previous receipt of another on the same subject, will, we trust, constitute a sufficient apology for its omission.

To an unsignatured Correspondent, whose answers to the three Arithmetical Questions in our last number, were written on a page of the Almanac, we are truly sorry to announce his being (to use a sporting phrase,) quite *at fault* in all.

Our warmest acknowledgments are justly due to a Gentleman of Bucksport, for favouring us with a *correct* list of Innkeepers and Roads, from Brunswick to Eastport.

Democritus is received and welcomed.

Tim Trifler commands our attention.

Querist, if he neglect not *us*, will not be neglected *by* us.

To some others, we say, "proceed with confidence."

Whilst we reiterate our call to Correspondents for their (*post-paid*) pastering aid, we would earnestly urge them to forward their Communications, as early in the year as possible.

GOODALE, GLAZIER & Co.

ECLIPSES FOR 1823.

There will be *six* Eclipses this year; four of the *Sun*, and two of the *Moon*, in the manner following:—

I. The first will be of the Sun, January 12th day, 4h. 15m. in the morning; of course invisible here.

II. The second will be of the Moon, January 26th day, 0h. 32m. in the morning; of course invisible here.

III. The third will be of the Sun, February 10th day, 10h. 25m. in the morning; consequently invisible to us.

IV. The fourth will be of the Sun, July 8th day, 2h. 1m. in the morning; of course invisible to us.

V. The fifth will be of the Moon, beginning on the 22d, and ending on the 23d of July, visible and total as follows:

Beginning	8h.	51m.	*Appar. time even.*
Middle	10	47	
End	0	43	*Appar. time morn.*
Duration	3	52	

Digits eclipsed, 18° 11′ on the Moon's Southern Limb.

VI. The sixth will be of the Sun, August 6th day, 9h. 14m. in the morning, but invisible to us.—Moon's lat. 1° 24′ South.

EXPLANATION OF THE CALENDAR PAGES.

LEFT HAND PAGE.

First column, shows the days of the month.

Second, the days of the week.

Third, the rising and setting of the Sun.

Fourth, the length of the days, in hours and minutes.

Fifth, the days' increase and decrease, in hours and minutes.

Sixth, shows how much faster or slower the Sun is than the real time, in minutes. S. Sun slow; F. Sun fast.

Seventh, the Moon's southing.

Eighth, the Moon's age, in days.

Ninth, the Moon's rising or setting.

Tenth, the Moon's place in the signs.

Eleventh, high water at Boston.

RIGHT HAND PAGE.

First column, days of the month.

Second, days of the week.

Third, Courts, Aspects, Holidays, and Weather.

Fourth, the rising, setting and southing of the Yard L and seven Stars, alternately.

Fifth, the Farmers' Calendar.

Chronological Cycles for 1823.

Dominical Letter	E.	Solar Cycle	12
Golden Number	19	Roman Indiction	11
Epact	18	Julian Period	6,536

Names and Characters of the Signs of the Zodiac.

♈ Aries, head.	♌ Leo, heart.	♐ Sagitarius, thighs.
♉ Taurus, neck.	♍ Virgo, belly.	♑ Capricornus, knees
♊ Gemini, arms.	♎ Libra, reins.	♒ Aquarius, legs.
♋ Cancer, breast.	♏ Scorpio, secrets.	♓ Pisces, feet.

Names and Characters of the Aspects and Nodes.

☌ Conjunction.	△ Trine 120 deg.	☊ Ascending Node.
⚹ Sextile 60 deg.	⚻ Quincunx 150 deg.	☋ Descending Node.
□ Quartile, 90 deg.	☍ Opposition 180 deg.	

Names and Characters of the Planets.

☉ The Sun.	♀ Venus.	♃ Jupiter.
☽ ○ ● ☾ The Moon.	⊕ The Earth.	♄ Saturn.
☿ Mercury.	♂ Mars.	♅ Herschel.

MILITARY FINES, ACCORDING TO THE LATEST MILITIA LAW.

Non-appearance 1st Tuesday in May	$2 50
Do. at company trainings	1 50
Deficiency of gun, bayonet and belt, or an iron or steel ramrod	1 00
Do. of cartridge box, cartridges, or knapsack	0 30
Do. of two spare flints, priming wire, or brush	0 20
Disorderly firing, not more than 20 dollars, nor less than	5 00
Neglecting to warn for exercise, for each person neglected, not more than 4 dollars, nor less than	1 00
Neglect of regimental duty	3 00
Disorderly behaviour, not more than 20 dollars, nor less than	5 00
Neglecting to meet to choose officers	1 00
Giving false information, or refusing to give names of persons liable to do military duty	12 00
Unmilitary conduct of musicians, not more than $20 nor less than	5 00
Neglect of towns in providing ammunition, not more than $500, nor less than	20 00
Neglect to wear uniform	1 50
In case of detachment, and orders to march, for release, if paid in twenty-four hours after	50 00

The enrolled militia consists of persons from eighteen to forty-five years of age. Annual inspection is on first Tuesday in May, when the rules and articles are to be publicly read to the companies. Each captain must parade his company on three several days, reviews included, in addition to the annual inspection.

All persons between the ages of forty and forty five, are exempt from all military duty, except that of being detached, or called forth to execute the laws of the United States, or of this State, to suppress insurrections and repel invasions, and of keeping themselves constantly furnished with the arms and equipments required by the laws of the United States and the duty of carrying or sending them on the first Tuesday of May annually, to the place of inspection; and the duty of attending the election of company officers.

[illegible] Court; officers of the militia who have held commissions five years, or been superseded, or whose corps or company has been disbanded, and who have been honorably discharged; Quakers and Shakers, producing certificates; and all regularly ordained ministers of the gospel, of every denomination, while they ordinarily officiate as such and continue in regular standing; are absolutely exempted from the performance of military duty.

All officers who have held commissions in the army or navy of the United States, or in the militia of any of the United States; all officers who have held commissions in the militia of this State for less terms than five years, and been discharged otherwise than by court martial; staff-officers, not acting as such, by reason of the resignation, promotion, or removal of the officers who appointed them; and such engineers between thirty and forty-five years of age, as shall annually produce certificates from the selectmen of their town, that they have been legally appointed, and that not more than ten are appointed to one engine; may be exempted by paying, annually, two dollars to the Treasurer of their town or plantation. These exempts are subject to be called forth in case of insurrection, &c.

Salaries of Public Officers in Maine.

Governour,	per annum,	$1500
Chief Justice S. J. Court,		1800
The other Justices S.J. Court,		1500
Justices of the Court of Common Pleas, each,		1200
Attorney General,		800
Treasurer of the State,		900
Secretary of do.		700
Adjutant General,		700
Reporter of Decisions in S. J. Court,		600
Allowance for Clerk hire to the Secretary of State,		500
Do. do. Adjutant General,		500
Do. do. Treasurer of State,		350

For extra Clerk hire in Secretary's Office, $2 per day.

EARLY AND QUARTERLY MEETINGS OF FRIENDS IN NEW-ENGLAND.

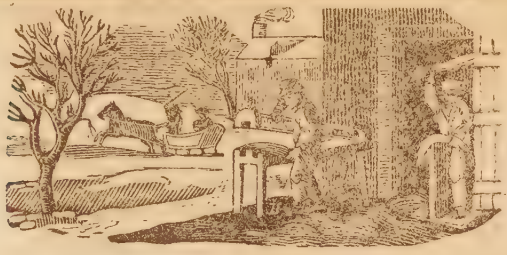
Yearly meeting beginning with select do. 7th day after the 2d 6th day, 1 month, 9th h. morn. at Portsmouth, R. I.—Public meeting for worship 1st day following at Newport and Portsmouth, 10th h. morn and 4th aft. Meeting for business at Newport 2d day following, 9 h h. morn.

This yearly meeting comprises the Quarterly Meetings of Rhode-Island, Salem, Sandwich, Falmouth, Smithfield, Vassalboro' and Dover, held as follows, viz: *R. Island*, on the 1st 5th day, 8th month, Portsmouth; 1st 6th day, 11th month, Somerset; 1st 5th day, 2d month, Providence; 1st 5th day, 5th month, E. Greenwich.—*Salem*, on the 4th 5th day, 5th month, Salem; 3d 5th day, 8th month, Lynn; 3d 5th day, 10th month, Weare; 5th day, 1st month, Saybrook.—*Sandwich*, on the 1st 5th days, 4th 6th 12th months, New-Bedford; 1st 5th day, 7th month Nantucket; 1st 6th day, 10th month, Sandwich.—*Falmouth*, on the 5th day before the 1st days, 6th and 9th months, Falmouth; 5th day before the 1st 6th day, 11th month, Durham; 5th day before 1st 6th day, 2d month, Windham.—*Smithfield*, on the 2d 5th day, 8th month, Bolton; 2d 5th day, 11th month, Leicester; 2d 5th day, 2d month, Smithfield; 2d 5th day, 5th month, Northbridge.—*Vassalboro'*, on the 5th day before the 2d 6th days, 9th and 12th months; and the 5th day before the last 6th day, 5th month, Vassalboro'.—*Dover, N. H.* on the 4th 5th days, 4th and 10th months, Dover; 4th 5th day, 8th month, Berwick; 4th 5th day, 1st month, Sandwich

A. D.	INVENTIONS. INTRODUCTION OF ARTS.
274	Silk brought from India to Rome.
276	Vines began to be cultivated in Germany and England.
312	Cycle of Indiction began.
400	Bells invented by Paulinus of Campania.
533	The Christian era used by Justinian.

☾ *Last Quarter* 3d *day*, 11*h*. 31*m*. *evening*.
○ New Moon 12th day, 4h. 15m. morning.
☽ *First Quarter* 19*th day*, 9*h*. 21*m*. *evening*.
● Full Moon 26th day, 0h. 32m. evening.

D. M.	W. D.	☉ *rises* & ☿ *sets.*	*L. D.* H. M.	*d.inc.* H. M.	☉ S.	☽ *South*	☾*'s age.*	☾ *ris. sets*	☾*'s place.*	*High water Boston*
1	Wed.	7 38 5	8 44	0 4	4	3 44	19	9 54	belly	2 59
2	Thur.	7 38 5	8 44	0 4	4	4 29	20	11 4	belly	3 44
3	Frid.	7 38 5	8 44	0 4	5	5 13	☾	morn.	reins	4 28
4	Sat.	7 37 5	8 46	0 6	5	5 57	22	0 12	reins	5 12
5	*SUN.*	7 36 5	8 48	0 8	6	6 40	23	1 18	secr.	5 55
6	Mon.	7 35 5	8 50	0 10	6	7 24	24	2 23	secr.	6 39
7	Tues.	7 35 5	8 50	0 10	6	8 11	25	3 28	secr.	7 26
8	Wed.	7 34 5	8 52	0 12	7	8 59	26	4 30	thighs	8 14
9	Thur.	7 33 5	8 54	0 14	7	9 48	27	5 27	thighs	9 3
10	Frid.	7 33 5	8 54	0 14	8	10 39	28	6 18	knees	9 54
11	Sat.	7 32 5	8 56	0 16	8	11 29	29	7 2	knees	10 44
12	*SUN.*	7 31 5	8 58	0 18	8	ev. 17	○	sets.	knees	11 32
13	Mon.	7 31 5	8 58	0 18	9	1 4	1	5 48	legs	eve 19
14	Tues.	7 30 5	9 0	0 20	9	1 49	2	6 54	legs	1 4
15	Wed.	7 29 5	9 2	0 22	10	2 32	3	8 0	feet	1 47
16	Thur.	7 28 5	9 4	0 24	10	3 14	4	9 6	feet	2 29
17	Frid.	7 27 5	9 6	0 26	10	3 57	5	10 14	feet	3 12
18	Sat.	7 26 5	9 8	0 28	11	4 41	6	11 24	head	3 56
19	*SUN.*	7 25 5	9 10	0 30	11	5 28	☽	morn.	head	4 43
20	Mon.	7 24 5	9 12	0 32	11	6 20	8	0 36	neck	5 35
21	Tues.	7 23 5	9 14	0 34	12	7 16	9	1 54	neck	6 31
22	Wed.	7 22 5	9 16	0 36	12	8 16	10	3 10	arms	7 31
23	Thur.	7 21 5	9 18	0 38	12	9 20	11	4 22	arms	8 35
24	Frid.	7 20 5	9 20	0 40	12	10 25	12	5 27	breast	9 40
25	Sat.	7 19 5	9 22	0 42	13	11 27	13	6 20	breast	10 42
26	*SUN.*	7 18 5	9 24	0 44	13	norn.	●	rises.	heart	11 41
27	Mon.	7 17 5	9 26	0 46	13	0 26	15	6 2	heart	morn
28	Tues.	7 16 5	9 28	0 48	13	1 19	16	7 19	belly	0 34
29	Wed.	7 14 5	9 32	0 52	14	2 9	17	8 33	belly	1 2
30	Thur.	7 13 5	9 34	0 54	14	2 55	18	9 45	reins	2 1
31	Frid.	7 12 5	9 36	0 56	14	3 41	19	10 54	reins	2 5



M.	D.	W.	*Aspects, Holidays, Weather, &c.*	Yd. *South.*	L.
1		4	Circums. M. Legis.	Even.	
2		5	☿ sup. ☌ ☉ [meet	10	37
3		6	Low tides. *The*	10	32
4		7	♄ stat. *clouds are*	10	28
5		E	2d S. aft. Christm.	10	23
6		2	Epiphany. *muster-*	10	19
7		3	C.C.P.Bangor. *ing*	10	15
8		4	Lucian. ☿ ☌ ♀ *for*	10	10
9		5	☽ ap. *a snow storm.*	10	6
10		6	Linnae. died 1778.	10	2
11		7	Mid.tid *Good win-*	9	57
12		E	1st S. af. Ep. ☉ ecl.	9	53
13		2	☿ ☌ ☽ [in ♀ & ☿	9	49
14		3	*ter weather.* [☌ ☽	9	44
15		4	[Howard di. 1790.	9	40
16		5	C.S. Warren. *Clear*	9	36
17		6	Dr. Frank. b'n 1706.	9	31
18		7	Prisca. *and cold.*	9	27
19		E	2d S. af. Ep. L.tid.	9	23
20		2	Fabian. ☉ ent. ♒	9	19
21		3	♃ stat. ☉'s de. 20°	9	14
22		4	Vinc. ☿ ☌ ♉. [S.	9	10
23		5	*Signs of a thaw.*	9	6
24		6	♄ □ ☉ [per.	9	2
25		7	Conv. St Paul. ☽ sets.		
26		S	Septua. Sun. ☽ ecl.	morn.	
27		2	Quite hi. tid. [in v.	2	54
28		3	Sir F. Drake died	2	50
29		4	Geo 3d d'd [1595.	2	46
30		5	1820, ag. 81.]	2	42
31		6	*More snow.*	2	37

FARMERS' CALENDAR.

May the Editor, while benevolence and gratitude throb at his heart, be once more permitted to greet every patron and friend with that kindly, heart-warming, *frost-of-enmity-subduing* and ear-delighting expression, to which, in the blissful days of careless childhood, he has, at this festive period, so often listened, and which he has so often repeated with all the guileless sincerity of that innocent, world-unknowing age—"I wish you a happy new year." Such wishes, so natural among friends in all countries, should be expressed with that cordiality and freedom with which they are marked by the Scotch.

May an abundant *harvest* of joy and prosperity be *reaped* by each of you, not only throughout this new-born year, but during lives protracted to the latest moment in which existence on earth can be desirable. And may it not cease here, but when summoned to a better world, may you carry the golden *sheaves* of hope and joy with you, and be prepared to *reap* perfect felicity in the ever blooming *fields* of Paradise.

He greets one as a helper, he salutes another as a kinsman, a third as dearly beloved, and all as fellow-labourers and brethren. You are the salt of the earth, and preserve in a state of soundness what is most valuable, temporally speaking, to our country, its agricultural principles. In the affectionate and picturesque words of Sacred simplicity, may you enjoy a south land and springs of water, and receive all the blessings of the upper and the nether springs. And altho' the trees should not blossom, nor their boughs be laden with fruit; the labor of the ox should fail, and the fields yield no food; the flock should be cut off from the fold, and there be no herd in the stalls: still may you rejoice in your God, and trust in his fatherly love.

—oo—

833 years ago coaches were first introduced into England.

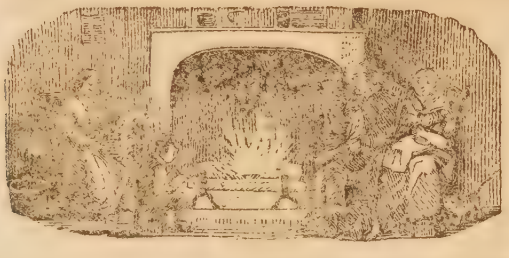
Tea was first drank in England, 141 years ago, but chocolate was known in Europe 141 years before.

A. D.	REMARKABLE EVENTS.
27	Pilate made Governour of Judea.
29	Jesus baptized in Jordan by John.
33	Crucifixion of Christ at Jerusalem.
35	St. Paul converted.
39	St. Matthew wrote his gospel. Pontius Pilate killed himself.
52	The council of Apostles at Jerusalem.

☾ *Last Quarter 2d day, 5h. 55m evening.*
○ New Moon 10th day, 10h. 26m. evening.
☽ *First Quarter 18th day, 6h. 23m. morning.*
● Full Moon 25th day, 0h. 27m. morning.

M. D.	W. D.	☉ ris & sets.	L. H.	D. M.	D.inc. H	M.	☉ S.	☾ South	☾'s age.	☾ ris. & sets	☾'s place.	High water, Boston
1	Satu.	7 10 5	9	40	1	0	14	4 25	20	morn.	reins	3 40
2	*SUN.*	7 9 5	9	42	1	2	14	5 11	☾	0 3	secr.	4 26
3	Mon.	7 8 5	9	44	1	4	14	5 57	22	1 8	secr.	5 12
4	Tues.	7 7 5	9	46	1	6	14	6 46	23	2 12	thighs	6 0
5	Wed.	7 5 5	9	50	1	10	14	7 35	24	3 12	thighs	6 50
6	Thur.	7 4 5	9	52	1	12	14	8 26	25	4 6	thighs	7 41
7	Frid.	7 2 5	9	56	1	16	14	9 16	26	4 52	knees	8 31
8	Satu.	7 1 5	9	58	1	18	15	10 6	27	5 31	knees	9 21
9	*SUN.*	7 0 5	10	0	1	20	15	10 54	28	6 3	legs	10 9
10	Mon.	6 59 6	10	2	1	22	15	11 40	○	sets	legs	10 55
11	Tues.	6 57 6	10	6	1	26	15	eve 25	1	5 45	legs	11 40
12	Wed.	6 56 6	10	8	1	28	15	1 9	2	6 52	feet	ev. 23
13	Thur.	6 55 6	10	10	1	30	15	1 52	3	8 1	feet	1 7
14	Frid.	6 53 6	10	14	1	34	15	2 36	4	9 10	head	1 51
15	Satu.	6 52 6	10	16	1	36	14	3 23	5	10 23	head	2 38
16	*SUN.*	6 50 6	10	20	1	40	14	4 13	6	11 38	neck	3 28
17	Mon.	6 48 6	10	24	1	44	14	5 7	7	morn.	neck	4 22
18	Tues.	6 47 6	10	26	1	46	14	6 5	☽	0 54	arms	5 20
19	Wed.	6 46 6	10	28	1	48	14	7 6	9	2 7	arms	6 21
20	Thur.	6 44 6	10	32	1	52	14	8 9	10	3 13	breast	7 24
21	Frid.	6 42 6	10	36	1	56	14	9 10	11	4 9	breast	8 25
22	Satu.	6 40 6	10	40	2	0	14	10 9	12	4 51	heart	9 24
23	*SUN.*	6 39 6	10	42	2	2	14	11 4	13	5 30	heart	10 19
24	Mon.	6 38 6	10	44	2	4	14	11 55	14	5 59	heart	11 10
25	Tues.	6 36 6	10	48	2	8	15	morn.	●	rises.	belly	11 59
26	Wed	6 35 6	10	50	2	10	15	0 44	16	7 22	belly	morn.
27	Thur.	6 33 6	10	54	2	14	15	1 31	17	8 34	reins	0 46
28	Frid.	6 32 6	10	56	2	16	15	2 17	18	9 41	reins	1 32

Venus will be Evening Star till October 10th; thence Morning Star.
Jupiter will be Morning Star till June 10th; thence Evening Star till the 3d of October; thence Morning Star.



D of ☽	D of W	*Aspects, Holidays, Weather, &c.*	Yd. L. sets.
1	7	*Clear and cold.*	2 32
2	E	Sexages. Sunday.	2 28
3	2	*More* [Candlem.	2 24
4	3	♀ ☌ ♁ ☿ gr. elong.	2 20
5	4	Agatha. Low *mild.*	2 16
6	5	☽ apog. tides. *Very*	2 12
7	6	*fine doing with*	2 8
8	7	*sleds and sleighs.*	2 4
9	E	Quinqua. Sunday.	2 0
10	2	☽ decl inv. [☿ stat	1 56
11	3	Shr. Teus. ☾ ☍ P. Alf	1 52
12	4	Ash Wed. ☿ ☌ ☽	1 49
13	5	Mid. tid. *Betokens*	1 45
14	6	Valentine. Capt.	1 42
15	7	[Cook kill. 1779.	1 38
16	E	1st S. in Lent. ♃	1 35
17	2	□ ☉] *more snow.*	1 31
18	3	*Not at all Green*	1 26
19	4	☉ ent ♈. ☿ in. ☌ ☉	1 22
20	5	*land weather.*	1 17
21	6	*Half the* [b'n 1732.	1 13
22	7	☽ per. Washington	1 9
23	E	2d S. in Lent. ☉'s	1 5
24	2	St. Matt. [dec. 10° S.	1 1
25	3	☾ ☍ P. Paris. D. ☾ U. S.	0 58
26	4	High *world* [Wisc.	0 54
27	5	tid. *returning from*	0 50
28	6	*western visits.*	0 46

FARMER' CALENDAR.

They who are not penny wise and pound foolish, will make many long days out of this short month.—Ned Slouch had a great notion one time to make a bold push, and do something to the purpose; and actually forsook father & mother, and ventured beyond the sound of the hasty-pudding kettle. In the heat of the moment, he put his best leg foremost (it was his best, for the fire, as he frequently reposed in his favorite chimney corner, & did not, like mathematician Emerson, encase his legs in bark, had made many a fierce irruption into his quiet domains, and *sorely* afflicted the shin of the other,) and with the alertness of a sloth newly set out on his travels, got as far as Capt. Racket's, with whom, come what would of it, he was determined to engage for at *least* a month. The Capt. was at home, and took him a week on trial. For three days and three nights, he was the steadiest and busiest soul in the house at his—food, cider, and sleep. Racket being absent, on the fourth day, Ned paid his devoirs with such frequency and fervency to the cider hogshead, that, long ere night, he was fain to betake himself to what was, heretofore, his city of refuge, whenever any of the ills of frail mortality beset his path, the chimney corner. So purely primed, so impregnably fortified, as he thought himself, he here discoursed *unutterable* and unintelligible things with Racket's fair daughter Dinah, till Morpheus, intent on mischief, threw his spell upon him. But not long, alas, had he been a captive to the charms of Dinah, and the united powers of Bacchus and Somnus, ere he became scorched with hotter flames than those of love, for he soon tumbled into the fire, whence poor Dinah, sadly frightened, dragged him forth, in a truly dolorous condition. Next morning the Capt. *piled* him on a sled, and sent him home. Thus ends the first chapter of Ned's travels—penny-wise, pound-foolish.

A. D. INVENTIONS. INTRODUCTION OF ARTS.

628 An Academy founded at Canterbury, England.
660 Organs first used in Churches.
709 Plate first used in Eng. by Wilfred, bishop of Northumberland.
748 Computation of time by the christian era began to be used in history.
800 Charles the great of Germany introduced the present names of the months, the cardinal points, &c.

☾ *Last Quarter 4th day, 2h. 9m. evening.*
○ New moon 12th day, 1h. 55m. evening.
☽ *First Quarter 19th day, 1h. 39m. evening.*
● Full Moon 26th day. 1h. 2m. evening.

M. D.	W. D	☉ rises & sets.	L. D. H. M.	D. inc. H. M.	☉ S.	☾ South	☽'s age	☾ rises. sets.	☽'s place	High water, Boston.
1	Satur.	5 30 6	11 0	2 20	13	3 3	19	10 54	secr.	2 13
2	SUN.	5 28 6	11 4	2 24	12	3 51	20	morn	secr.	3 6
3	Mon	6 27 6	11 6	2 26	12	4 39	21	0 1	thigh	3 54
4	Tues.	6 25 6	11 10	2 30	12	5 29	☾	1 5	thigh	4 44
5	Wed	6 24 6	11 12	2 32	11	6 20	23	1 59	thigh.	5 35
6	Thu.	6 22 6	11 16	2 36	10	7 11	24	2 48	knees	6 26
7	Frid.	6 21 6	11 18	2 38	11	8 1	25	3 31	knees	7 16
8	Satur	6 19 6	11 22	2 42	11	8 50	26	4 6	legs	8 5
9	SUN	6 18 6	11 24	2 44	11	9 37	27	4 35	legs	8 52
10	Mon.	6 16 6	11 28	2 48	11	10 23	28	5 1	legs	9 48
11	Tues.	6 15 6	11 30	2 50	11	11 7	29	5 23	feet	10 22
12	Wed	6 14 6	11 32	2 52	10	11 52	○	sets.	feet	11 7
13	Thur.	6 12 6	11 36	2 56	10	ev 37	1	7 2	head	11 52
14	Frid.	6 11 6	11 38	2 58	10	1 24	2	8 16	head	eve. 39
15	Satur.	6 9 6	11 42	3 2	9	2 14	3	9 31	neck	1 29
16	SUN.	6 8 6	11 44	3 4	9	3 8	4	10 48	neck	2 23
17	Mon.	6 6 6	11 46	3 8	8	4 5	5	morn	arms	3 20
18	Tues	6 4 6	11 50	3 12	8	5 6	6	0 2	arms	4 21
19	Wed.	6 3 6	11 52	3 14	8	6 3	☽	1 12	arms	5 23
20	Thur	6 1 6	11 56	3 18	8	7 9	8	2 10	breast	6 24
21	Frid.	6 0 6	12 0	3 20	8	8 7	9	2 58	breast	7 22
22	Satur.	5 58 7	12 4	3 24	7	9 2	10	3 36	heart	8 17
23	SUN	5 57 7	12 6	3 26	7	9 53	11	4 6	heart	9 8
24	Mon.	5 56 7	12 8	3 28	7	10 42	12	4 32	belly	9 57
25	Tues	5 54 7	12 12	3 32	6	11 29	13	4 56	belly	10 44
26	Wed	5 53 7	12 14	3 34	6	morn	●	rises.	reins	11 30
27	Thur	5 50 7	12 20	3 40	6	0 15	15	7 30	reins	morn.
28	Frid	5 49 7	12 22	3 42	5	1 1	16	8 41	secr.	0 16
29	Satur.	5 47 7	12 26	3 46	5	1 49	17	9 51	secr.	1 4
30	SUN.	5 46 7	12 28	3 48	5	2 38	18	10 57	secr.	1 53
31	Mon.	5 44 7	12 32	3 52	4	3 29	19	11 58	thigh.	2 48

D.	W.	Aspects, Holidays, Weather, &c.	Vd. L. sets.
1	7	D. vid.	0 43
2	E	3d Sun. in Lent.	0 40
3	2	☉'s dec. 7°. S.	0 35
4	3	C.C.P. Mach. & Port. C.S.	0 29
5	4	Low[Mach.& Ban.	0 23
6	5	☿ ☌ ☽ ☽ap. *Look*	0 20
7	6	Perpet. *out for a*	0 16
8	7	tides. *driving*	0 12
9	E	4th S. in Lt. Mid.	0 8
10	2	☿ ☌ ☽ [L. S.	0 5
11	3	C.C.P. Norridg.	even.
12	4	Mid. *storm and*	11 57
13	5	tid. *blocking snow.*	11 53
14	6	*High*	11 50
15	7	*winds.*	11 47
16	E	5th S. in Lt. ☿ gr.	11 44
17	2	[elong. *More*	11 40
18	3	c. c. p. Cast. C. S.	11 36
19	4	☽ per. [Norridg.	11 32
20	5	C.S.Castine. *pleas-*	11 29
21	6	Bened. ☉ ent. ♀.	11 25
22	7	Mid. tid *ant*	11 21
23	E	6th S. in Lt. P. S	11 17
24	2	*A storm at*	11 14
25	3	C S. Portl. ☿ ☌ ☉	11 10
26	4	☉'s dec. 2°. N.	11 7
27	5	Mid. tid. *hand.*	11 3
28	6	Good Frid. *More*	10 59
29	7	*pleasant.*	10 55
30	E	East. Day.	10 52
31	2	East. Mon.	10 48

FARMERS' CALENDAR.

Take good care of your sheep. This is the best direction for the preservation and management of weak lambs that can possibly be given; for the best nursing for such lambs is, to keep the ewes well, either upon your best English hay or red clover, with potatoes, carrots, or white beans. Such feeding will ensure you strong lambs, with a plenty of milk, and save all the trouble of nursing. If any one lack these means, or others equally proper, (for even barley, oats, and corn, will answer as substitutes for the potatoes, carrots, or white beans, if given in small quantities, so as not to excite fever, and thereby cause ticks, and the shedding of the wool,) or if he neglect to use them, let him remember, that such weak lambs should be treated, in all respects, as if they had been drowned, and he would restore them to life. Apply gentle and regular warmth; give them warm milk frequently, in small quantities, (the milk of the sheep is best,) and if the ewe has milk sufficient for its support, you may generally raise them; but if not, they commonly die. It is more work to nurse one such lamb for 24 hours, than to feed regularly one hundred sheep for the same time.—Take your choice.

Take good care also of your breeding sows. Keep them well, and in good flesh, but not fat, and salt them often to prevent their eating their own pigs which often happens, if they are too fat, and you neglect to give them salt. Now is the time to lay a proper foundation for your pork harvest. The *Guinea breed* of hogs crossed with the best kinds of our common swine, are said to be the most profitable of any. The Chinese breed are very good. The large long bodied hogs, with long ears leaning forward, are most profitable to fatten the second year. A moderate length, in proportion to the size of the body; the nose short, the cheek plump and full; neck thick and short; quarters full; carcass thick and full; hair fine and thin; with a symmetry adapted to the breed to which it belongs are marks of a good hog. Avoid the long-nosed hog, as you would one of Pharaoh's lean kine, unless you intend to *educate* it for a *learned* profession.

A. D. REMARKABLE EVENTS.

43 Claudius invaded Britain.
44 St. Mark wrote his gospel.
50 London founded by the Romans.
55 St. Luke wrote his gospel.
56 Rotterdam built.
62 St. Paul sent in bonds to Rome.

☾ *Last Quarter 3d day, 10h. 31m. morning.*
○ New Moon 11th day. 2h. 9m. morning.
☽ *First Quarter 17th day, 8h. 10m evening.*
● Full Moon 25th day, 2h. 20m. morning.

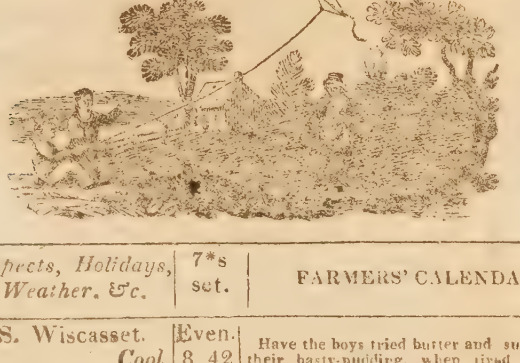
M. D.	W. D	☉ ris. & sets.	L. D. H M.	D. inc. H. M.	☉ S.	☾ South	☾'s age	☾ ris. & sets	☾'s place.	High water, Boston.
1	Tues	5 43 7	12 34	3 54	4	4 19	20	morn.	thigh	3 24
2	Wed.	5 42 7	12 36	3 56	4	5 10	21	0 49	knees	4 25
3	Thur.	5 40 7	12 40	4 0	4	6 1	☾	1 38	knees	5 16
4	Frid.	5 39 7	12 42	4 2	3	6 50	23	2 11	knees	6 5
5	Satur	5 37 7	12 46	4 6	3	7 37	24	2 42	legs	6 52
6	*SUN*	5 36 7	12 48	4 8	3	8 23	25	3 9	legs	7 38
7	Mon.	5 35 7	12 50	4 10	2	9 8	26	3 32	feet	8 23
8	Tues	5 33 7	12 54	4 14	2	9 52	27	3 54	feet	9 7
9	Wed	5 32 7	12 56	4 16	2	10 37	28	4 15	feet	9 52
10	Thur.	5 30 7	13 0	4 20	1	11 24	29	4 38	head	10 39
11	Frid	5 28 7	13 4	4 24	1	eve 14	○	sets.	head	11 29
12	Satur.	5 27 7	13 6	4 26	1	1 7	1	8 38	neck	eve 22
13	*SUN.*	5 25 7	13 10	4 30	1	2 5	2	9 57	neck	1 20
14	Mon.	5 24 7	13 12	4 32	½	3 6	3	11 10	arms	2 21
15	Tues.	5 22 7	13 16	4 36	0	4 9	4	morn.	arms	3 24
16	Wed.	5 21 7	13 18	4 38	½	5 11	5	0 13	brea.	4 26
17	Thur.	5 20 7	13 20	4 40	1	6 11	☽	1 4	brea.	5 26
18	Frid.	5 18 7	13 24	4 44	1	7 6	7	1 44	heart	6 21
19	Satur.	5 17 7	13 26	4 46	1	7 57	8	2 18	heart	7 12
20	*SUN*	5 15 7	13 30	4 50	1	8 46	9	2 44	belly	8 1
21	Mon.	5 14 7	13 32	4 52	1	9 32	10	3 8	belly	8 47
22	Tues.	5 13 7	13 34	4 54	1	10 17	11	3 29	reins	9 32
23	Wed.	5 12 7	13 36	4 56	2	11 3	12	3 50	reins	10 18
24	Thur.	5 10 7	13 40	5 0	2	11 49	13	4 14	reins	11 4
25	Frid.	5 8 7	13 41	5 4	2	morn	●	rises.	secr	11 52
26	Satur.	5 7 7	13 46	5 6	2	0 37	15	8 47	secr.	morn.
27	*SUN.*	5 6 7	13 48	5 8	2	1 23	16	9 52	thigh	0 41
28	Mon.	5 4 7	13 52	5 12	3	2 17	17	10 46	thigh	1 32
29	Tues.	5 3 7	13 54	5 14	3	3 9	18	11 36	thigh	2 21
30	Wed.	5 2 7	13 56	5 16	3	4 0	19	morn.	knees	3 15

	Aspects, Holidays, Weather, &c.	Yd. L sets.	FARMERS' CALENDAR.
3	ast. Tides. ☿ □ ☉	10 45	We are all fools sometimes even if it be not the first of April; but the greatest fool is not always one.
4	Very low *Quite*	10 42	
5	☿ ☌ ☽ ☽apog	10 38	Repair your fences; plough for your spring grains; and, for your flax, do it repeatedly. Prepare your pea ground as soon as the frost is out, by digging and raking, until it is completely pulverized. If your soil is weak, manure with live or leached ashes, or chip dung, and rake it in; then plant your early hotspurs in double rows, 4 or 5, or even 6 inches apart, and set your peas by hand, about half an inch distance in the rows; cover lightly, and press down the surface of the earth upon the rows with the hoe. Be sure to select for this crop the driest and warmest soil in your garden, especially such as is secured from the north winds, by a tight fence or a wall. Select from your cellar the best of your cabbages with heads, and set in some secure place, to stand for seed, set different kinds remote from each other, to prevent their seed mixing at the time of blossoming. Set, at the same time, your best cabbage-stumps for early salad and greens. If your ground is moist set but just below the surface; if dry, set deep—say six inches or more.
6	St. Ambrose. *warm*	10 34	
7	tides. *and*	10 30	
E	1st S. aft. East. L.	10 26	
2	[S. *pleasant*	10 22	
3	☉'s dec. 7°. N. C.	10 19	
4	[C. P. Augus.	10 15	
5	*for the*	10 12	
6	*season*	10 9	
7	High tid. *The*	10 4	
F	2d Sun. aft. East.	10 1	
2	☽perig. *clouds*	9 57	
3	*thicken,*	9 53	
4	☿stat. *and*	9 49	
5	Dr. Franklin died,	9 46	
6	Low tid. [1790.	9 42	
7	Alph. *augur a*	9 38	
S	3d Sun. aft. East.	9 35	
2	[☉ent ☌. *storm.*	9 31	
3	C. C. P. Wiscas.	9 27	
4	St Geor. ☿ ☌ ♄.	9 24	
5	*Pleasant again.*	9 20	
6	St. Mark. *Spring*	9 16	
7	Mid. tid. *very*	9 12	
S	4th Sun. aft East.	9 8	
2	*forward.*	9 4	
3	S. J. C. York. C. S. Aug.	9 0	
4	☽ apo. [☿ ☌ ♃. ☿	8 57	Don't let the boys become afraid of hasty-pudding and milk: 'tis a true yankey dish. Our southern brethren are much attached to hominy; and why should we degenerate from the simple, temperate habits of the *Pilgrims*. If they turn up their noses at it, and crave a more luxurious mess, vary the mode. Instead of milk, let them have a little butter and sugar. Count Rumford, who, you know, was not only a great practical philosopher, but a *born* yankey, highly recommends this way of eating it.
	B [sup. ☌ ☉.		

A. D.	INVENTIONS. INTRODUCTION OF ARTS.
872	Bells and clocks first used in Constantinople.
880	The cardinal numbers added to dates of public acts by Charles the fat.
884	Bricks first used in England.
886	Octher a Norwegian, sailed round North Cape in Lapland.
896	A school at Oxford founded by Alfred.
915	A school at Cambridge founded.

☾ *Last Quarter 3d day, 5 h. 9m. morning.*
○ New Moon 10th day, 11h. 34m. morning.
☽ *First Quarter 17th day, 2h. 53m. morning.*
● Full moon 24th day, 4h. 28m. evening.

M. D.	W. D.	☉'s rise	☉'s sets	L. D. H.	L. D. M.	D inc. H	D inc. M.	☉ F.	☾ South.	☾'s age	☾'s rise	☾'s set.	☾'s place	High water, Boston
1	Thurs.	5 0	7 54	14	0	5	20	3	4 49	20	0	18	knee	4 4
2	Friday	4 59	7 56	14	2	5	22	3	5 36	21	0	47	legs	4 51
3	Satur.	4 58	7 57	14	4	5	24	3	6 22	☾	1	15	legs	5 37
4	SUN.	4 56	7 59	14	8	5	28	3	7 6	23	1	41	legs	6 21
5	Mon.	4 55	8 0	14	10	5	30	3	7 49	24	2	0	feet	7 4
6	Tues	4 54	8 2	14	12	5	32	4	8 33	25	2	22	feet	7 48
7	Wed.	4 52	8 3	14	16	5	36	4	9 18	26	2	43	head	8 33
8	Thurs.	4 51	8 5	14	18	5	38	4	10 6	27	3	6	head	19 21
9	Friday	4 50	8 6	14	20	5	40	4	10 58	28	3	32	neck	10 13
10	Satur.	4 48	8 8	14	24	5	44	4	11 54	○	sets.		neck	11 9
11	SUN.	4 47	8 9	14	26	5	46	4	eve. 55	1	8	51	arms	ev 10
12	Mon.	4 46	8 11	14	28	5	48	4	1 59	2	10	5	arms	1 14
13	Tues.	4 44	8 12	14	32	5	52	4	3 4	3	11	1	breas	2 19
14	Wed.	4 43	8 14	14	34	5	54	4	4 6	4	11	47	breas	3 21
15	Thurs	4 42	8 15	14	36	5	56	4	5 4	5	morn.		heart	4 19
16	Friday	4 41	8 17	14	38	5	58	4	5 57	6	0	21	heart	5 12
17	Satur.	4 40	8 18	14	40	6	0	4	6 47	☽	0	51	belly	6 2
18	SUN.	4 39	8 19	14	42	6	2	4	7 33	8	1	15	belly	6 48
19	Mon.	4 38	8 21	14	44	6	4	4	8 18	9	1	37	belly	7 33
20	Tues	4 37	8 22	14	46	6	6	4	9 2	10	1	58	reins	8 17
21	Wed.	4 36	8 24	14	48	6	8	4	9 48	11	2	20	reins	9 2
22	Thurs	4 35	8 25	14	50	6	10	4	10 34	12	2	44	secre	9 46
23	Friday	4 34	8 26	14	52	6	12	4	11 22	13	3	11	secre	10 37
24	Satur.	4 33	8 28	14	54	6	14	4	morn.	●	rises.		high	11 27
25	SUN.	4 32	8 29	14	56	6	16	4	0 12	15	8	39	thigh	morn.
26	Mon.	4 32	8 30	14	56	6	16	3	1 3	16	9	30	thigh	0 1
27	Tues.	4 31	8 32	14	58	6	18	3	1 51	17	10	15	knee	1
28	Wed.	4 30	8 33	15	0	6	20	3	2 44	18	10	50	knee	1 58
29	Thurs.	4 29	8 34	15	2	6	22	3	3 31	19	11	18	legs	2 47
30	Friday	4 29	8 35	15	2	6	22	3	4 17	20	11	43	legs	3 33
31	Satur.	4 28	8 36	15	4	6	24	3	5 1	21	morn		legs	4 17



D. M.	D. W.	Aspects, Holidays, Weather, &c.	7*s set.
1	5	C. S. Wiscasset.	Even.
2	6	*Cool.*	8 42
3	7	Low tid.	8 38
4	E	5th S. aft. E. Rog.	8 35
5	2	[S. ♄ ☌ ☉.	8 31
6	3	S.J.C. Port. *Quite*	8 27
7	4	*pleas-*	8 23
8	5	C. C. U. S. Portl.	6 19
9	6	[Asc. D *ant.*	8 15
10	7	High	8 11
11	S	S. aft. Asc. D. ☿ ☌ ☽	9 6
12	2	♀ ☌ ☽. ☉'s dec.	8 2
13	3	tid. [18°. N. ☽ per.	rises
14	4	*Signs*	morn.
15	5	*of*	4 30
16	6	*rain.*	4 26
17	7	*Warm,*	4 22
18	1	Whit. Sun.	4 18
19	2	W. Mon. *with*	4 15
20	3	C.S. York. S. J. C.	4 11
21	4	☉ ent. ♊. [Wisc.	4 7
22	5	*tight*	4 3
23	6	Mid. *showers.*	3 59
24	7	tid. *Fine*	3 55
25	1	Trinity S.	3 51
26	2	*time*	3 47
27	3	c.c.p. Yor. s.j.c Au.	3 43
28	4	☿ gr. elong. [♅ ☌ ☽	3 39
29	5	Low [☽ ap.	3 35
30	6	tid. *for*	3 30
31	7	♀ ✶ ♄. *planting*	3 28

Have the boys tried butter and sugar with their hasty-pudding, when tired of milk? And how do they like it?—Joel Barlow was a farmer's son, and was so delighted to recall the dear remembrance of his early years, when he *spooned down* delicious hasty-pudding and milk with as much *gout* as an alderman epicure would turtle soup, or the greatest master of the gastronomic art would swallow the nicest morsels which luxury has carved.—that he wrote a poem in praise of this yankey dainty. Man being a *Cooking Animal* many a great genius has wearied and vexed his brains in the composition of ragouts and fricassees soups and sauces. The late ingenious American, Benjamin Thompson, alias Count Rumford, presided over a grand eating Institution in London, which was established on a wide scale, and where some of his most valuable experiments in cookery were tried. In his Philosophical Essays we have the following directions for eating hot hasty-pudding:—"The hasty-pudding being spread out equally on a plate while hot, an *excavation* is made in the middle of it with a *spoon*, into which *excavation* a piece of butter as large as a nutmeg is put, and upon it a spoonful of brown sugar, &c. The butter, being soon melted by the heat of the pudding, mixes with the sugar, and forms a sauce, which *being contained in the excavation*, occupies the *middle of the plate*."

Thus far the theory—now for the battle!

"Dip each *spoonful* in the *sauce, before it is carried to the* mouth, care being had *in taking it up to begin on the outside*, and near the brim of the plate, and to approach the centre by gradual advances, in order not to demolish too soon the *excavation* which forms the reservoir of the *sauce*."

After this, I am almost afraid the boys will become too fond of it and be running into the house every half-hour, exclaiming, "I want another plate of Rumford!"

When you plough your land for Indian-corn, always lay it in ridges, whether it be sward or mellow, and plough the balks up to the ridges, and those ridges never disturb by cross ploughing, while your corn is upon the ground.

A. D.	REMARKABLE EVENTS.
63	The Acts of the Apostles written.
64	Rome burnt under Nero. First persecution of the christians.
66	St. Peter and St. Paul put to death.
79	Great earthquake, and first recorded eruption of Vesuvius, by which perished the elder Pliny. Herculaneum and Pompeii overwhelmed.
93	The empire of the Huns in Tartary destroyed by the Chinese.
94	The second persecution under Domitian.

☾ *Last Quarter 1st day, 8h. 43m. evening.*
○ New Moon 8th day, 7h. 9m. evening.
☽ *First Quarter 15th day, 10h. 44m. morning.*
● Full Moon 23d day, 7h. 24m. morning.

Days of the Month	W. D.	☉ rises & sets.	L. H.	L. M.	D. H.	D. inc. M	☉ F.	☾ South	☽'s age	☾ rises & sets.	☽'s place.	High water, Boston
1	SUN.	4 27	8	15	6	6 26	3	5 43	☾	0 4	feet	4 53
2	Mond.	4 27	8	15	6	6 26	3	6 26	23	0 24	feet	5 41
3	Tues.	4 26	8	15	8	6 28	2	7 8	24	0 44	head	6 28
4	Wed.	4 26	8	15	8	6 28	2	7 53	25	1 4	head	7 8
5	Thurs	4 25	8	15	10	6 30	2	8 42	26	1 29	head	7 57
6	Frid.	4 25	8	15	10	6 30	2	9 35	27	1 58	neck	8 50
7	Satur	4 24	8	15	12	6 32	2	10 33	28	2 32	neck	9 48
8	SUN.	4 23	8	15	14	6 34	2	11 36	○	sets.	arms	10 51
9	Mond.	4 23	8	15	14	6 34	1	ev. 42	1	8 45	arms	11 57
10	Tues.	4 22	8	15	16	6 36	1	1 48	2	9 37	breas.	e. 1 3
11	Wed	4 22	8	15	16	6 36	1	2 49	3	10 17	breas.	2 4
12	Thurs	4 21	8	15	18	6 38	1	3 46	4	10 49	heart	3 1
13	Frid	4 21	8	15	18	6 38	1	4 38	5	11 15	heart	3 53
14	Satur.	4 21	8	15	18	6 38	½	5 26	6	11 37	belly	4 41
15	SUN.	4 20	8	15	20	6 40	0	6 12	☽	11 58	belly	5 27
16	Mond.	4 20	8	15	20	6 40	S	6 57	8	morn.	reins	6 12
17	Tues.	4 20	8	15	20	6 40	½	7 42	9	0 21	reins	6 57
18	Wed	4 20	8	15	20	6 40	1	8 28	10	0 43	sec r.	7 43
19	Thurs	4 20	8	15	20	6 40	1	9 15	11	1 10	secr.	8 30
20	Frid.	4 20	8	15	20	6 40	1	10 4	12	1 40	secr	9 19
21	Satur.	4 20	8	15	20	6 40	1	10 54	13	2 15	thigh	10 9
22	SUN.	4 20	8	15	20	D dec	1	11 45	14	2 58	thigh	11 0
23	Mond	4 20	8	15	20	0 0	2	morn	●	rises	knees	11 50
24	Tues	4 20	8	15	20	0 0	2	0 35	16	8 1	knees	morn.
25	Wed.	4 20	8	15	20	0 0	2	1 23	17	9 15	knees	0 38
26	Thurs	4 20	8	15	20	0 0	2	2 9	18	9 41	legs	1 24
27	Frid	4 20	8	15	20	0 0	2	2 53	19	10 3	legs	2 8
28	Satur.	4 20	8	15	20	0 0	3	3 36	20	10 23	feet	2 51
29	SUN.	4 21	8	15	18	0 2	3	4 17	21	10 43	feet	3 33
30	Mond.	4 21	8	15	18	0 2	3	4 59	22	11 1	feet	4 14

	Aspects, Holidays, Weather. &c.	7 ⁎s rise	FARMERS' CALENDAR.
	[illegible]	3 26	
2	Low tid [v.s.Perti.	3 21	You may plant cucumbers to advantage the first of this month. They will often be as early as those planted in May, and generally bear better. Never use your plants with your hoe often. Remove the dry earth, and give them fresh earth especially in the season be dry. The best time is early in the morning. Continue to hoe and weed out your onions, and all other plants, even before the weeds appear, if possible. Hoe and bush your late peas. Plant more potatoes; sow more turnips. Continue to pinch cucumbers for pickling. Top all such bush beans as are in blossom, by cutting off the top of the vines near to the blossom: they will be earlier and bear better. Thin out, and earth up all your plants. Remember that frequent hoeing is both rain and manure to your plants, especially in dry weather: do it in the morning. Plant out your cabbages early flowers &c in moist or cloudy weather, but not when the ground is wet and heavy. Thin out your beets, carrots, and parsnips, and fill up the rows that may be vacant. Cut your sage mint, &c. when they begin to flower, and spread them to dry in an airy place.
3	☽ p.c. Noprig. ☌ c.	3 17	
4	Gen. Elec. N.Ham	3 12	
5	Bon. *Cloudy with*	3 8	
6	*E. winds,*	3 4	
7	*denoting a*	3 0	
8	2d Sun. aft. Trin.	2 55	
9	☽ perig. High	2 50	
10	☽ c Cast ♃ ☍ ☉.	2 46	
11	S. Barn. [☉'s d.	2 41	As your winter manures from the farm-yard, and hog-sties are, doubtless, disposed of to the best advantage, it becomes necessary for you, attend to the formation of your summer manures, to dress your lands in autumn. Let your hogs be enclosed in an open pen, near to, or in one part of your barn-yard. Into this enclosure, throw the scrapings of your barns, together with every vegetable substance that will putrify and rot through the summer. Plough up, and cart in, occasionally, such earth as can be collected from ditches, or old sward balks. Your hogs will root and mix them together, and thus, with a little attention, you may obtain 20 or 30 loads of the best manure; or much more, if your hogs are numerous, and receive your attention. You will find a benefit, both in the growth of your hogs, and in the quantity of manure, if you sow half an acre, or an acre, of clover on a rich soil near the barn-yard, and begin to cut early for feed for your hogs.
12	☿ stat.] tid. [23°N.	2 36	
13	*storm*	2 32	
14	*about this time.*	2 28	
15	3d Sun. aft. Trin.	2 25	
16	*Warm.*	2 20	
17	☽ p.c. Mach. c c.p.	2 16	
18	Portl. & Bang. c.s.	2 12	
19	[Par. ☿ ✶ ♂.	2 8	
20	*but breezy*	2 3	
21	[☉ ent ♋.	1 59	
22	4th Sun aft. Trin.	1 55	
23	Mid. tid. *Rain.*	1 51	
24	Nat. St.John. c.c.p.	1 47	
25	[Norridg. ☿ ☍ ☽.	1 43	
26	[☿ inf. ☍ ☉ ☽ ap.	1 39	
27	*Fine*	1 34	
28	*growing weather.*	1 30	
29	5th Sun. aft. Trin.	1 25	
30	[St. Pet. ☿ □ ♄.	1 22	

A. D. INVENTIONS. INTRODUCTION OF ARTS.
939 The bible translated into Saxon.
941 Arithmetic brought into Europe.
991 The Arabian figures began to be used instead of letters.
1070 Notes of music invented.
1179 The University of Padua founded.

☾ *Last Quarter 1st day, 8h. 52m. morning.*
○ New Moon 8th day, 2h. 1m. morning.
☽ *First Quarter 14th day 8h. 42m. evening.*
● Full Moon 22d day, 10h. 49m. evening.
☾ *Last Quarter 30th day 6h. 11m. evening.*

Mo.	W. D.	☉ rises ☿ sets.	L. D H. M.	D. dec H. M	☉ S.	☾ South.	☾'s age.	☾ ris. ☿ set.	☾'s place	High water, Boston.
1	Tues.	4 21 8	15 13	0 2	3	5 41	☾	11 24	head	4 56
2	Wed.	4 21 8	15 18	0 2	3	6 27	24	11 49	head	5 42
3	Thurs	4 22 8	15 16	0 4	4	7 17	25	morn.	neck	6 32
4	Frid.	4 22 8	15 16	0 4	4	8 11	26	0 19	neck	7 26
5	Satur.	4 23 8	15 14	0 6	4	9 10	27	0 56	arms	8 25
6	*SUN*	4 24 8	15 12	0 8	4	10 14	28	1 51	arms	9 29
7	Mon.	4 24 8	15 12	0 8	4	11 20	29	2 56	brea.	10 35
8	Tues.	4 25 8	15 10	0 10	5	eve. 24	○	sets.	brea.	11 38
9	Wed.	4 25 8	15 10	0 10	5	1 25	1	8 40	hear.	ev. 40
10	Thurs	4 26 8	15 8	0 12	5	2 21	2	9 9	hear.	1 36
11	Frid.	4 26 8	15 8	0 12	5	3 13	3	9 34	belly	2 28
12	Satur	4 27 8	15 6	0 14	5	4 1	4	9 57	belly	3 16
13	*SUN*	4 28 8	15 4	0 16	5	4 48	5	10 20	reins	4 [illegible]
14	Mon.	4 28 8	15 4	0 16	5	5 34	☽	10 43	reins	4 4[illegible]
15	Tues.	4 29 8	15 2	0 18	5	6 20	7	11 8	secr.	5 3[illegible]
16	Wed.	4 29 8	15 2	0 18	6	7 7	8	11 37	secr.	6 2[illegible]
17	Thurs	4 30 8	15 0	0 20	6	7 56	9	morn.	secr.	7 1[illegible]
18	Frid.	4 31 8	14 58	0 22	6	8 46	10	0 11	hig.	8 [illegible]
19	Satur.	4 32 8	14 56	0 24	6	9 37	11	0 52	hig.	8 [illegible]
20	*SUN.*	4 33 8	14 54	0 26	6	10 27	12	1 41	[illegible]	9 [illegible]
21	Mon.	4 34 8	14 52	0 28	6	11 16	13	2 36	kn[illegible]	0 [illegible]
22	Tues.	4 35 8	14 50	0 30	6	morn.	●	rises.	kne[illegible]	11 [illegible]
23	Wed.	4 35 8	14 50	0 30	6	0 3	15	7 41	legs	mor[illegible]
24	Thurs	4 36 8	14 48	0 32	6	0 48	16	8 6	legs	0 [illegible]
25	Frid.	4 37 8	14 46	0 34	6	1 32	17	8 27	feet	0 [illegible]
26	Satur	4 38 8	14 44	0 36	6	2 14	18	8 45	feet	1 [illegible]
27	*SUN.*	4 39 8	14 42	0 38	6	2 55	19	9 4	feet	2 [illegible]
28	Mon.	4 40 8	14 40	0 40	6	3 37	20	9 25	head	2 [illegible]
29	Tues.	4 41 8	14 38	0 42	6	4 21	21	9 49	head	3 [illegible]
30	Wed.	4 43 8	14 34	0 46	6	5 8	☾	10 16	neck	4 [illegible]
31	Thurs	4 44 8	14 32	0 48	6	5 59	23	10 50	neck	5 [illegible]

M.	D. W.	*Aspects, Holidays. Weather, &c.*	7 *s rise.
1	3	Low tid. *Clouds*	1 18
2	4	Vis. V. Mary. ♅	1 15
3	5	☿ ✶ ♃. [☌ ☉. *up*	1 9
4	6	Indp. dec. 1776.	1 5
5	7	☿ stat. *for rain.*	1 1
6	E	6th Sun. aft. Trin.	
7	2	High	0 57
8	3	c.c.p. Cast. ☉ ecl	0 53
9	4	[inv. ☽ perig.	0 49
10	5	tid. Columb. b. 1447	0 45
11	6	*Good weather for*	0 41
12	7	*haymakers. Quite*	0 37
13	E	7th Sun. aft. Trin.	0 33
14	2	Low tid. *hot, but*	0 29
15	3	Swithin. Huss burn	0 25
16	4	☿ gr. elong. [1415.	0 20
17	5	☌ ☍ ♃ *not equal*	0 17
18	6	Mahom. di. 634. ag	0 13
19	7	*to the heats* [64.	0 9
20	E	8th S. aft. Trin. Mar.	0 5
21	2	♅ ☐ ☽. ☽ apog. *in*	even.
22	3	Magdal. ☽ ecl. vis.	11 57
23	4	☉ ent. ♌. Mid tid.	11 53
24	5	☉'s dec. 20° N.	11 49
25	6	St. James. Dog	11 45
26	7	St. Anne. days.	11 41
27	E	9th S. aft. Trin.	11 37
28	2	*Hygti. Signs of*	11 33
29	3	Low *rain.*	11 30
30	4	☿ ✶ ♄ ♀ △ ♄.	11 25
31	5	tid.	11 21
			11 17

FARMERS' CALENDAR.

There's nothing like grog. To be sure, there is nothing like it to take away a man's money and senses. Our fathers drank beer, molasses and water, milk and water, &c. in hay-time; but now-a-days every bout must be turned with a glass of grog.

Time is every thing, in "making hay while the sun shines." The best plan, therefore, is, for the farmer to be at his mowing by times in the morning. Cut down as much as possible by nine or ten o'clock, by which time the dew will be off. Then spread the mowed grass evenly, and about noon turn it over where it lies thick. In the afternoon rake it into windrows, but shake it up lightly, so that it may be exposed to the air. Towards sundown make it into neat small cocks, and let it remain so a day or two. If it be not then dry enough, shake it out again on a small space of ground, and turn it over till it is dried, then if necessary, cock it again, and as soon afterwards as possible, draw it in. But it will save time and trouble in drying hay, if from four to eight quarts of salt be applied to every ton of it. It is found that hay thus salted can be well saved in a much greener state; and at the same time the benefit which the hay derives from the salt is more than fourfold its cost.

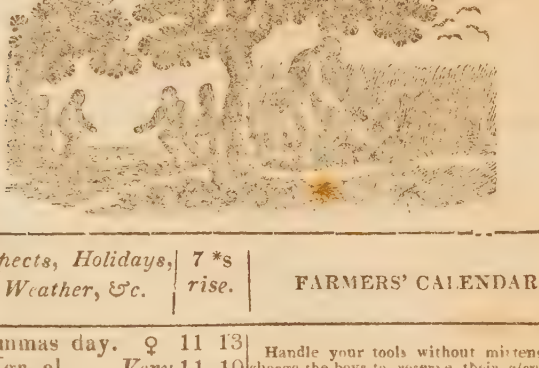
Don't delay hilling your corn until haying, husband time: it is the worst calculation possible. There is damage to your corn, by such delay; to hoe or hill when your land is heavy, or wet is bad: it leaves your land right, excludes the free circulation of air to the roots of your corn, and is a waste in the delay of hoeing, both in time and strength. 'Tis all bad. Select, therefore, the finest weather for your several hoeings—your land will then plough easy, hoe easy, your weeds will wilt and die in the sun, and your corn will be refreshed with a warm, loose, or light earth, which will readily receive the air and moisture, to nourish the corn.

The earlier your wheat and rye are harvested the better. Do it before the grain becomes hard: it will then have a thinner skin, and produce whiter flour, although the whole weight of the grain will be rather less, than if harvested later.

A. D.	REMARKABLE EVENTS.
96	Revelation of St. John written.
107	The third persecution under Trajan.
130	Jerusalem rebuilt by Adrian
163	The fourth persecution under M. A. Antoninus.
166	Roman embassadors sent to China.
203	The fifth persecution under Severus.

○ New Moon 6th day, 9h. 14m. morning.
☽ *First Quarter 15th day, 9h 41m. morning.*
● Full Moon 21st day, 2h. 2m. evening.
☾ *Last Quarter 29th day, 1h 38m. morning.*

M. D.	W. D	☉ris. ☽sets	L. D. H. M.	D. de. H. M.	☉ S.	☾ South	☾'s age.	☾ris. ☽sets	☾'s place	High water, Boston.
1	Friday	4 45 8	14 30	0 50	6	6 55	24	11 33	arms	6 10
2	Satur.	4 46 8	14 28	0 52	6	7 55	25	morn.	arms	7 10
3	*SUN.*	4 47 8	14 26	0 54	6	8 58	26	0 33	brea.	8 13
4	Mond.	4 49 8	14 24	0 56	6	10 2	27	1 43	brea.	9 17
5	Tues.	4 50 8	14 20	1 0	6	11 5	28	3 3	hear.	10 20
6	Wed.	4 51 8	14 18	1 2	6	ev. 3	○	sets.	hear.	11 18
7	Thur.	4 52 8	14 16	1 4	6	0 58	1	7 33	belly	eve. 13
8	Friday	4 53 8	14 14	1 6	5	1 49	2	7 58	belly	1 4
9	Satur.	4 55 8	14 10	1 10	5	2 38	3	8 21	belly	1 53
10	*SUN.*	4 56 8	14 8	1 12	5	3 26	4	8 45	reins	2 41
11	Mond.	4 58 8	14 4	1 16	5	4 14	5	9 11	reins	3 29
12	Tues.	4 59 8	14 2	1 18	5	5 2	6	9 38	secr.	4 17
13	Wed.	5 0 7	14 0	1 20	5	5 52	☽	10 12	secr.	5 7
14	Thur.	5 2 7	13 56	1 24	5	6 42	8	10 51	thig.	5 57
15	Friday	5 3 7	13 54	1 26	4	7 33	9	11 36	thig	6 48
16	Satur.	5 4 7	13 52	1 28	4	8 24	10	morn.	thig	7 39
17	*SUN.*	5 6 7	13 48	1 32	4	9 14	11	0 29	knee	8 29
18	Mond.	5 7 7	13 46	1 34	4	10 2	12	1 29	knee	9 17
19	Tues.	5 8 7	13 44	1 36	4	10 48	13	2 32	legs	10 3
20	Wed.	5 10 7	13 40	1 40	3	11 33	14	3 38	legs	10 48
21	Thur.	5 11 7	13 38	1 42	3	morn.	♍	rises.	legs	11 31
22	Friday	5 12 7	13 36	1 44	3	0 16	15	6 55	feet	morn.
23	Satur.	5 14 7	13 32	1 48	3	0 58	17	7 15	feet	0 13
24	*SUN.*	5 15 7	13 30	1 50	2	1 41	18	7 36	head	0 56
25	Mond.	5 16 7	13 28	1 52	2	2 24	19	7 58	head	1 39
26	Tues.	5 18 7	13 24	1 54	2	3 10	20	8 25	neck	2 25
27	Wed.	5 19 7	13 22	1 56	1	4 0	21	8 56	neck	3 15
28	Thur.	5 20 7	13 20	2 0	1	4 53	22	9 35	neck	4 8
29	Friday	5 22 7	13 16	2 4	1	5 50	☾	10 22	arms	5 5
30	Satur.	5 23 7	13 14	2 6	1	6 51	24	11 31	arms	6 6
31	*SUN.*	5 25 7	13 10	2 10	0	7 53	25	morn.	brea.	7 8



W.	D.	*Aspects, Holidays, Weather, &c.*	7 *s rise.	FARMERS' CALENDAR.
	6	Lammas day. ♀	11 13	Handle your tools without mittens, and charge the boys to reserve their *gloves* for Sundays, and against they dash out to visit their sweet-hearts; otherwise the delicacy of their hands may accuse them of effeminacy, and disgust the rosy-cheeked damsels. Let them listen to poor Richard who says, "the cat in gloves catches no mice."
	7	[gr. el. *Very*	11 10	
F	8	10th S. aft. Trin.	11 7	
	9	☌ ☌ ☽. Very high	11 3	
	10	C. S. Aug. ☽ per.	10 59	
	11	Transf. ☉ecl.invis.	10 55	If you housed your harvest, and planted your late potatoes in July, attend now to your late haying, and to your oats. Proceed with your late haying as with your English and timothy. But if you gather it in a careless, slovenly way and suffer it to be exposed to the rains, as if of small value, and not worth your time and expense, you must, of course, expect it to repay you in your own way, and become, in very deed, of small value. Collected and housed with proper care, it will be more valuable, and repay you with large interest. Where mowing lands are of a perfectly smooth surface, which it should always be the aim of farmers to have them, no pains must be omitted, in mowing, to cut the grass as close to the ground, and as evenly as possible. *Arthur Young* remarks, that grass will never thrive well, unless it be mown quite close; and when this is not done the loss in the crop is not inconsiderable for "one inch at the bottom weighs more than several at the top."
	12	tides. *hot. with*	10 51	
	13	*signs*	10 47	
	14	☉'s dec. 16°. N.	10 43	
F	15	11th S. aft. Trin ♀	10 39	
	16	☿ sup. ☌ ☉ [□ ♃	10 35	
	17	C.C.P. Aug. *of*	10 31	
	18	Com. Burl. Col.	10 27	
	19	☿ □ ♄. Low *show*	10 23	
	20	Assump. Bon. br	10 19	
	21	tides. ['69. *ers*	10 16	
	22	12th S. af. Tri. ♅ ☌	10 12	
	23	[☽. ♄ □ ☉ ☽ up.	10 8	
	24	C. A. P. Par ☿ ✶ ♃	10 4	
	25	Com. Bow. Dart. &	10 0	
	26	[Mid. Cols. *Look*	9 56	
	27	Mid. tid. *out for*	9 52	
	28	☉ent. ♍ *a*	9 48	
M	29	13th S. aft. Trin.	9 44	
	30	[St. Barth. *storm*	9 40	
	31	C. C. P Topsh.	9 37	
	1	Com. Cam. Col.	9 34	
	2	St Au. C.S. Tops.	9 30	
	3	St. John B. behe.	9 27	
	4	Low tid. [☿ △ ♄	9 24	
	5	14th S. aft. Trin.	9 20	

Attend to your flax. If you design it for the nicest domestic manufacture, you should pull it when the blossoms begin to turn and fall off, as they do in Ireland, and water-rot it not in a pond or stagnant water, but in a brook or river, where the water may often change. But if you wish to save the seed, let it stand till the stalk begins to turn, and the under leaves fall off, and then pull it. Either case, bind up as you pull, in small bundles, and set up the bundles in small bunches to dry; or spread it upon the ground several days if the weather be fair and promising. Though some farmers, after this, bind and stack it in long stacks with the buts or roots out, and cover the stacks with loose flax, to prevent its injury by rains: yet the better way, certainly is to rot it as soon as dry, as carefully as you do your harvest.

A. D.	INVENTIONS. INTRODUCTION OF ARTS.
1180	Glass windows began to be used in private houses in England.
1189	Bills of Exchange used at Hamburgh.
1199	Legal interest, first mentioned in England, 10 per cent.
1200	Chimneys not yet known in England. The university of Salamanca, in Spain, founded.

○ New Moon 4th day, 5h. 40m. evening.
☽ *First Quarter 12th day, 2h. 6m. morning.*
● Full Moon 20th day. 4h. 22m morning.
☾ *Last Quarter 27th day, 8h. 17m. morning.*

D. M.	W. D	☉ *rises & sets.*	*L. D.* H. M.	*D. d.* H. M.	☽ F.	☾ *South.*	☾'s *age.*	☾ *rises & set.*	☾'s *place.*	*High water Boston.*
1	Mond.	5 26 7 13	8 2	12 F.		8 55	26	0 41	breast	8 10
2	Tues.	5 28 7 13	4 2	16 ½		9 54	27	2 5	heart	9 9
3	Wed.	5 29 7 13	2 2	18 1		10 49	28	3 26	heart	10 4
4	Thur.	5 30 7 13	0 2	20 1		11 42	○	sets.	belly	10 57
5	Friday	5 32 7 12	56 2	24 1		ev. 33	1	6 30	belly	11 48
6	Satur.	5 34 7 12	52 2	26 2		1 22	2	6 53	reins	ev. 37
7	*SUN.*	5 35 7 12	50 2	30 2		2 11	3	7 15	reins	1 26
8	Mond.	5 36 7 12	48 2	32 2		3 0	4	7 46	secret	2 15
9	Tues.	5 38 7 12	44 2	36 3		3 50	5	8 17	secret	3 5
10	Wed.	5 40 7 12	40 2	40 3		4 42	6	8 56	thighs	3 57
11	Thur.	5 41 7 12	38 2	42 3		5 35	7	9 40	thighs	4 48
12	Friday	5 42 7 12	36 2	44 4		6 25	☽	10 30	thighs	5 40
13	Satur.	5 44 7 12	32 2	48 4		7 16	9	11 25	knees	6 31
14	*SUN.*	5 45 7 12	28 2	52 4		8 4	10	morn	knees	7 19
15	Mond.	5 47 7 12	26 2	54 5		8 51	11	0 23	legs	8 6
16	Tues.	5 49 7 12	22 2	58 5		9 37	12	1 33	legs	8 52
17	Wed.	5 50 7 12	20 3	0 5		10 20	13	2 38	legs	9 35
18	Thur.	5 52 7 12	16 3	4 6		11 3	14	3 42	feet	10 18
19	Friday	5 54 7 12	12 3	8 6		11 47	15	4 48	feet	11 2
20	Satur.	5 55 7 12	10 3	10 6		morn.	●	rises.	head	11 48
21	*SUN.*	5 56 7 12	8 3	12 7		0 31	17	6 14	head	morn.
22	Mond.	5 58 7 12	4 3	16 7		1 17	18	6 39	head	0 32
23	Tues.	6 0 6 12	0 3	20 7		2 6	19	7 9	neck	1 21
24	Wed.	6 1 6 11	58 3	22 8		2 58	20	7 45	neck	2 13
25	Thur.	6 3 6 11	54 3	26 8		3 55	21	8 32	arms	3 10
26	Friday	6 4 6 11	52 3	28 8		4 54	22	9 35	arms	4 9
27	Satur.	6 6 6 11	48 3	32 9		5 55	☾	10 38	breast	5 10
28	*SUN.*	6 8 6 11	44 3	36 9		6 55	24	11 54	breast	6 10
29	Mond.	6 9 6 11	42 3	38 9		7 51	25	morn	heart	7 9
30	Tues.	6 10 6 11	40 3	40 10		8 49	26	1 12	heart	8 7

d	w	Aspects, Holidays, Weather, &c.	7 *s rise.
2		Giles. ♄ ☌ ☽.	9 17
3		C.S. Bang. ☽ per.	9 14
4		Com. Will. & Prov.	9 10
5		High tid. [Cols. ☿	9 6
6		Dog d's end. [✱ ♄	9 2
7		♄ stat. ♀ ☌ ☽.	8 58
E		15th S. aft. Trin.	8 55
2		Gen. Elec. Maine.	8 51
3		D.C. U.S. Wis. S.J.C. Par.	8 48
4		Com. N Hav. Col. [C. S.	8 44
5		[Port. ☿ □ ♃.	8 40
6		Low tid. *Thunder.*	8 37
7		☉'s dec. 4° N. ♀	8 33
E		16th S. aft. [Vc. ♄.	8 29
2		[Trin. ☽ apog.	8 26
3		S.J.C Aug. C.C.P. Mach.	8 23
4		Lamb. [c. s. Mach.	8 20
5		[♅ stat.	8 16
6		*A S. E.*	8 12
7		♀ stat. Mid. tid.	8 8
E		17th. S. aft. Trin.	8 5
2		[St. Math ☿ Vc ♄.	8 1
3		☉ ent. ♎. *storm.*	7 57
4		Com. Princ. Col.	7 53
5		☿ gr. elong. *Fine*	7 49
6		St. Cypr. *weather.*	7 45
7		♃ ☌ ☽.	7 42
S		18th S. aft. Trin	7 39
2		St. Mich. Mid. tid.	7 36
3		St. Jerome ☽ per.	7 32

FARMERS' CALENDAR.

This is the month of fruits; of health, of joy, and of gratitude. It imparts pleasure to the sons and daughters of industry; its health-infusing breezes revive the drooping emaciated victims of wan disease; and its rich rewards poured into the capacious granaries and coffers of ready-handed, sun burnt activity, may awaken conviction, and call up regret, in the breast of idleness and neglect.

Gather your seeds; attend to your celery. Put your winter grain into the ground, if not already done. Get your cider-mills in readiness: the winds daily prepare fruit for the press. Gather in your beans. Begin the second cutting on your English mowing grounds; but let your timothy stand for seed; and remember that rowen requires double the drying of the first crop, or the hay will be bad, and give your horses a cough, and the heaves.

If you top the stalks upon your Indian corn close to the ears, as soon as the ear becomes too hard for boiling, your corn will ripen the faster, and receive no injury, and your stalks will be more valuable. Bind the stalks in small bundles, and stack in small stacks, the same day they are topped, to secure them against rain.

If you wish to increase your fodder, when your hay is short, or if you want to sow winter grain after your Indian corn, or wish to secure your corn against the effects of early frosts,—you may cut up your corn-hills close to the ground, in fair weather, with a sharp knife or sickle, and lay two rows into one, in small bundles, as when you top and secure your stalks; bind your bundles above the ears, and stack the same day in small stacks, either upon the borders of your fields, or on an adjoining one; you may then plough and sow as upon fallow grounds; secure your stacks by doubling down the tops, and binding the heads with a pliable stalk; which will exclude the rains that otherwise would damage the corn. In this way, you may bring forward the sowing of your winter grain, 2, 3, or 4 weeks, which will again at harvest repay the expense of clearing your corn-fields.

A. D.	REMARKABLE EVENTS.
235	The sixth persecution under Maximin.
241	The Franks first mentioned in history.
250	The seventh persecution under Decius.
252	The eighth persecution under Gallus.
253	Europe ravaged by the Scythians and Goths.

○ New Moon 4th day, 4h. 2m. morning.
☽ *First Quarter 11th day, 9h. 28m. evening.*
● Full Moon 19th day, 5h. 32m. evening.
☾ *Last Quarter 26th day, 3h. 5m. evening.*

M. D.	W. D.	☉ *ris.* & *sets.*	*L. D.* H. M.	*D. de.* H. M.	☉ *F.*	☾ *South*	☾ *s age*	☾ *ris.* & *sets.*	☾ *s place.*	*High water, Bost.*
1	Wed.	6 12 6	11 36	3 44	10	9 41	27	2 31	belly	8 56
2	Thur.	6 14 6	11 32	3 48	10	10 31	28	3 48	belly	9 46
3	Friday	6 15 6	11 30	3 50	11	11 20	29	4 52	reins	10 35
4	Satur.	6 17 6	11 26	3 54	11	ev. 9	○	sets.	reins	11 24
5	*SUN.*	6 18 6	11 24	3 56	11	0 53	1	5 54	reins	ev. 13
6	Mond.	6 20 6	11 20	4 0	12	1 48	2	6 25	secret	1 3
7	Tues.	6 21 6	11 18	4 2	12	2 40	3	7 0	secret	1 55
8	Wed.	6 23 6	11 14	4 6	12	3 32	4	7 42	thighs	2 47
9	Thur	6 24 6	11 12	4 8	13	4 25	5	8 31	thighs	3 40
10	Friday	6 26 6	11 8	4 12	13	5 16	6	9 26	knees	4 31
11	Satur.	6 28 6	11 4	4 16	13	6 6	☽	10 26	knees	5 21
12	*SUN.*	6 29 6	11 2	4 18	13	6 53	8	11 25	knees	6 8
13	Mond.	6 30 6	11 0	4 20	14	7 39	9	morn.	legs	6 54
14	Tues.	6 32 6	10 56	4 24	14	8 23	10	0 35	legs	7 38
15	Wed.	6 34 6	10 52	4 28	14	9 6	11	1 37	feet	8 21
16	Thur.	6 35 6	10 50	4 30	14	9 48	12	2 42	feet	9 3
17	Friday	6 36 6	10 48	4 32	14	10 32	13	3 47	feet	9 47
18	Satur.	6 38 6	10 44	4 36	15	11 18	14	4 55	head	10 33
19	*SUN.*	6 39 6	10 42	4 38	15	morn.	●	rises.	head	11 22
20	Mond.	6 41 6	10 38	4 42	15	0 7	16	5 17	neck	morn
21	Tues.	6 42 6	10 36	4 44	15	0 58	17	5 53	neck	0 13
22	Wed.	6 44 6	10 32	4 48	15	1 55	18	6 37	arms	1 18
23	Thur.	6 45 6	10 30	4 50	15	2 55	19	7 35	arms	2 19
24	Friday	6 46 6	10 28	4 52	16	3 56	20	8 38	breast	3 11
25	Satur.	6 48 6	10 24	4 56	16	4 57	21	9 51	breast	4 19
26	*SUN.*	6 49 6	10 22	4 58	16	5 55	☾	11 9	heart	5 10
27	Mond.	6 51 6	10 18	5 2	16	6 51	2	morn.	heart	6 6
28	Tues.	6 52 6	10 16	5 4	16	7 42	24	0 25	heart	6 51
29	Wed.	6 53 6	10 14	5 6	16	8 32	25	1 43	belly	7 41
30	Thur.	6 55 6	10 10	5 10	16	9 19	26	2 56	belly	8 31
31	Friday	6 56 6	10 8	5 12	16	10 7	27	4 8	reins	9 2

D. W.	Aspects, Holidays, Weather, &c.	Yd. L. rises.
4	Remig. ☉'s dec. 3°	10 58
5	[S. ☿ □ ☉. *Very*	10 54
6	♃ □ ☉. *fine*	10 50
7	Mid. tid. *days,*	10 46
F 8	19th S. aft. Trin.	10 44
9	Faith. *but cool*	10 40
10	S.J.C. Bang. & C.S. Norri.	10 37
11	C.C. U. S. Wiscas.	10 33
12	St. Denys. [☿ stat.	10 29
13	♀ inf. ♂ ☉. *nights,*	10 26
14	☿ ♂ ☽. *Very*	10 22
F 15	20th S. aft. Trin.	10 19
16	♂ □ ♄. *low* [☽ ap.	10 15
17	S.J.C. Cast. & C.C.P	10 11
18	tid. [Alf. *Signs of*	10 7
19		10 3
20	Ethel. *a*	9 59
21	St. Luke. *storm.*	9 55
22	21st Sun. aft. Trin.	9 51
23	Mid. [☿ inf. ♂ ☉.	9 47
24	S.J.C. Wisc. & C.	9 43
25	tid. [S. Alf. *Frost;*	9 39
26	☉ ent. ♏ ☽ perig.	9 35
27	Crisp. ♃ ♂ ☽.	9 32
28	22d S. aft. Trin.	9 28
29	*nights,*	9 24
30	St. Sim. & St. Jud	9 21
31	☿ stat. [♃ stat.	9 17
1	Low tid. *but warm*	9 13
2	♀ ♂ ☽. *days.*	9 9
	C	9 5

FARMERS' CALENDAR.

Move alertly and merrily, boys: 'tis no time for lunging and loitering now; it so busy a month, it won't do to tell or hear long stories, make long meals, smoke long cigars, or court long dreams and smiling girls. Hasten to the orchards, corn-fields, potatoe grounds, and cider-mills. Don't stop half an hour in the road to swap watches or horses, or to make up a junket-dance for the next Saturday night.

Dry your seeds well before you put them up; and, when put up, let the air have access to them. It is best to put them into drawers, or partitions of drawers, kept part way open. Gather from your gardens all winter vegetables, before the hard frosts commence, especially winter squashes; dry and house them carefully. If you do not select your seed-corn, before gathering, from the hills, do it as you are husking, selecting the fairest and ripest ears, and such as have the smallest cob, and are best filled out at the ends; though the kernels near the end should never be reserved for seed.

Now is the time to improve your next crop. By pure seed, and by selecting the earliest or the ripest, you may bring forward your succeeding crops 10, 15, or 20 days earlier, and thus enable you to improve your late sowing. Nor needs the improvement stop here. By selecting your seed-corn from your field, taking the ripest ears, (at different stages of the corn, and beginning early in September,) and from the most thrifty stalks, you may bring forward your next crop still earlier. And, moreover, if you select this seed from such stalks only as produce two or more ears, you may, by adhering to this practice, double, or even treble your quantity of corn upon the same grounds, with only the same tillage.

Now picking winter apples, carting corn, throwing up gardens into ridges, digging potatoes, &c. keep all hands busy by day; while husking, eating baked puddings, applepies, &c. and telling a merry tale, or singing a humorous song, make a long evening speed swiftly and pleasantly away.

A. D. INVENTIONS, INTRODUCTION OF ARTS.

1209 Silk began to be manufactured at Venice.
1212 London bridge built of stone.
1220 The study of Astronomy and Geography introduced into Europe by the Moors.
1228 The University of Thoulouse founded.
1230 The University of Naples founded.

○ New Moon 2d day, 5h. 1m. evening.
☽ *First Quarter* 10*th day*, 6*h*. 13*m*. *evening*.
● Full Moon 18th day, 5h. 42m. morning.
☾ *Last Quarter* 24*th day*, 10*h*. 54*m*. *evening*.

D. M.	W. D.	☉ rises. ♑ sets.	L. D. M.	D. dec. H. M.	☽ R.	☾ South	☽'s age.	☽ rises. ♑ sets.	☽ s place.	High water est.
1	Satur.	6 57	6 10	6 5	14	16 10 54	28	5 20	reins	10 9
2	*SUN.*	6 59	6 10	4 5	16	16 11 43	○	sets.	secr.	10 58
3	Mond	7 0	5 10	0 5	20	16 ev. 34	1	5 1	secr.	11 49
4	Tues.	7 1	5 9	58 5	22	16 1 26	2	5 40	thighs	v. 41
5	Wed.	7 3	5 9	54 5	26	16 2 18	3	6 26	thighs	1 33
6	Thur.	7 5	5 9	50 5	30	16 3 10	4	7 19	thighs	2 25
7	Frid.	7 6	5 9	48 5	32	16 4 1	5	8 17	knees	3 16
8	Satur.	7 7	5 9	46 5	34	16 4 49	6	9 18	knees	4 4
9	*SUN.*	7 8	5 9	44 5	36	16 5 35	7	10 21	legs	4 50
10	Mon.	7 9	5 9	42 5	38	16 6 13	☽	11 24	legs	5 33
11	Tues.	7 10	5 9	40 5	40	16 7 1	9	morn.	legs	6 16
12	Wed.	7 12	5 9	36 5	44	16 7 42	10	0 28	feet	6 57
13	Thur.	7 14	5 9	32 5	48	16 8 25	11	1 31	feet	7 40
14	Frid	7 16	5 9	28 5	52	15 9 8	12	2 37	head	8 23
15	Satur.	7 17	5 9	26 5	54	15 9 55	13	3 43	head	9 10
16	*SUN.*	7 18	5 9	24 5	56	15 10 45	14	4 55	neck	10 0
17	Mon.	7 20	5 9	20 6	0	15 11 40	15	6 3	neck	10 55
18	Tues.	7 21	5 9	18 6	2	15 morn.	●	rises.	neck	11 55
19	Wed.	7 22	5 9	16 6	4	15 0 40	17	5 22	arms	morn.
20	Thur	7 23	5 9	14 6	6	14 1 42	18	6 28	arms	0 57
21	Frid.	7 24	5 9	12 6	8	14 2 46	19	7 38	breast	2
22	Satur	7 24	5 9	12 6	8	14 3 46	20	8 56	breast	3
23	*SUN.*	7 25	5 9	10 6	10	14 4 44	21	10 13	heart	3 5
24	Mon.	7 26	5 9	8 6	12	13 5 37	☾	11 29	heart	4 5
25	Tues.	7 27	5 9	6 6	14	13 6 26	23	morn.	belly	5 4
26	Wed.	7 28	5 9	4 6	16	13 7 14	24	0 43	belly	6 2
27	Thur.	7 28	5 9	4 6	16	12 8 0	25	1 54	reins	7 1
28	Frid.	7 29	5 9	2 6	18	12 8 46	26	3 4	reins	8
29	Satur.	7 31	5 8	58 6	22	12 9 34	27	4 11	secr.	8
30	*SUN.*	7 32	5 8	56 6	24	11 10 22	28	5 23	secr.	9

		Aspects, Holida_s. Weather, &c.	D. L. rises.	FARMERS' CALENDAR.
1	7	All Saints. ♀ stat.	9 0	The late Mr. Romaine, of London, preaching one day extemporaneously, on what the world calls petty sins, or fashionable frailties, observed that "men, now-a-days, have an excuse for every thing. Nothing is so bad that they do not palliate it. They don't so much as call the devil by his right name, but stroke him down the back with the pitying apostrophe—'poor mistaken angel!'—" Fashion gives a gloss to whatever bears her impress, far surpassing all that the richest and most costly silks can boast; and a brilliancy of polish, far transcending the lustre of the finest gems that ever passed through the hands of the most ingenious lapidary. Her decrees are more carefully studied, and more sacredly regarded, than either the laws of earth or the laws of heaven. Her prescriptions are followed without objection or fear: if she recommend the potion, it is swallowed with delight, be it ever so nauseous. At her command, her votaries would become the worshippers of the devil, with as little hesitation, though not with the same motive, as an untutored son of Africa; for he would do it from fear, but they from love. Influenced by her, and her father, Ambition, Mrs. Wearbreeches insisted upon it, first, that Jacky should go three months to the nearest 'cademy to learn manners, and, next, that he should be put into a store to learn *every* thing; for he shouldn't work, by no means. And her insistings were always as fixed as the laws of the Medes and Persians. So having acquired the old lady's three months' allowance of manners, at an academy forty miles from home, Jacky was placed by order of the father's ruler, in a store twenty miles off. While the smart lad, relieved from what he deemed the drudgery of the field and the barn, the plough, the hoe, and the cattle, was, by the provident forecast of his mother, put into the only sure road for becoming a *gentleman*; his father, deprived of of what, but for the whim-whams of the lady ruler, would have been the boy's useful services, was left to tug and wear himself out in the field alone. Jacky instead of learning to be industrious, honest, and sober, soon learned to smoke cigars, drink grog, &c. &c.
2	E	23d S. aft. Trin.	8 56	
3	2	Midd. [All Souls.	8 52	
4	3	C. C. P. Norridgw.	8 48	
5	4	[☿ gr. elon.	8 44	
6	5	tid. *Signs*	8 40	
7	6	♅ ☌ ☽. *of*	8 36	
8	7	*snow.*	8 32	
9	E	24th S. af. T. ☽ ap.	8 28	
10	2	☉'s dec. 17° S. Low	8 24	
11	3	St. Mart. S. J. C.	8 20	
12	4	tid. [Portl.	8 16	
13	5	Brit. ♄ ☍ ☉.	8 12	
14	6	*Cool, but*	8 8	
15	7	Machu. *pleasant*	8 4	
16	E	25th S. aft. Trin.	8 0	
17	2	☿ △ ♃. *for the*	7 56	
18	3	C.C.P. Cast. *seas-*	7 52	
19	4	☿ ✶ ♄. Quite *on.*	7 48	
20	5	C.S. Cast. ☽ peri.	7 44	
21	6	♃ ☌ ☽. high tid.	7 40	
22	7	Cecilia. ☉ ent. ♐.	7 36	
23	E	26th S. aft. T. St	7 30	
24	2	[Clem. ☿ ☍ ♄.	7 27	
25	3	Cath. *Look out*	7 23	
26	4	Low *for a smart*	7 19	
27	5	tid. *storm of snow*	8 15	
28	6	*or rain.*	7 10	
29	7	[♄ △ ♄.	7 6	
30	1	Adv. Sun. St. And.	7 2	

A. D.	REMARKABLE EVENTS.
260	Valerian taken prisoner by Sapor, king of Persia, and flayed alive.
	The temple of Diana at Ephesus burnt.
273	Palmyra taken by the Romans, and Longinus, the critic, slain.
277	The Franks settled in Gaul.
303	The tenth persecution under Dioclesian.

○ New Moon 2d day, 8h. 57m. morning.
☽ *First Quarter 10th day, 2h. 17m. evening.*
● Full Moon 17th day, 5h. 11m. evening.
☾ *Last Quarter 24th day, 8h. 39m. morning.*

M.	W.	D.	☉ ris. & sets.	L. D. H.	M	D. dec. H.	M.	☿	☾ South	☽'s age.	☾ ris. & sets	☾'s place.	High waters Boston.
1	Mon.		7 32	5	8 56	6	2	11	11 13	29	6 30	secr.	10 23
2	Tues.		7 33	5	8 54	6	26	11	eve. 4	○	sets.	thighs	11 19
3	Wed.		7 33	5	8 54	6	26	10	0 56	1	5 5	thighs	ev. 11
4	Thur.		7 34	5	8 52	6	28	10	1 47	2	6 0	knees	1 2
5	Frid.		7 34	5	8 52	6	28	9	2 36	3	7 1	knees	1 51
6	Satur.		7 35	5	8 50	6	30	9	3 22	4	8 2	legs	2 37
7	SUN.		7 36	5	8 48	6	32	8	4 6	5	9 5	legs	3 21
8	Mon.		7 37	5	8 46	6	34	8	4 48	6	10 7	legs	4 3
9	Tues.		7 37	5	8 46	6	34	8	5 29	7	11 9	feet	4 44
10	Wed.		7 37	5	8 46	6	34	7	6 10	☽	morn.	feet	5 25
11	Thur.		7 38	5	8 44	6	36	7	6 51	9	0 12	head	6 6
12	Frid.		7 38	5	8 44	6	36	6	7 35	10	1 17	head	6 50
13	Satur.		7 39	5	8 42	6	38	6	8 22	11	2 21	head	7 37
14	SUN.		7 39	5	8 42	6	38	5	9 13	12	3 31	neck	8 28
15	Mon.		7 39	5	8 42	6	38	5	10 10	13	4 47	neck	9 25
16	Tues.		7 39	5	8 42	6	38	4	11 11	14	6 2	arms	10 26
17	Wed.		7 39	5	8 42	6	38	4	morn.	●	rises.	arms	11 30
18	Thur.		7 40	5	8 40	6	40	3	0 15	16	5 3	breast	morn.
19	Frid.		7 40	5	8 40	6	40	3	1 19	17	6 23	breast	0 31
20	Satur.		7 40	5	8 40	6	40	2	2 20	18	7 44	heart	1 35
21	SUN.		7 40	5	8 40	6	40	2	3 17	19	9 4	heart	2 32
22	Mon.		7 40	5	8 40	6	40	1	4 10	20	10 20	belly	3 23
23	Tues.		7 40	5	8 40	D	in.	1	4 59	21	11 33	belly	4 10
24	Wed.		7 40	5	8 40	0	0	½	5 43	☾	morn.	reins	5
25	Thur.		7 40	5	8 40	0	0	½	6 32	23	0 44	reins	5 4
26	Frid.		7 40	5	8 40	0	0	½	7 19	24	1 53	secr.	6 3
27	Satur.		7 39	5	8 42	0	2	1	8 7	25	3 3	secr.	7 2
28	SUN.		7 39	5	8 42	0	2	2	8 56	26	4 9	secr.	8 1
29	Mon.		7 39	5	8 42	0	2	2	9 17	27	5 12	highs	9
30	Tues.		7 39	5	8 42	0	2	3	10 33	28	6 9	highs	9 51
31	Wed.		7 39	5	8 42	0	2	3	11 29	29	6 59	knees	10 41

W.	D.	*Aspects, Holidays, Weather, &c.*	Yd. L *South.*
	2	Midd. *Quite*	morn.
	3	D. C. U.S. Portland.	0 58
	4	tid. *pleasant*	0 54
	5	☿ ☌ ☽. *again,*	0 50
	6	*but a*	0 45
	7	Nicholas. [☽ apog.	0 40
E		2d Sund. in Advt	0 35
	2	Conc. B. V. Mary.	0 30
	3	C.C.P. Portl. & Aug.	0 26
	4	Low *sharp air.*	0 22
	5	☉'s decl. 23° S.	0 18
	6	tid. *Signs of*	0 14
	7	Lucy. ☿ sup. ☌ ☉	0 10
E		3d S. in Ad. Wash-	0 5
	2	ington died. 1799.]	even.
	3	♀ □ ♃. *a N. E.*	11 52
	4	☿ □ ♄ High *snow*	11 47
	5	♃ ☌ ☽. *storm.*	11 44
	6	♀ gr. elong. ☽ per.	11 40
	7	tid. [Tho. ☌ □ ☉.	11 36
E		4th S. in Adv. St	11 31
	2	☉ ent. ♑. *Cool.*	11 26
	3	C.C.P. War. ☿ ☍ ♃.	11 21
	4	Trea. of Gh't, 1814.	11 16
	5	Christ. Day. *but*	11 11
	6	St. Steph. Low	11 7
	7	St. John. tid. *pleas*	11 3
E		1st S. aft. Christm.	10 59
	2	Inn. ♃ ☍ ☉.] *ant*	10 54
	3	*for some days.*	10 50
	4	Silves. *More snow.*	10 45

FARMERS' CALENDAR.

Industry may now relax a little from her annual toil. & look around her, on her comforts and enjoyments, with a brightening countenance, while the warm aspirations of gratitude issuing from her heart, ascend to the Giver of All Good, from whom those comforts and enjoyments are all derived.

Securely house your carts, harrows, ploughs, and all the implements of the summer's labours. Improve the first spell of sledding to renew your stock of wood. See that your fences be in good repair, to prevent the cattle, &c. from injuring your crops of winter grain, meadows, &c. in case of an open winter. Hogs for home use may now be killed, as it is the best time for making good bacon.

Feed not only your cattle, but also the houseless, foodless child of want; so will the prayers of the poor call down blessings on you and yours.

I hope you do not, as is the practice with some, make use of shingles, saws, and potlids for your day-books, and the inside of your kitchens for legers: 'tis a sorry improvement in book-keeping; and, like a false friend, the record may leave you in the lurch, when most needed. Pray, look over your account-books, whatever they may be, and endeavour to settle with your neighbours, and the collector before you are wished a happy new-year. It is hoped, that every town and village is now supplied with a wise and virtuous school-master—not six dollar men; such pitiful pedants are too plenty. Two most important things now claim your attention; the first is, see that your children be kept steady at school, and well supplied with useful and valuable books; the next is, that you sieze every possible opportunity to improve your own minds, by reading history, geography, biography and the sciences in general. A knowledge of geography is necessary to understand what you read in the news-papers. This may now be easily acquired by the assistance of the small school Geographies, with their Atlasses, which cost about 75 cents. The newspapers are the great vehicles of general information. And now, friends, farewell.

COLLEGE VACATIONS, FOR 1823.

Bowdoin College. From Commencement, 4 weeks; from the Wednesday next preceding the last Wednesday in December, 7 weeks; and from the 2d Wednesday in May, 2 weeks.

Harvard College. From Commencement, 4 weeks; from the 4th Wednesday in December, 7 weeks; and from the 3d Wednesday in May, 2 weeks. These three are the only vacations, as established in May, 1802.

Yale College. From Commencement, 6 weeks; from the last Wednesday in December, 3 weeks; and from the 1st Wednesday in May, 3 weeks.

Burlington College. From Commencement, 4 weeks; from Wednesday nearest the 15th of December, 6 weeks; and from Wednesday nearest the 28th of April, 2 weeks.

Dartmouth College. From Commencement, 4½ weeks; and from the 1st Monday in January, 8½ weeks. These are the only vacations, as established in 1798.

Providence College. From Commencement, 3 weeks; from the last Wednesday in December, 8 weeks; and from the 3d Wednesday in May, 2 weeks.

Williamstown College From Commencement, 5 weeks; from the 3d Wednesday in January, 3 weeks; and from the 1st Wednesday in May, 3 weeks.

Middlebury College. From Commencement, 3 weeks; from the 1st Wednesday in January, 6 weeks; and from the 1st Wednesday in May, 2 weeks.

Divinity College. From the annual visitation, the last Wednesday in September, 6 weeks; and from the 1st Wednesday in May, 6 weeks.

TIDE TABLE—for some of the principal places on the coast of America.

Places.	H.	M.	*Places.*	H.	M.
Amelia Island,	—3	00	Machias,	—0	30
Belle Isle Str.	—2	15	Martha's Vineyard,	—3	53
Bermuda In.	—4	30	Nantucket,	—3	53
Cape Fear,	—3	30	Narraganset Bay,	—3	53
Cape Charles,	—3	45	New-York,	—2	36
Cape May & Henlopen,	—2	48	Ocracock In.	—2	30
Cape Roman,	—3	30	Passamaquoddy,	same as Boston.	
Cape Sable.	—3	30	Penobscot Bay,	—0	45
Charleston Bar,	—4	15	Philadelphia,	+2	57
Chebucto Bay,	—4	00	Portland	—0	45
Floridy Keys,	—2	40	Portsmouth&Newb.port,	—0	15
Fundy Bay	—2	45	Quebec,	—3	30
Halifax Harbour,	—4	00	Sandy Hook,	—4	53
Hell Gate,	—2	06	Savannah,	—3	15
Kennebec entr.	—0	45			

The times in the above table are to be added to, or subtracted from, the time of high water at Boston, according to the sign +, or —. Example. *To find the time of high water at Quebec, May 1st,* 1823. The time of high water at Boston by the Almanack, May 1st. is 4h. 4m. in the morning. From this subtract 3h. 30m. (the time set against Quebec, in the table,) and you have the time of high water at Quebec, 0h. 34m. in the morning. The same day it is high water at Philadelphia, at 7h. 1m. in the morning.

Table of Simple Interest, at Six per Cent.

Principal.	One Week. Cts. m.	One Month. Cts. m.	One Year. Cts. m.	Principal	Weeks. Cts. m.	Months. Cts.	1 Year. Dls. cts.
Dls. 10	0 0	0 0	0 6	Dls. 20	0 2 5	0 10	1 20
20	0 0	0 0	1 2	30	0 3 7	0 15	1 80
30	0 0	0 1	1 8	40	0 5 0	0 20	2 40
40	0 0	0 1	2 4	50	0 6 2	0 25	3 00
50	0 0	0 2	3 0	60	0 7 5	0 30	3 60
60	0 0	0 2	3 6	70	0 8 7	0 35	4 20
70	0 0	0 3	4 2	80	0 10 0	0 40	4 80
80	0 0	0 3	4 8	90	0 11 2	0 45	5 40
90	0 1	0 4	5 4	100	0 12 5	0 50	6 00
Dll. 1	0 1	0 5	6 0	200	0 25 0	1 00	12 00
2	0 1	1 0	12 0	300	0 37 5	1 50	18 00
3	0 2	1 5	18 0	400	0 50 0	2 00	24 00
4	0 4	2 0	24 0	500	0 62 5	2 50	30 00
5	0 5	2 5	30 0	600	0 75 0	3 00	36 00
6	0 6	3 0	36 0	700	0 87 5	3 50	42 00
7	0 7	3 5	42 0	800	1 00 0	4 00	48 00
8	0 9	4 0	48 0	900	1 2 5	4 50	54 00
9	1 0	4 5	54 0	1000	1 25 0	5 00	60 00
10	1 1	5 0	60 0				

N. B. To understand the use of this table—against 2 dollars for one week you will find interest to be 1 mill—for one month, 1 cent—and for one year, 12 cents.

A TABLE

Shewing the number of days from any day in one month to the same day in any other month.

from	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Ap.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov	Dec.
Jan.	365	31	59	90	120	151	181	212	243	273	304	334
Feb.	334	365	28	59	89	120	150	181	212	242	273	303
Mar.	306	337	365	31	61	92	122	153	184	214	245	275
Ap.	275	306	334	365	30	61	91	122	153	183	214	244
May	245	276	304	335	365	31	61	92	123	153	184	214
June	214	245	273	304	334	365	30	61	92	122	153	183
July	184	215	243	274	304	335	365	31	62	92	123	153
Aug.	153	184	212	243	273	304	334	365	31	61	92	122
Sep.	122	153	181	212	242	273	303	334	365	30	61	91
Oct.	92	123	151	182	212	243	273	304	335	365	31	61
Nov.	61	92	120	151	181	212	242	273	304	334	365	30
Dec.	31	62	90	121	151	182	212	243	274	304	335	365

NOTE. In leap year if the end of the month of Feb. be in the time required, one day must be added to the tabular number on that account. How many days from Aug. 16th to December 16th? Look for August, side, and carry your eye on to the right till you find Decem. at the ; at the angle is 122. the answer. How many days from Oct. 5th to arch 5th, in leap year? Find Oct. at the side, run your eye along the till it fall under March, and you will see 151, to which add 1 for leap r, and it will give 152, the answer.

Rate of Postage for every single Letter by land.

30 Miles,	6 cents.	400 Miles,	18½ cents.
80 do.	10 do.	over 400 do.	25 do.
150 do.	12½ do.		

No allowance is to be made for intermediate miles.

Every letter consisting of two pieces of paper, double those rates; of three pieces of paper, triple those rates; of four pieces, weighing one ounce avoirdupois, quadruple those rates;—and at the rate of four single letters for each ounce, which any letter or packet may weigh. *Ship Letters*, 6 cents. *Newspapers*, not over 100 miles, 1 cent; over 100 miles 1½ cent; to any distance in the State where printed, 1 cent. *Magazine* and *Pamphlets*, not over 50 miles, 1 cent per sheet; over 50, but not over 100 miles, 1½ cent; over 100 miles, 2 cents per sheet.

COURTS.

SUPREME FEDERAL COURT.

At *Washington*, on the first Monday in February, annually

CIRCUIT COURTS.

When any of the days fall on Sunday, the Court is holden on Monday.

FIRST CIRCUIT.

MAINE. At *Portland*, May 8th—at *Wiscasset*, October 8th.
NEW-HAMPSHIRE. At *Portsmouth*, May 1st—at *Exeter*, October 1st.
MASSACHUSETTS. At *Boston*, May 15th, and October 15th.
RHODE-ISLAND. At *Providence*, Nov. 15th—at *Newport*, June 15th.

SECOND CIRCUIT.

CONNECTICUT. At *New-Haven*, April 13th—at *Hartford*, Sept'r. 17th.
VERMONT. At *Windsor*, May 21st—at *Rutland*, October 3d.
NEW-YORK. At *New-York*, April 1st, and September 1st.

DISTRICT COURTS.

MAINE. At *Portland*, 1st Tuesday in June, and 1st Tuesday in Decem
At *Wiscasset*, last Tuesday in Feb'y. and 2d Tuesday in Sept'r
N. HAMPSHIRE. At *Portsmouth*, 3d Tuesdays in March and September
At *Exeter*, 3d Tuesdays in June and December.
MASSACHUSETTS. At *Boston* 3d Tuesday in March, 4th Tuesday in June
2d Tuesday in Sept. and 1st Tuesday in December.
RHODE-ISLAND. At *Newport*, 1st Mondays in February and August.
At *Providence*, 1st Mondays in May and November.
CONNECTICUT. At *New-Haven*, 3d Tuesdays in February and August.
At *Hartford*, 3d Tuesdays in May and November.
VERMONT. At *Windsor*, 1st Mondays in February and August.
At *Rutland*, last Mondays in May and November.

SUPREME JUDICIAL COURT OF MAINE.

YORK. At *York*, last Tuesday in April—at *Alfred*, 4th Tuesday in Aug
CUMBERLAND. At *Portland*, 1st Tuesday in May, and 3d Tuesday nex
following the 3d Tuesday in October.
LINCOLN. At *Wiscasset*, 3d Tuesday in May, and 3d Tuesday in Oct'r
KENNEBEC. At *Augusta*, 4th Tuesday in May, and 3d Tuesday in Sept'r
SOMERSET. At *Norridgewock*, 1st Tuesday in June.
HANCOCK. At *Castine*, 2d Tuesday in June, and 2d Tuesday in October
WASHINGTON. At *Machias*, 3d Tuesday in June.

...ND. At *Paris*, 2d Tuesday in September.
...SCOT. At *Bangor*, 1st Tuesday in October.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS OF MAINE.

... At *York*, last Tuesday in May—at *Alfred*, 2d Tuesdays in February and October.
...ERLAND. At *Portland*, 1st Tuesday in March, 3d in June, and 2d in December.
...N. At *Warren*, 4th Tuesday in December—at *Wiscasset*, 4th Tuesday in April—at *Topsham*, 4th Tuesday in August.
...BEC. At *Augusta*, 2d Tuesdays in April, August and December.
...SET. At *Norridgewock*, 2d Tuesday in March, last in June, and 1st in November.
...CK. At *Castine*, 3d Tuesday in March, 2d in July, and 3d in Nov.
...INGTON. At *Machias*, 1st Tuesday in March, and 3d in September.
...D. At *Paris*, last Tuesday in February, and 3d in August.
...SCOT. At *Bangor*, 1st Tuesday in January, and 3d in June.

COURTS OF SESSIONS OF MAINE.

... At *York*, Tuesday preceding the last Monday in May.
At *Alfred*, 3d Tuesday in October.
...ERLAND. At *Portland*, 4th Tuesday in March, and 2d in Sept'r.
...LN. At *Wiscasset*, Thursday succeeding 4th Monday in April.
At *Warren*, Thursday succeeding 2d Monday in January.
At *Topsham*, Thursday succeeding 4th Monday in August.
...BEC. At *Augusta*, last Tuesday in April, and 1st in August.
...SET. At *Norridgewock*, 3d Tuesday in March, and 1st in October.
...CK. At *Castine*, Thursday next succeeding the 3d Tuesday in March, and Thursday next succeeding the 3d Tuesday in November.
...INGTON. At *Machias*, 1st Tuesday in March, and 3d in September.
...D. At *Paris*, 3d Tuesday in June, and 1st Tuesday in October.
...SCOT. At *Bangor*, 1st Tuesdays in March and September.

PROBATE COURTS.

... At *York* Saturday preceding the 3d Monday in April, 2d Monday in August, and last Monday in November.
At *Kennebunk*, 4th Monday in January, 3d in March, 2d in M and 1st in October.
At *Alfred* 1st Monday in September, and 4th in December.
At *Limerick* 2d Tuesday in June, and last Monday in October.
At *Berwick* 3d Monday in February.
...ERLAND. At *Portland*, 1st and 3d Tuesdays in January, Februar March, April, May, August, October, and November; Monday next before the 1st Tuesday in June; 3d Tuesday in July Monday next before the 1st Tuesday in September; 3d Tuesday in September; Monday next before the 1st Tuesday in December; and on the 3d Tuesday in December.
At *Gorham*, 4th Tuesday in July—at *Brunswick*, Friday next following 1st Wednesday in September.
At *N. Gloucester*, 4th Tuesday in October—at *Standish*, 4th Tuesday in August.
At *Freeport*, Wednesday next following 3d Mond. in May.
At *North Yarmouth*, 2d Tuesday in November.
...LN. At *Topsham* 4th Monday in August, and Saturday next following 1st Monday in March.

At *Bath*, Wednesday next following 2d Monday in August, Friday next following 1st Monday in March.

At *Wiscasset*, Wednesday next preceding 2d Monday in Janua Thursday next following 1st Monday in March; Wednes next preceding 2d Monday in May; and Saturday next prec ing 2d Tuesday in September.

At *Thomaston*, 3d Monday in January, and Thursday next follo ing 3d Monday in May.

At *Warren*, Tuesday next following 3d Monday in January, Wednesday next following 2d Monday in May.

At *Waldoboro'*, Wednesday next following 3d Monday in Jan ry, and 2d Thursday next following 2d Monday in May.

At *New-Castle*, Thursday next following 3d Monday in Janua and on 2d Monday in May.

KENNEBEC. At *Augusta*, the 2d, 3d, and last Tuesdays in every mont

At *Waterville*, *Vassalboro'*, *Monmouth*, *Winthrop*, *Mt. Ver Farmington*, *Chesterville* and *Re dfield*, on such days of month of July as the Judge shall annually direct and notif

SOMERSET. At *Norridgewock*, 1st Tuesdays in each month except vember---in that month 2d Tuesday.

HANCOCK. At *Castine* Wednesdays next following 2d Tuesdays in Mar June, July, and October; and 3d Tuesday in November.

At *Belfast*, 2d Wednesdays in Febr. April, August and Dece

At *Frankfort*, 4th Wednesday in June---at *Bucksport*, the succeeding.

At *Bluehill*, Friday next after 4th Wednesday in June---at *E worth*, the day succeeding.

OXFORD. At *Fryeburg*, last Tuesdays in January and July---at *Waterf* Mondays next before the last Tuesdays in January and July

At *Rumford Point*, 3d Monday in September---at *Jay Point*, day following.

At *Livermore*, Wednesday next after 3d Monday in Septembe at *Turner*, the day following.

At *Paris* 4th Tuesdays in February and April; 2d Tuesdays June and August; and 1st Tuesdays in October and Decer

N. WASHINGTON. At *Machias*, 2d Wednesdays in March, May, August, tober, and November.

MASS At *Columbia*, 2d Wednesd. in June---at *Cherryfield*, the next d

At *Dennysville* 2d Wednesday in September.

RHOD NOBSCOT. At *Bangor*, Tuesdays next after 1st Mondls. in every mo

CONN

VER

MAINE FEE BILL.

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JUSTICES' FEES.

FOR every blank writ of attachment and summons thereon, or orig summons, 17 cents.

For the declaration in each writ of attachment and summons thereon, original summons triable before a Justice, 40 cents.

Every subpœna, for one or more witnesses, 10 cents.

For the entry of an action, or filing a complaint in civil causes, includ the filing of papers, swearing witnesses, examining, allowing, and ing the bill of costs, and entering up the judgment and recording same, 61 cents.

The trial of an issue, 50 cents.

f a page, at the rate of 12 cents per page.
of execution, 25 cents.
gnizance to prosecute an appeal, including principal and surety,
ts.
g affidavits out of Court to be used in the trial of any cause, ac-
lepending, 20 cents; for the justice's travel therefor both going
returning home, at the rate of 50 cents for every ten miles; for
the deposition, caption, and notification, at the rate of 12 cents
: and the Justice who shall take any deposition, shall certify his
the deponent's fees and officer's fees, and nothing more.
g affidavits, in perpetual remembrance of the thing, to each Jus-
cents; and for his travel and the writing, the same as in the case
ntioned.
nistering an oath to one or more witnesses at the same time be-
rees or arbitrators, 20 cents; and for travel for that purpose the
s in the case of taking affidavits.
nistering an oath to persons appointed to appraise estates, or to
and divide real estates, together with certificates of the same,
cents.
g the acknowledgement of a deed with one or more seals, provid-
at one and the same time, and certifying the same, 17 cents.
ing a warrant, swearing appraisers relating to strays, and entering
me, 32 cents.
inistering oaths in all the other cases with certificates, except
to town or parish officers, 20 cents.
iving a complaint, and issuing a warrant in criminal cases 50 cts.
ring a complaint in criminal prosecutions, swearing witnesses, ren-
judgment, and recording the same, examining, allowing, and tax-
e costs, and filing the papers, 75 cents.
gnizing persons charged with crimes for their appearance at the
t Common Pleas, or at the Supreme Judicial Court, and for certify-
returning the same, with or without sureties, 25 cents, to be paid
person so recognizing.
mit imus for the commitment of any person on a criminal accusa-
5 cents.
nce of debt and recording, 42 cents; drawing rule, and ac-
dging the same, 33 cents.
t to remove a nuisance, 33 cents.

CORONER'S FEES.

serving a writ, summons, or execution, and for collecting the mon-
thereon, and for travel in returning precepts and inquisitions, the
llowance that Sheriffs have for similar services.
a bail bond, 25 cents; every trial where the Sheriff is concerned,
ts, and the same for attending the Jury therein.
ing a warrant, and taking an inquisition on a dead body, 1 dollar;
than one at the same time, and who came to their death by the
means, twenty cents for each one after the first.
el and expense for taking an inquisition, 1 dollar a day to each of
men; for their travel, if above four miles out, 3 cents a mile each
ad for their services 75 cents a day, including time and expenses;
ble for his attendance and expenses in summoning a Jury, 90
a day. And all the aforesaid charges of the inquisitions shall be
t of the County Treasury.

For granting administration, where there is no litigation, 50 cents; a
in other cases 1 dollar.

Appointing or allowing guardians to minors, 40 cents in each case, e
cept in cases where one guardian is appointed to more than one mino
when the Judge shall be entitled to 5 cents each, for all more than o
minor.

A decree respecting the probate of a will or codicil, where the same
not contested, 50 cents: and in all other cases 1 dollar.

Examining and allowing an inventory, swearing the executor or exec
tors, administrator or administrators, 20 cents.

Swearing appraisers of an estate, 15 cents.

Examining and allowing accounts not exceeding two pages, 40 cent
and for all above two pages, at the rate of 15 cents each page.

A decree for settling an intestate estate, 40 cents.

A citation, 15 cents.

A summons for one or more witnesses, 10 cents.

A quietus, 20 cents.

A warrant to appraise or divide estates, 30 cents.

Issuing a commission to receive and examine the claims of creditor
when an estate is represented insolvent, 20 cents.

An order of distribution, 20 cents.

Granting an appeal to the Supreme Court, 20 cents.

REGISTER OF PROBATE'S FEES.

For writing a bond and letter of administration, 40 cents.

Writing a bond and letter of guardianship, and making record there
for one minor, 60 cents; and if for more than one minor for whom t
same guardian is appointed at the same time, 10 cents for each min
more than one.

Drawing a decree respecting the probate of a will or codicil, 40 cent

Writing a bond for the executor, 20 cents.

Writing a warrant to appraise the estate of a person deceased, 20 c

A warrant to divide an in estate estate among the heirs, writing a wa
rant to set off a widow's dower, or a warrant to receive and examine t
claims on an insolvent estate, 20 cents.

Entering the account of an executor, administrator or guardian, and
allowance thereof, or for entering on an inventory the oath of an exe
tor or administrator, 15 cents.

A quietus, 20 cents.

Drawing up a decree on the settlement or partition of an estate,
cents.

For drawing an order of distribution, 20 cents.

A citation, 15 cents.

A summons for a witness or witnesses, 10 cents.

Proportioning an insolvent estate among the creditors thereto, at t
rate of 50 cents for every twelve creditors, every creditor's proporti
being distinguished

Recording any matter, at the rate of 12 cents each page, and the sa
for a copy of any paper.

A bond of appeal 20 cents; and no fee shall be demanded by t
Register of Probate for taking from the files in his office, or transporti
to the place of the sitting of the Probate Court, such papers as are nec
sary in the settlement of any estate or account in the said Court.

JUSTICES' FEES.

the entry of an action, including the taxing of the bill of costs, uts.

d in every action where an issue in law or fact is joined, *one dollar*, in n to the fee for entry: *Provided however*, That in every action g in the Court of Common Pleas, within this State, which shall be ed, without being submitted to a Jury, or the writ read to them af- issue in fact be joined, the Justices of the said Court, the Clerk f, or the Attorney in such action, shall receive or tax no other or fees, than they severally would have been entitled to receive and had no such issue been joined.

ating an appeal, and taking a recognizance of the principal and sur- sureties, 20 cents.

ving a deed, 20 cents.

render of a principal into Court by his bail, 20 cents.

anting a writ of protection, 25 cents.

ring a petition, and making an order thereon for the sale or parti- f real estate, or for the location of public lots, 70 cents.

epting partition of real estate, or location on public lots, 40 cents.

S OF THE CLERK OF THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

epting a report of referees, where the acceptance thereof is con- 60 cents; otherwise, 30 cents.

the entry of every action, entering up and recording the judgment, er on a verdict, demurrer, nonsuit, or default, $1 20 cents; of sum the Clerk shall pay into the Treasury of his county 40 cents, before the first day of January, annually.

nowledging satisfaction of a judgment on the record, 8 cents.

ering an appeal, and recognizing principal and sureties, 15 cents.

ies, 12 cents a page. And in all actions appealed the original dep- s and other papers, except the writ and officer's return thereon, after being certified by the Justice or Clerk, be carried up without copies in the Court below. Continuing each cause to the next 12 cents.

ring the surrender of a principal into Court, and making a record f, 15 cents.

entering a partition and order thereon for the partition or sale of tate or location of public lots, 20 cents; and for recording such n and order, at the rate of 12 cents a page.

y of a rule of Court upon the parties' submitting a cause to refer- cents.

ing a deed in Court, and certifying the same, 20 cents.

y blank writ of attachment, with a summons thereon, 15 cents.

y blank writ of scire facias or original summons, 15 cents.

riginal or alias writ of execution in personal matters, and filing me when returned, 25 cents.

t of possession in real actions, 40 cents.

t of protection or habeas corpus 25 cents.

ubpœna for one or more witnesses, 10 cents.

uces tecum, 25 cents.

venire facias, for Jurymen, to be paid out of the county Treasury, .

hing and filing a deposition, 8 cents.

ring an indictment, presentment, complaint, or information, in-

cluding the recording of the judgment of the Court therein, examining and casting the bill of costs, and filing the papers, 65 cents.

Discharging a recognizance, 10 cents.

Each warrant for a criminal, 20 cents.

Examining and casting the Grand Jurors' account yearly, and order thereon, 30 cents.

FEES OF THE CLERK OF THE COURT OF SESSIONS.

Each recognizance for an inn-holder or retailer, including principal and sureties, and for transmitting the name of the licensed person to the Selectmen, and recording the license, 15 cents.

Warrant for county tax, 20 cents.

Warrant to lay out or alter a road, 20 cents.

Examining any account, 8 cents.

Recording the reports of highways and other matters, by order of the Court, 12 cents a page.

Copies of all papers or records, 12 cents a page.

Keeping an account of the attendance of the Justices of the Court of Sessions, each term, to be paid out of the county Treasury, 75 cents.

IN THE SUPREME JUDICIAL COURT.

JUSTICES' FEES.

Entering an action or complaint, including the taxing of a bill of cost, 2 dollars and 20 cents.

Allowing a writ of error, granting certiorari, habeas corpus, or other writ, on motion, 40 cents.

Granting a writ of protection, 30 cents.

Proving a deed, 20 cents.

Entering a petition, and making order thereon for the sale or partition of real estate, 1 dollar.

Accepting a partition of real estate, 40 cents.

The foregoing fees shall be received by the Clerk, and by him paid to the Treasurer of the state annually, on or before the first day of January.

FEES OF THE CLERK IN THE S. J. COURT.

For the entry of an action or complaint, entering up and recording the judgment, whether on verdict, demurrer, nonsuit, default, or state of facts, 1 dollar and 55 cents.

Writ of review, 70 cents.

Writ of scire facias, 40 cents.

Original writ of execution, including the taxing of the costs, and filing of the papers, 65 cents.

Original writ of habere facias possessionem, including the taxing of the costs, and filing of the papers, 80 cents.

Alias writ of execution, 35 cents.

Alias writ of facias habere possessionem, 50 cents.

Writ of habeas corpus, 40 cents.

Copies of all papers containing less than one page, 10 cents each; of all papers containing more than a page, at the rate of 12 cents a page.

Entering a rule of Court, 15 cents.

Acknowledging satisfaction of a judgment, on record, 12 cents.

Continuing each cause, and entering the same next term, 20 cents.

Proving a deed in Court, and certifying the same, 20 cents.

For each venire facias, for Jurymen, to be paid out of the county Treasuries respectively, on the Justices' certificate, 6 cents.

Every writ and seal, other than before mentioned, 40 cents.

Every subpœna, for one or more witnesses, 10 cents.

Each recognizance, including principal and sureties, 20 cents.

a writ of protection, 20 cents.
ering a discharge of a recognizance by proclamation, 15 cents.
or opening and filing a deposition, 10 cents.

ALLOWANCE TO PARTIES AND WITNESSES.

parties recovering costs for an Attorney in all causes where an issue
w or fact is joined in the Supreme Judicial Court, 2 dollars and 50
ts.
ed in all causes in the Court of Common Pleas where an issue in law
act is joined, 1 dollar and 50 cents.
r the declaration in each writ, 50 cents.
parties recovering costs, whether in the Supreme Judicial Court,
of Common Pleas, Court of Sessions, or before a Justice of the
e, 33 cents for each day's attendance, and travel ten miles to be ac-
nted as one day.
ver of Attorney 50 cents; and no plaintiff shall be allowed for
e than three days' attendance when the defendant is defaulted, unless
defendant appears in Court and makes answer to the plaintiff's suit;
which case, if the defendant is defaulted after the expiration of three
s, no attendance shall be taxed for the plaintiff, after the day when
default shall happen: *Provided nevertheless*, That when the party re-
ring costs in any Court shall live more than forty miles from the place
holding such Court, and such party shall not actually travel to attend
same Court, in such cause, there shall not be allowed for travel in tax-
the bill of costs, more than forty miles' distance, unless such party
employ some agent or attorney, who shall in fact travel more than
miles for the special purpose of attending such Court in such cause.
a criminal cause, where one or more defendants are tried by the Ju-
at the same time in the Supreme Judicial Court, or where the cause is
rmined by an issue in law, for the Attorney General, or person at-
ding for the State, 2 dollars and 50 cents; and if there be no trial by
Jury, and the cause be not determined by an issue in law, 1 dollar and
cents; and in all causes in the Court of Common Pleas, 1 dollar and
cents. Drawing an indictment in the Supreme Judicial Court, 1 dollar
25 cents; and in the Court of Common Pleas, 65 cents. But no fees
ravel shall be allowed and taxed in any bill of costs in any suit in
ich the State shall be party.
Witnesses in civil or criminal causes, whether in the Supreme Judicial
rt, Court of Common Pleas, or Court of Sessions, 1 dollar for each
s attendance, and 4 cents for each mile's travel going out and return-
home; and before a Justice of the Peace, referees, or arbitrators, 33
ts a day, and for their travel the same as at other Courts: *Provided*,
h witnesses do personally attend said Courts respectively, and certify
writing their attendance and travel.

SHERIFFS' CONSTABLES' AND CRIERS' FEES.

For the service of an original summons or scire facias, either by read-
the same, or by copy on one defendant 30 cents; if on more than one
endant, then for each other defendant so served, 30 cents.
For the service of a capias or attachment on one defendant with sum-
ns, 30 cents; if served on more than one defendant, then 30 cents for
h defendant so served. And if the officer, by the written direction of
plaintiff or plaintiffs, his or their agent or attorney, shall make a
cial service of any such writ, either by attaching property, or taking
body therefor, for such special service on each defendant on whom
ch writ shall be so served, the Sheriff shall be allowed 50 cents. And

the service, or shall give a copy of any precept upon demand thereof, he may charge at the rate of 12 cents a page.

For a bail bond, and writing the same, including principal and sureties, to be paid by the person admitted to bail, and taxed for him, if he shall prevail, 20 cents.

Serving a writ of possession, exclusive of fees for collecting on the costs, 1 dollar and 16 cents; if on more than one peice of land, 75 cents for each peice of land after the first. The fees for collecting the costs on a writ of possession the same as on executions in personal actions.

Serving a warrant, 30 cents.

Sheriffs' aid in criminal cases to each person for every twelve hours' attendance including expenses, 1 dollar, and so in proportion for a greater or less time; and 4 cents for each mile's travel going out and returning home.

Summoning witnesses in criminal cases, 10 cents for each witness, and travel as in civil causes, unless in special cases, when the Court may increase the fees to what they may judge reasonable.

For the Sheriff's or Constable's attending the Court, and keeping the prisoner in criminal cases, 75 cents for every twelve hours; and so in proportion for a greater or less time.

Levying executions in personal actions for the first one hundred dollars, 4 cents; for every dollar above that, and not exceeding two hundred dollars, 2 cents for every dollar; and for all above two hundred dollars, 1 cent for every dollar; travel for the services of such execution, and also of mesne process or warrant to him directed, 4 cents a mile, the travel to be computed from the place of service to the Court or place of return by the usual way; only one travel shall be allowed for one writ, execution, or warrant; and if the same be served on more than one person, then the travel shall be computed from that place of service which may be most remote from the place of return, with all further necessary travel in serving such execution, writ, or warrant: but if the travel from the place of service to the place of return, be more than fifty miles, then only 1 cent a mile shall be allowed for all travel exceeding that distance. The travelling fees and fees of service shall be endorsed by the officer serving the same, otherwise they shall not be allowed.

Serving an execution upon a judgment of Court for partition of real estate, or assigning of dower, 1 dollar a day, and 4 cents a mile, out from the place of his abode. And no Sheriff shall demand or receive from any of his deputies more than at the rate of 25 per cent. on the amount of fees for travel and service.

For receiving the certificates of votes of the several towns for a Governor, and for sealing votes to the Secretary's office, 8 cents a mile, computing from the place of his abode to the Secretary's office, to be paid out of the Treasury of the State; and but one travel shall be allowed for the whole.

To the officer attending the Grand Jury, for each day's attendance 75 cents.

The officer attending the Traverse Jury for every cause to be paid with the Jury fees, 25 cents.

For drawing venires for Jurymen, Treasurer's warrants, and proclamations of all kinds, 8 cents each.

To each appraiser of real estate for extending execution or assigning dower 1 dollar a day, and travel at the rate of 4 cents a mile going out and returning home.

For every deputy Sheriff or Constable who shall attend the Supreme

...ial Court or Court of Sessions, or Court of Common Pleas, by their ... 1 dollar and 50 cents a day, to be paid out of the county Treasury. ... the Sheriff for each day's attendance in the Supreme Judicial Court, ...ert of Common Pleas, 5 dollars; and 2 dollars a day for attending ...Court of Sessions, and at the rate of 2 dollars for every ten mile's tra... from his place of residence to the Court.

TO THE CRIER.

...hree dollars a day, to be paid out of the county Treasury: *Provided*, ... Crier shall not have any allowance for attending the Court of Ses...ns.

TO CONSTABLES.

...r the service of venires, 25 cents, and 4 cents a mile for travel to the ...rk's office, to be paid out of the county Treasury.

GAOLER'S FEES.

...urning the key for each prisoner, committed or discharged 20 cents. ...eting each prisoner, such sum weekly, as the Court of Sessions shall, ...m time to time judge reasonable.

FOR MARRIAGES.

...o the Town Clerk for publishing the banns of Matrimony, recording ... same, giving a certificate of the publishment, and recording the mar...e, upon receiving the Justice's or Minister's certificate thereof, 50 ...s; to be paid by the man published, on receiving a certificate of the ...lishment.

...o every Minister or Justice of the Peace who shall lawfully solemnize ...rriage and certify the same, 1 dollar and 25 cents.

...o the Town Clerk for recording births and deaths, 8 cents each. For ...rtificate of a birth or a death 10 cents.

FEES IN THE SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

...or a certificate under the seal of the State, for the benefit of particu... persons, 1 dollar.

...or all copies for the benefit of particular persons, at the rate of 12 ...ts a page.

...nd it is to be understood that a page as mentioned in this Act, should ...tain two hundred and twenty-four words.

COUNTY REGISTER'S FEES.

...or entering and recording a deed or other paper of the length of one ...e or under, 12 cents.

...nd for certifying on the original the time when, and the book and ...e where, the same may be recorded, 5 cents.

...the instrument recorded exceed the length of a page, at the rate of ...cents a page.

...he fees to be paid at the offering of the instrument.

...or all copies at the rate of 14 cents a page.

...or entering in the margin a discharge of a mortgage, to be signed by ... person discharging the same, 12 cents.

ALLOWANCE TO JURORS.

...rand Jurors attending at the Supreme Judicial Court and Court of ...mmon Pleas, and the Jurors for trials attending either of said Courts, ...l each be allowed, 1 dollar and 25 cents a day for their attendance, ... 6 cents a mile for their travel out and home, to be paid out of the ...nty Treasury; and there shall be paid to the Clerk of the Supreme ...icial Court, and to the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, respect...

ively, by the plaintiff, or appellant, the sum of 7 dollars for the trial of each civil action for the use of the county; and the said clerks respectively shall forthwith pay over the same to the county Treasurer.

The Clerks of the several Courts, and other persons keeping public offices, shall constantly have a list of the fees by this act prescribed, so far as it relates to them respectively, printed or wrote out in legible characters, and hung in some convenient and conspicuous place in their respective offices. And the Register of Probate shall put and keep up in some conspicuous part of his room, a list of fees for Judge and Register, in every other place besides his office, as aforesaid, where a Probate Court may be holden, during the holding of the said Court in such place.

Every officer or other person, upon receiving any such fees as are stated in this Act, shall if required by the person paying the same, make out a particular account of such fees, in writing, specifying for what they accrued, upon pain of forfeiting to the party, paying such fees, treble the sum by him or them so paid, to be recovered with costs by an action of debt, in any Court proper to try the same.

If any person shall wilfully and corruptly demand and receive any greater fee or fees for any of the services aforesaid, than are by this act allowed and provided, or if any witness shall falsely, wilfully, and corruptly certify that he has travelled a greater number of miles, or attended a greater number of days, than he has actually travelled or attended, he shall forfeit and pay not less than 5 dollars, nor more than 30 dollars for every offence, to be recovered with costs either by presentment in the Supreme Judicial Court or Court of Common Pleas, in which case the forfeiture shall accrue to the State; or by action of debt in any Court of competent jurisdiction; in which case the forfeiture shall be for the use of any person who may sue for the same: But no such presentment or action shall be sustained, unless made or commenced within one year next after the time when the offence may be committed, and all persons who are or shall be entitled by any law or resolve, to an annual salary, and who also receive fees of office, for which they are required to be accountable, shall render to the Treasurer a quarterly account under oath of all fees of office by them received, which oath the Treasurer is authorized to administer. And no person shall be permitted to receive his quarterly salary from the Treasury until such account of the fees of office has been rendered: *Provided, however*, That this act shall not be considered as extending to the Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court.

All officers and persons, entitled to fees under any act in force in this State, who are not particularly provided for in this act, shall be entitled to, and receive for their services the same compensation, that they have heretofore received for like services under the laws which were in force prior to the first day of March 1821. The Inspector General of butter and of lard, is not, however, to receive more than at the rate of twenty-five per cent. on the amount of fees to which his deputies are entitled for their services and duties.

AGRICULTURAL.

0000

The Pea.

There are various kinds of peas; some of which are more, and others less, valuable for cultivation. The best for garden culture are the small early, and the marrowfat pea; the former for early use, and the latter for an after and more abundant supply.

a method of cultivating each, in the garden way, is too generally to need any particular description. They may be sown in the the broadcast-way, for family use, which is much the easiest, as uble of raising them in the garden is very considerable.

culture of the common field-pea is considerably attended to in the of New-York, among the German Farmers, and usually precedes the f wheat; being considered a good preparative for that crop, as the d is left mellow, and but little exhausted by the crop of peas.

s yield from sixteen to forty bushels an acre. The haum is also e considerable value for fodder. The allowance of seed is two s to the acre; though, perhaps, a greater allowance is advisable, thicker they are sown, the less liable are they to fall flat to the d, which in some measure prevents the filling of the pods.

y are to be sown during the first decrease of the moon, after the d can be prepared in the Spring; for, if not sown while this planet forming that part of its revolution, the crop will ripen unevenly; stalks will be green while others are dead ripe. The ground should ell mellowed, before sowing. Plaster is excellent for this crop, the ground is suitable for that manure.

king the seed in some fertilizing liquor, before sowing, such as a on of saltpetre, old urine kept for the purpose, lie of wood ashes, rhaps all united, would no doubt, be of service to the crop. If the e inclining to clay, let the seed be dried with lime; but with plas- it be suitable to the ground.

e crop, to make it sufficiently profitable, should be of luxuriant th; and as such will cover the ground more completely, it will, on ccount, be in better condition for the succeeding crop of wheat.

regard to harvesting, the practice commonly pursued is to let it till it is dead ripe. If, however, it were harvested while the haum rtly green, it would be much better for fodder; and we believe ain would not thereby be essentially injured; though, perhaps, a more trouble would be requisite in drying the haum.

s cut by the German Farmers with a sithe and cradle; but we be- common mowing-sithe is just as good for the purpose. In cutting, the same time gathered into small bunches; in which situation till sufficiently dried and is then carted in.

s are subject to the depredations of a small black bug, that eats in- em. It does not, however, hinder them from growing; but, if stroyed, the next crop will be infested with these insects. To kill let the peas intended for seed be put, a few seconds, into some, or ure of the liquors before mentioned, made hot; and then dried in nner before directed, and sown immediately.

FLAX.

h crops of flax as are usually raised, do not pay for the labour be- l on them. This must be owing to bad management. As this is a he farmer must raise, if he have any regard to domestic economy, ans of raising it to advantage should be duly attended to.

ood method of raising a crop of flax is as follows:

mer-fallow a piece of ground of suitable soil, and give it six or ploughings and harrowings, during the summer, so as to destroy all eds of weeds. Apply your manures during the first ploughings, they be composts or top-dressings; at all events, let the soil be rich enough for hemp.

next spring, mellow the ground again, by two or three plough-

ings, harrow it, and sow, of well cleaned seed, at the rate of about three bushels to the acre, and harrow it in lightly. Give the ground a top dressing, of about four bushels of fine salt to the acre, and also some plaster, if the soil be suitable. Let the crop be sown about the first of May, or as soon as the ground can be effectually prepared, after vegetation has commenced. By this method of culture, and with a proper change of seed, five or six hundred pounds of flax, of a fine quality, may be reasonably expected from the acre. It should be remembered, however, that, in order to obtain a good crop of flax, a farther requisite is, that the ground shall not have borne flax, for as much as seven years previous to the time it is to be sown with this crop.

This is probably about the best culture; and all deviations from it, by less expensive methods in preparing the ground, will, generally, be so much for the worse. Almost every soil, that is sufficiently dry for a proper degree of fermentation, may, by being well prepared, as above directed, be made to yield good crops of flax, unless the soil has too little moisture, as may be the case with dry gravelly and light sandy earths. Ground may, however, be pretty well prepared for a good crop, by previous hoed crops, which have been well manured, particularly if pains be taken to prevent any weeds' going to seed in the Fall. Weeds are the enemy of flax; and no good crop can be raised on ground that is full of their seeds, even though it be sufficiently rich and well prepared.

Flooding of Lands.

Where swamp-land is to be cleared, and it can be flooded, by making a dam at the outlet, at a small expense, it is a matter of economy to attend to this, as in this way its growth of wood can be completely killed. This may also be performed on lands, after they are cleared, for the purpose of killing the grass, if it be bad, in order with more ease to introduce a better kind, or a better system of culture. Flooding also serves in a greater or less degree, to enrich the land; though this depends chiefly on the kind of water with which it is flooded. If it contain a rich sediment, it is good; but if destitute of this, it is of no use.

Foals or Colts.

To raise the best colts, the first step is, to procure the best breeding mares, then put them to the best horses, and, lastly, give the colts good keeping, particularly during the first winter after they are weaned. The proper time for weaning is the beginning of foddering time; and then they ought to be put in a stable by themselves, kept on good hay, and fed regularly twice a day, during winter with oats, or some other nourishing food. The next summer, they ought to have good pasture.

Colts are frequently spoiled by poor keeping at the time they require the best; and this, as is the case with all other young animals, is during the first winter. After this, they do not require better keeping than is requisite for other horses. If colts be not well kept the first winter, they are very apt to get stunted; and of this they never wholly recover. If farmers would pay more attention to keeping their colts in the best manner, as well as a due attention to the selection of breeding-mares and of horses for covering, we should soon find the breed of horses in our country much improved.

Rustic Wit.—A countryman on a trial respecting the right of a fishery, at the last Lancaster assizes, was cross-examined by Sergeant Cockel, who, among many other questions, asked the witness—'Does thou love fish?' 'Yea,' said the poor fellow, with a look of native simplicity, 'but I donna like *Cockle* sauce with it.' A roar of laughter followed, in which the Sergeant joined with his usual good humour.

OUR ANCESTORS.

first settlers of New-England, commonly called the Pilgrims of , because, with their pastor, the venerable John Robinson, whose and son came to Plymouth after his decease, and whose descend- still in New England, they resided a number of years in that vious to their voyage to America, went into Cape Cod harbour, on of November, 1620. They devoutly gave thanks to God upon ces for their safe arrival, and, on the same day, entered into a mpact, binding themselves together in a body politick, in the fol terms. In the name of God, amen. We, whose names are un ten, the loyal subjects of our dread sovereign lord, king James, grace of God, of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, king, defend ne faith, etc. having undertaken for the glory of God and advance the christian faith, and honour of our king and country, a voyage t the first colony in the northern parts of Virginia; do, by these s, solemnly and mutually in the presence of God and of one an covenant and combine ourselves together into a civil body politick, better ordering and preservation, and furtherance of the ends afore and by virtue hereof to enact, constitute, and frame such just and ws, ordinances, acts, constitutions, and offices, from time to time, be thought most meet and convenient for the general good of the In witness whereof, we have hereunto subscribed our names, at od, the 11th of November, in the year of the reign of our sove rd, king James of England, France, and Ireland, the eighteenth, Scotland the fifty-fourth, anno Domini 1620.

his instrument, the following names were subscribed in this or hn Carver, William Bradford, Edward Winslow, William Brewster, llerton, Myles Standish, John Alden, Samuel Fuller, Christopher , William Mullins, William White, Richard Warren, John How Stephen Hopkins, Edward Tilly, John Tilly, Francis Cook, Thomas , Thomas Tinker, John Rigdale, Edward Fuller, John Turner, Eaton, James Chilton, John Crackston, John Billington, Moses r, John Goodman, Degory Priest, Thomas Williams, Gilbert w, Edmund Margeson, Peter Brown, Richard Britteridge, George Richard Clarke, Richard Gardiner, John Allerton, Thomas Eng ward Dotey, Edward Leister, making forty one. Some of these ir families with them, so that the whole number of the first ad ers to Plymouth, was one hundred and one, who, for the love of pure and undefiled left the endearments of their native land, and ed the dangers of the Atlantic, under various disheartening cir es, in search of some uncultivated region in North Virginia, ey might enjoy, unmolested, the rights of conscience, and the s of christian liberty, and transmit them, as the richest legacy uld leave to their posterity.

st and only governors of the Old Colony were John Carver, Wil adford, Edward Winslow, Thomas Prince, Josiah Winslow, and s Hinkley. The assistants as far as is ascertained, were Isaac Al William Bradford, Myles Standish John Howland, John Alden, ove, Stephen Hopkins, William Gilson, Edward Winslow, Wil lmer, Thomas Prince, Timothy Hatherly, John Brown, Edmund n, William Thomas, Thomas Willet, Thomas Southworth, James rth, Josiah Winslow, Thomas Hinkley, William Bradford, Con outhworth, James Brown, John Freeman, Nathaniel Bacon, David Daniel Smith, Barnabas Lothrop, John Thacher, John Walley, hn Cushing.

HUMOROUS.

HONOUR.

What's honour, did your lordship say?
My lord, I humbly crave a day—
'Tis difficult, and in my mind,
Like substance cannot be defin'd.
It deals in numerous externals,
And is a legion of infernals;
Sometimes in riot and in play,
'Tis breaking of the Sabbath day:
We pay our debts in honour's cause;
Lost in the breaking of the laws:
'Tis for some selfish, impious end,
To murder the sincerest friend;
But would you after all the clan,
Turn out an honourable man;
Why take a pistol from the shelf,
And fight a duel with yourself.
'I was on a time, no matter when,
At Powis-Hook, or Hobnken,
A Frog and Mouse had long disputes,
Held in the language of the brutes,
Who of a certain pool and pasture,
Should be the sovereign and the master.
'Sir' says the Frog, quite high in blood,
'I hold that my pretension's good;
'Nor can a brute of reason doubt it,
'For all that you can say about it.'
The Mouse averse to be o'erpower'd,
Gave him the lie, and call'd him coward;
'To hand for any Frog's digestion,
To have his Frogship call'd in question!
A bargain instantly was made.
No Mouse of honour could evade,
On the next morn as soon as light,
With desperate bulrushes to fight;
The morning came—and man to man,
The grand monomachy began.
Need I recount how each bravado
Smote in montant and passado?
To what a height their ire they carri'd,
How oft they thrusted and they parri'd?
But as these champions kept dispensing
Finesses in the art of fencing.
A furious Vulture took upon her,
Quick to decide this point of honour,
And fawver like, to make an end on't,
Devour'd both plaintiff and defendant.
Thus often in our favourite nation,
(I speak by way of application,)
A lie direct to some hot youth.
The giving which perhaps was truth,
The treading on a high one's toe,
Or dealing impudence a blow,
Disputes in politics and law,
About a feather or a straw;
A thousand trifles not worth naming,
In courting, jockeying, and gaming,
May cause a challenge's enditing,
And set two foolish men a fighting.
Meanwhile the father of despair,
The prince of vanity and air,
His quarry, like a hawk discov'ring,
O'er their devoted heads hovering,
Secure to get in his tuition,
These volunteers for black perdition.

EPIGRAMS.

Joe Sprightly once courted a beautiful maid;
She ask'd, 'Had he form'd a connexion in trade?'
'Not yet,' he replied, 'but I have one in view,
For I hope to become *sleeping partner* with you.'

'Whatever is, is right,' says Pope—
So said a sturdy thief;
But when his fate required a rope,
He varied his belief.
I ask'd if still he held it good:
'Why no,' he sternly cried;
'Good texts are only understood,
By being well applied.'

A Butcher marrying a Tanner's daughter.
A fitter match than this could not have been,
For now the *flesh* is married to the skin.

Prattle.—Eve, say the Rabbins, is derived from a word which signifies to prattle. The first woman took this name for the following reason:—When God had created the world, he threw down from heaven twelve baskets filled with prattle; the woman picked up one of them, whilst her husband had hardly time to collect the other three.

Clerical Game Cock.—A clergyman in Lincolnshire, who was very partial to cock-fighting, was one Sunday so much overcome by sleep, that during the time the organ was playing, he was napping. The psalm being ended the congregation waited for the divine to proceed, which the clerk perceived, and immediately pushed the parson as a hint to begin, who being startled at so sudden a notice, cried out, '*Grey cock a guinea, d—n you.*'

Old Alewife.—An old woman that sold ale, being at church, fell asleep during the sermon, and unluckily let her old-fashioned clasped bible fall, which making a great noise, she exclaimed, half awake, 'So, you jade! there's another jug broke.'

Wagoner and Attorneys.—Two country attorneys, overtaking a wagoner on the road, and thinking to be witty upon him, asked why his fore horse was so fat and the rest so lean? The wagoner knowing them, answered, *that his fore horse was a lawyer, and the rest were his clients.*

Dr. Burgess and Link-Boy.—A link-boy asked Dr. Burgess, the preacher, if he would have a light. 'No, child,' says the Doctor. 'I am one of the lights of the world.' 'I wish them,' replied the boy, *you was hung up at the end of our alley* for we live in a devilish *dark* one.

A RIDDLE.

From land to land, from sea to sea I roam,
In quest of friendship, honour, and a home;
Yet nowhere find a hearty welcome lodg—
A friend, whose thoughts will never do me wrong.
The cordial smile my visits rarely meet,
The kindly grasp, the ready-proffer'd seat,
The dear remembrance, rish gat my name,
Or start of joy, a well lov'd voice might claim.
A heart congenial to my own I seek,
Whose rapturous glow shall kindle as I speak;
A mind dispos'd my counsels to receive,
And ne'er the slanders of my foes believe.
In vain, I search the palace or the cot,
The crowded city, or sequestered grot.
For high and low, and rich and poor, agree
To treat me oft with mark'd discourtesy.
With men in pow'r, or servitude's base train,
But scanty favour or respect I gain;
By these derided, and by those despis'd,
Un taunted, jeer'd, discarded, criticis'd.
Have pity, then, ye philanthropic souls,
Nor let me longer wander round the poles;
Declare my name, invite me to a home,
And take my blessing, wh was forc'd to roam!

DEMOCRITUS.

—o—o—

Answer to the first Riddle in our last year's Almanac.

How poor the wretch, that treads life's journey o'er,
Of hope bereft, a prey to thorny care!
Pleasure pursues his lonely path no more;
Each fairy vision's blasted by despair.

L—f—d, Jan. 1, 1822. G. L.

We confess that we are not a little chagrined at our not having received a true answer to the second Riddle in our last. Except a *yankey guess* or two, caught by the tail when flying through mid air, and presented to our inspection in an improved Kaleidoscope, after having been *Mummyfied* in ether, we have nothing but a shabby answer in two lines by the proposer; which we shall, however, present to our readers.

To all mankind a *Riddle* gives delight,
As Pussy loves to catch a mouse at night.

TIM TRIFLER.

—o—

Solution of the first Arithmetical Question in our last year's Almanac.

The least common multiple of the numbers 6, 5, 4, 3. 2is 60, from which subtract one, and we have 59, the number of Eagles required. 59 divided by 6 gives five remainder, by 5, four, by 4, three, by 3, two, and by 2, one, as required. G. L. L—f—d.

Solution of the second Question in our last.

As a cent has two faces, it will be 2x2x2x2x2x2x2x2x2x2=2048, or 2 11=2048, the different combinations required for all the different ways it cents can turn up.

Solution of the third Question in our last.

First, as a dice has six faces, it will be 6x6x6x6x6x6=46656=6 6 different combinations. And 1x2x3x4x5x6=720, the Variations. Then 46656—720=45936, the Chances against B. But as A is to 10 to 1, it is 7200 chances to B. Therefore A's chance to that of B is as 45436 to 7200, or 6,38 to 1

QUERIST.

MAIL ROADS.

From Hallowell to Boston.

			Miles.
Hallowell	Smith	Palmer Butler	
Gardiner	McLellan	Partridge	4
Bowdoinham	Shaw		7
	Sumner		9
Topsham	Green		7
Brunswick	Dow	Hodgkins Stoddard Nichols	1
Freeport	Codman		6
North-Yarmouth	Mitchell	Jenks	6
Falmouth	Bucknam		6
Portland	Dana	Coburn Patten Stage Office Waterhouse Barker Whittier	7
Scarborough	Noble		10
Saco	Cleaves		6
Kennebunk	Jefferds		10
Wells	Maxwell		10
York	Low	Preble	9
Portsmouth	Stage Office	Wildes Brown	8
Greenland	Marshall		5
Hampton Falls	Langmaid		10
Newburyport	Gilman		10
Rowley	Smith		8
Ipswich	Treadwell		4
Hamilton	Brown		4
Wenham	Porter		2
Beverly	Baker		4
Salem	Potter		2
Lynn	Hotel		5

Upper Road through Berwick, &c.

Kennebunk to Doughtie's Falls	Hobbs	13
South Berwick	Frost	7
Dover	Rollins	4
Portsm. Bridge	Brown	6
Portsmouth	Wildes	6

From Hallowell to Bangor.

Augusta	Palmer Nichols	2
Vassalboro'	Sturgis	7
China Post Office	Washburn.	13

Ligonia	Wellington	5
Unity	Burnham	9
Joy	Bagley	6
Dixmont	Butman	5
Newburg	Gilmore	8
Hampden	Vose	8
Bangor	Hatch	Lambert

Upper Road from Hallowell to Portl.

Augusta	Palmer	Nichols 2
Winthrop	Carr	Richmond 8
Monmouth	Brown	Prescott 8
Green		8
Lewiston		6
New-Gloucester	Bearce	10
Gray	Brown	6
Portland		18

From Augusta to Anson.

Sidney	Smiley	11
Waterville	Kimball	7
Fairfield Ferry	Page	8
Bloomfield	Locke	7
Canaan	Wyman	1
Norridgewock	Danforth	5
Anson	Steward	12
Solon		7

From Bloomfield to Bangor.

Bloomfield	Locke	
Cornville	Woodman	5
Athens	Bates	7
Harmony	Evans	4
Ripley	Todd	7
Dexter	Farrar	
Garland	Gordon	5
Corinth	Goodhue	13
Bangor	Hatch	Lambard 16

From Machias to Calais.

W. Machias	Hill	Thatcher and Ellis
E. Machias	Hovey	6
No. 14.	Bridgham	12
No. 13.		7
Dennysville	Wilder	5
Pennamaquam	Farnsworth	6
Robbinstown	Brewer	11
Calais	Sawyer	12

From Brunswick to Bucksport.

Bath	Lambert	8
Woolwich	White	2
Wiscasset	Hilton and Turner	8
Sheepscot		5
Nobleboro'	Pitt	5
Waldoborough	Barnard and Groton	10
Warren	Rawson	8
Thomaston	Gleason	6
Camden	Eager	12
Lincolnville		7
Northport	Brown	8
Belfast	Sleeper Jackson Cunningham	3
Prospect	Moosman	Doak 6
Bucksport	Sparhawk	Frye 12

From Buksport to Eastport.

Orland	Emerson	3
(Leave Bluehill to the right.)		
Surry, Ellsworth	Union River	Lang'n Pond 16
Trenton	Clark	7
Sullivan Ferry	Sargent	5
Goldsboro'	Hill	Fernald 6
Steuben	Upton	12
Cherryfield	Campbell	3
Addison	Coffin	6
Columbia	Wass	Wilson 6
Jonesboro'	Hall	9
West Machias	Hill, Thacher & Ellis	7
East Machias	Hovey	6
Orangetown	Crane	12
Lubec	Chaloner & Stearns	11
Eastport	Pine	Mitchell 3

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THE

CHRISTIAN ALMANACK,

For the year of our Lord and Saviour JESUS CHRIST,

1824.

Being Bissextile or Leap Year, and the Forty-eighth of the Independence of the United States.

Boston:

Published by LINCOLN & EDMANDS, No. 53 Cornhill,
For the American Tract Society.
Sold by the principal Booksellers and Traders.

10 *cents single*—6 *dols. a hun...*

ECLIPSES IN THE YEAR 1824.

I. Jan. 16, Moon eclipsed, *visible.*

	h.	m.	
Beginning,	2	34	Apparent time, morning.
Middle,	3	59½	
Ecliptic ☌,	4	5½	
End,	5	25	
Duration,	2	51	

Digits eclipsed 9° 22¾′ on ☽'s north limb.

II. June 26, Sun eclipsed, *chiefly invisible.*

Eclipse will begin at 7h. 25m. ev.
Sun sets 7h. 33m.
☌ 6h. 55m.

III. July 10, Moon eclipsed, *visible.*

	h.	m.	
Beginning,	10	41	Apparent time, evening.
Middle,	11	25	
Ecliptic ☌,	11	36	
End,	0	9	morning.
Duration,	1	28	

Digits eclipsed 1° 37¼′ on ☽'s south limb.

IV. December 20, Sun eclipsed, *invisible.*

☌ 5h. 56m. morning.
☽'s latitude 9½′ S.

☞ The Planet Venus will be morning star till July 29th, then evening star through the year.

CHRONOLOGICAL CYCLES.

Dominical Letters	DC	Solar Cycle	13
Lunar Cycle or Golden No.	1	Roman Indiction	12
Epact	0	Julian Period	6537

Names and Characters of the Signs of the Zodiack.

♈ Aries, head.	♌ Leo, heart.	♐ Sagittarius, thighs.
♉ Taurus, neck.	♍ Virgo, belly.	♑ Capricornus, knees.
♊ Gemini, arms.	♎ Libra, reins.	♒ Aquarius, legs.
♋ Cancer, breast.	♏ Scorpio, secrets.	♓ Pisces. feet.

Names and Characters of the ASPECTS and NODES.

☌ Conjunction.	☍ Quincunx, 150 degrees.
✱ Sextile, 60 degrees.	☍ Opposition, 180 degrees.
□ Quartile, 90 degrees.	☊ Ascending Node.
△ Trine, 120 degrees.	☋ Descending Node.

Solar System: ☉ The Sun; ☽ ● ☾ The Moon; ☿ Mercury; ♀ Venus; ⊕ Earth; ♂ Mars; V. Vesta; J. Juno; P. Pallas; C. Ceres; ♃ Jupiter; ♄ Saturn; ♅ Herschel

DISTRICT OF MASSACHUSETTS, *to wit:*

District Clerk's Office.

BE IT REMEMBERED, that on the twenty-eighth of August, A. D. 1823, and in the forty-eighth year of the Independence of the United States of America, Amos Blanchard, of the said district, has deposited in this office the title of a Book, the right whereof he claims as Proprietor, in the words following, *to wit:*

"No. IV. Vol. I. The Christian Almanack, for the year of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, 1824, being Bissextile or Leap Year, and the Forty-eighth of the Independence of the United States. Go ye into all the world, and preach the gospel to every creature. Lo, I am with you alway, even unto the end of the world."

In Conformity to the Act of the Congress of the United States, entitled, "An Act for the encouragement of Learning, by securing the copies of Maps, Charts and Books, to the Authors and Proprietors of such copies during the times therein mentioned;" and also to an Act entitled, "An Act supplementary to an Act, entitled, An Act for the Encouragement of Learning, by securing the Copies of Maps, Charts and Books to the Authors and Proprietors of such Copies during the times therein mentioned: and extending the Benefits thereof to the Arts of Designing, Engraving and Etching Historical, and other Prints."

WILLIAM S. SHAW, *Clerk of the District of Massachusetts.*

EDITOR'S ADDRESS.

Christian Brethren and Friends,

The American Tract Society now presents you with the Christian Almanack for 1824. The Committee of this Society, in their Ninth Annual Report, speak of this little work in the following manner. "The Almanack for 1823 has probably gone into more than 50,000 families, and been read by more than 200,000 individuals; and the Committee cannot but hope, that great and everlasting benefits will result to many from this publication The Committee are now preparing No. IV of the same Tract, and by availing themselves of their past experience, and of the friendly hints which have been suggested by readers of the past numbers, they hope to make the next number still more worthy of the public patronage, and to obtain for it a still more extensive circulation. And it is devoutly hoped, that at no distant period, such a Tract will be found in every family in the country, and will bear no unimportant part in hastening the time when "holiness to the Lord" shall be written upon *all* the publications of men. By the avails of this Almanack, more than 50,000 Tracts were printed the last year, and every person who purchased one, may have the satisfaction of knowing, that he provided for printing a copy of a Tract for perpetual circulation.—A respectable Mercantile House purchased the last year 10,000 copies of the Almanack, from which a profit accrued to the Society sufficient to furnish for circulation in our own country, 10,000 Tracts; and from their profits they made a donation to the Society of 50 dollars, a sum sufficient to print 6,000 Tracts in the Mahratta language, at Bombay in India. Let only one hundred Mercantile Houses in the United States do annually, what has been done by the one above mentioned, and they would circulate every year *one million copies* of the Almanack, and furnish *one million* Tracts for circulation in our own country, and *six hundred thousand*, in Bombay."

In the copy now presented to our readers, we have spared no pains to render the calendar pages, in every respect, complete; and that, by thus enlarging them, we may occasion no deficiency of interesting and useful matter, we have carefully abridged several of the Tables and Lists, and have exchanged the large type, used in some parts of the former numbers, for one considerably smaller. For the Meteorological Journal furnished to our readers in this Number, we are under special obligations to Dr. Enoch Hale, jun. of Boston. It has been kept with the greatest care, and may be relied on as strictly accurate; and while it furnishes the best ground of prediction for the ensuing year, it will be, in future time, a valuable document for reference. For several suggestions under the head of Farmer's Calendar, we are indebted to the *New-England Farmer*, a weekly newspaper published in Boston.

As this publication has become a source of considerable income to the American Tract Society, and its extensive circulation requires that it should be issued early, it has been judged expedient to secure a copy right. We trust that such care will be taken to circulate it, that every family will be able conveniently to obtain it, in the form in which it is presented to the public by the Society.

We have endeavoured, in this number, to study variety; and while our great design is to promote the interests of true religion

and good morals in our own country, and the most extensive diffusion of the blessings of the gospel to others, we have sought to render it interesting to all classes of intelligent readers, and especially to the young. Some important additions have been made to the Tables exhibiting an outline of the Benevolent operations of the present time, and special care has been taken to render them accurate. It is hoped the little work, as a whole, will approve itself to the friends of Zion, to whom and to the grace of God in Jesus Christ, it is humbly commended by

THE EDITOR.

Explanation of the Calendar Pages.

Page first. Column 6, shows the Equation of time to the nearest minute. ☉*Sl.* signifies Sun slow of clock. ☉*Fa.* Sun fast of clock. Column 7, shews the Sun's declination in degrees and minutes for apparent noon at Greenwich, or 7h. 16m. in the morning at Boston. Column 12, See Tide Table. Column 13, shews the rising, setting, or southing of 7*s, except that when they are near the Sun, the setting of the star Regulus is inserted. To find this star, suppose a straight line to be drawn from the *North Star* through the nearest star in the *Dipper*, (so called) and continued on about twice as much farther, and your eye will immediately rest on *Regulus*, which is distinguished by its brightness.

Page second. Columns 3, 4, 5, and 6, contain a Meteorological Journal for Boston, from Jan 1, to May 31, 1823 ; and from June 1, to Dec 31, 1822 ; kept with great accuracy by Dr. E. Hale. His hours of observation were sunrise, 1 P. M. and 10 P. M. Column 3 gives the greatest heat of every day, and column 4 the greatest cold, according to Fahrenheit's Thermometer, in which mercury freezes 32 below 0, (or —32)—a mixture of snow and salt freezes at 0—water freezes at 32—temperate 55—summer heat 76—blood heat 98—fever heat 112—water boils 212. The Thermometer has been kept in the shade and under a roof, where it would give the true state of the atmosphere. Column 5, shews the prevailing course of the wind for the three times of observation in each day. Column 6, shews the prevailing weather for every forenoon and every afternoon. For the quantity of rain, or melted snow, for the year, see the Table.

Table of the Solar System.

Names.	Mean diameters in Eng. miles.	Mean distances from the Sun.	Time of Rotation round their Axes.	Time of Revolutions round the Sun.
			25d. 14h. 8m. 0s.	D. H. M. S.
The Sun	883,246			
Mercury	3,224	37,000,000	14 24 5 28	87 23 15 43
Venus	7,687	68,000,000	0 23 20 54	224 16 49 10
The Earth	7,912	95,000,000	1 0 0 0	365 6 9 12
The Moon	2,180	95,000,000	29 17 44 3	
Mars	4,189	144,000,000	0 24 39 22	686 23 30 35
Vesta	,238	225,000,000		
Juno	1,425	252,000,000		
Ceres	160	263,000,000		1703 16 48 0
Pallas	110	265,000,000		
Jupiter	89,170	490,000,000	0 9 55 37	4332 14 27 10
Saturn	79,042	900,000,000	0 10 16 2	10759 1 51 11
Herschel	35,112	1,800,000,000		30737 18 0 0

TIDE TABLE

Shewing the times of high water at the principal ports and harbours in North America, on the authority of Bowditch's Navigator, Connecticut Register, &c.

The Calendar pages exhibit the time of High Water, for every day, at Boston, Cape Ann, Cape Cod, Hartford, Ipswich, Marblehead, Passamaquoddy River, Plymouth, Portsmouth, Williamsburgh, Va Casco Bay, Me. Reedy Island, Del. Riv. Wilmington, N. C. Newburyport and Salem.

To find the time of High Water for each of the following places, *add* to, or *subtract* from the time mentioned in the Calendar pages, as follows ; for

		h.	m.			h.	m.
Albany,	A.	4	15	New-Providence,	S.	0	50
Amboy, N. J.	S.	3	0	Newtown Landing, Conn.	S.	1	15
Annapolis, Md.	S.	4	15	New-York,	S.	2	15
New-Bedford,	S.	3	38	Norwich Landing, Conn.	S.	1	30
Brunswick, N. C.	S.	2	15	Penobscot River,	S.	0	30
Burlington, N. J.	S.	1	55	Pensacola,	S.	3	15
Cape Fear, N. C.	S.	3	15	Philadelphia,	A.	2	5
Cape Henlopen,	S.	2	15	Piscataway, Md.	A.	0	25
Cockspur, Geo.	S.	2	15	Polepels Island,	A.	0	45
Charleston Bar, S. C.	S.	4	0	Port Royal Island, S. C.	S.	3	0
Elizabethtown Point,	S.	2	15	Portland,	S.	0	30
Fairfield,	S.	0	15	Providence,	S.	3	15
Frederica, Geo.	S.	3	15	Parisburgh, S. C.	S.	4	15
Georgetown Bar, S. C.	S.	4	15	Quebec, Canada,	S.	3	15
Guilford, Conn.	S.	0	45	Rhode-Island,	S.	3	45
Hackinsack, N. J.	A.	0	45	Sandy Hook, N. J.	S.	4	38
Hell Gate,	S.	1	45	Savannah,	S.	3	27
Huntington, L. Isl.	S.	0	15	Saybrook,	A.	2	0
Jamestown, Va.	S.	1	25	St. Augustine, B.	S.	3	40
Kingston, Esopus, N. Y.	A.	3	45	St. John's, Newf.	A.	0	45
Louisburgh, N. C.	A.	0	45	Sunbury, Geo.	S.	1	45
Mobile Point, Alabama,	A.	3	15	Tarpaulin Cove,	S.	2	15
Nantucket,	S.	3	45	Tybee Bar,	S.	2	0
New-Haven,	S.	0	25	Whitestone River, Lou.	A.	0	30

TABLE

Shewing the quantity of rain, or snow when melted, which fell in Boston in the year ending with the month of May, 1823, according to the most accurate observation, by Dr. Enoch Hale, Jun.

	Inches.		Inches.
1823.		1822.	
January,	4,14	August,	1,20
February,	4,57	September,	2,15
March,	7,62	October,	2,53
April,	1,14	November,	2,58
May,	6,21	December,	1,46
1822.			
June,	3,54		41,42
July,	4,28	Total, 3 ft. 5½ inches.	

To all the readers of this little Manual, we most cordially wish a *Happy New Year* We wish that every day and every hour of it may find them walking in the ways of wisdom, which are "ways of pleasantness," and which lead to the gates of the New Jerusalem. The true christian, when he lives near to God, is *always happy*. Even when bathed in tears of repentance, he has joy with which "the stranger intermeddleth not." In the greatest disappointments, he can look forward to enduring treasures laid up for him "in the heavens." In the sorest afflictions, he can say, My Father, thy hand hath done it; I will "be still and know that thou art God."

New M. 1st. day, 3h. 22m. morn. | First Qu. 9th day, 7h. 52m. morn.

D. M.	D. W	☉ *rses*	☉ *sets.*	*Days' l'ngth*	☉ *st.*	☉'s *de. S.*	D A.	D *ris &sets.*	*Moon south.*	D *pl.*	*High water*	7*s *south.*
1	5	7 32	4 28	8 56	4	23 5	☌	D *sets*	0 17	♍	11 32	eve.
2	6	7 31	4 29	8 58	4	23 0	1	5 58	1 4	24	*ev.* 19	8 48
3	7	7 31	4 29	8 58	5	22 54	2	6 59	1 48	♎	1 3	8 43
4	D.	7 30	4 30	9 0	5	22 49	3	8 0	2 31	17	1 46	8 39
5	2	7 30	4 30	9 0	5	22 42	4	9 0	3 12	29	2 27	8 34
6	3	7 29	4 31	9 2	6	22 36	5	10 0	3 52	♓	3 7	8 30
7	4	7 29	4 31	9 2	6	22 29	6	11 1	4 32	23	3 47	8 26
8	5	7 28	4 32	9 4	7	22 21	7	morn.	5 15	♈	4 30	8 21
9	6	7 28	4 32	9 4	7	22 13	8	0 6	5 59	18	5 14	8 17
10	7	7 27	4 33	9 6	8	22 5	9	1 11	6 48	♉	6 3	8 12
11	D.	7 26	4 34	9 8	8	21 56	10	2 21	7 41	14	6 56	8 8
12	2	7 25	4 35	9 10	8	21 46	11	3 32	8 40	28	7 55	8 4
13	3	7 25	4 35	9 10	9	21 37	12	4 42	9 42	♊	8 57	7 59
14	4	7 24	4 36	9 12	9	21 26	13	5 45	10 45	27	10 0	7 55
15	5	7 23	4 37	9 14	10	21 16	14	6 38	11 48	♋	11 3	7 51
16	6	7 22	4 38	9 16	10	21 5	15	D *ris.*	morn.	27	morn	7 47
17	7	7 22	4 38	9 16	10	20 54	16	6 43	0 48	☊	0 3	7 42
18	D.	7 21	4 39	9 18	11	20 42	17	8 2	1 44	28	0 59	7 38
19	2	7 20	4 40	9 20	11	20 30	18	9 18	2 37	♍	1 52	7 34
20	3	7 19	4 41	9 22	11	20 17	19	10 30	3 27	27	2 42	7 29
21	4	7 18	4 42	9 24	11	20 4	20	11 41	4 15	♎	3 30	7 25
22	5	7 17	4 43	9 26	12	19 51	21	morn.	5 4	25	4 19	7 21
23	6	7 16	4 44	9 28	12	19 37	22	0 49	5 53	♏	5 8	7 17
24	7	7 15	4 45	9 30	12	19 23	23	1 56	6 42	20	5 57	7 13
25	D.	7 14	4 46	9 32	13	19 9	24	3 0	7 33	♐	6 48	7 8
26	2	7 13	4 47	9 34	13	18 54	25	3 58	8 24	15	7 39	7 4
27	3	7 12	4 48	9 36	13	18 39	26	4 49	9 15	27	8 30	7 0
28	4	7 11	4 49	9 38	13	18 23	27	5 32	10 4	♑	9 19	6 56
29	5	7 9	4 51	9 42	13	18 8	28	6 9	10 52	21	10 7	6 52
30	6	7 8	4 52	9 44	14	17 51	☌	D *sets*	11 37	♒	10 52	6 48
31	7	7 7	4 53	9 46	14	17 35	1	5 42	*ev.* 20	14	11 35	6 44

Selections. Where true wisdom is, there surely is repose of mind, science, dignity, and delicacy. How sweet, in the moment of affection, is the exercise of the social affections! They are the balm which, mingled in the bitter cup of grief, allays its harshness, and subdues its venom. No human being can be perfectly miserable so long as he can enjoy the sympathy of kindred souls, and even when that is denied, the Christian knows there is an ear open to the sorrowful sighings of every afflicted heart.—Attention to the wants and wishes of those around us, even in matters of small importance, but frequent occurrence, gives the greatest charm to social intercourse.

Full M. 16d. 4h. 6m. mor. | Las. Q. 22d 9h. 2m. ev. | New M. 30d. 11h. 4m. e.

We	Remarkable Days, &c.	Greatest heat.	Greatest cold.	Course of Wind.	Face of the Sky. A.M.	Face of the Sky. P.M.
1	Circ. ☉ perig.	35	14	NE	sno.	rai.
2	Hi. tid. ☌ ☉ ♅	38	17	NW	fair	fair
3	☽ apogee.	34	18	NW	fair	fair
4	2d S. aft. Chr.	25	23	N	clo.	sno.
5		35	14	NW	rain	fair
6	Epiphany.	16	3	NW	fair	fair
7	♄ S. 11h. 8m. e.	11	−4	NW	fair	fair
8		32	2	NW	fair	fair
9	☿ r. 3h. 54. m. m	35	15	SE	fair	clo.
10	Low tides.	40	25	SW	fair	rai.
11	1st. S. aft. Epip.	25	4	NW	fair	clo.
12	[esta. 1817.	21	10	NW	clo.	fair
13	Cherok. Miss.	25	4	NW	fair	fair
14	☌ ☽ ♄	12	0	NW	fair	fair
15	[visible	32	3	SW	clo.	fair
16	☽ per. ☽ ecl.	30	10	NW	fair	fair
17	Very Hi. tides	30	14	NW	fair	fair
18	♄ station.	40	23	SW	fair	fair
19	Gr. elong. ☿	48	36	SW	fair	clo.
20	☉ enters ♒	44	36	NE	clo.	rai.
21	Louis xvi. beh.	39	29	NW	fair	fair
22	Vincent. ['93	40	26	NW	fair	fair
23	Low tides.	32	22	NW	clo.	sno.
24	☿ stationary.	30	16	NW	fair	fair
25	3d S. aft. Epip.	34	20	N	clo.	clo.
26	♄ sou. 9h. 38m.	34	28	N	clo.	clo.
27	[eve.	36	33	N	clo.	clo.
28	☌ ☽ ♅	37	30	W	fair	fair
29	Geo. iii. d. 1820	32	19	W	fair	fair
30	☽ apo. [æ. 81.	32	16	W	fair	fair
31	Hi tid. ☌ ☽ ☿	34	19	SW	fair	sno.

Farmer's Calendar.

On the *first day of January, every year*, have a complete reckoning with yourself; your books all posted up, your accounts of more than one year's standing, all balanced, your controversies with all men settled; and you will have *good neighbours*, and complain less of *hard times* than some do. Improve the long evenings in useful reading. The *New-England Farmer*, a newspaper published in Boston, costs only 3 dolls. a year, or 2,50 in advance; and comes every week loaded with information for the agriculturalist. It is not best to be *too full* of new schemes; but when *real* improvements are made in the science of farming, it is well to know what they are, and to derive benefit from them, if you can.

Now move stones, timber, and other heavy articles, transport your grain, salt, plaster of Paris, &c. before the snow becomes too deep. Timber cut now will be more durable than if cut in summer, when full of sap. Finish killing your pork. If it has been well fatted, and your wife is a good manager, my word for it, you will have pork next haytime, whether you kill it in the old of the moon, or the new. Finish thrashing your grain as soon as possible, that it may not be destroyed by the rats. Let your cattle receive *an early* visit; feed them twice in the morning and twice at night, and never give them quite as much as they would eat. Look at your cattle yourself, if you would have them thrive; trust them not entirely to the young and inexperienced. Let not your horses be harnessed too often in the pleasure sleigh; and when they are, see that they are not driven too fast, nor permitted to stand uncovered. Trust them not to those who will abuse them.

Reproof to Sleepers. It is related of Lassenius, chaplain to the Danish court, that perceiving the greater part of his audience to be asleep while he was preaching, he suddenly stopped, pulled a shuttlecock from his pocket, and began to play with it in the pulpit. In a short time, every body was lively, and looking to the pulpit with the greatest astonishment. He resumed his discourse, saying, "When I announce to you sacred and important truths, you are not ashamed to go to sleep; but when I play the fool, you are all eye, and all ear."

Funeral Sermon of Dr. Priestley. On the death of Dr. Priestley, his brother Timothy, of London, a clergyman of very different religious sentiments, preached a funeral serv. on for him, in which he said, "Curiosity has brought numbers to hear what I say of his eternal state. This I say; not one in heaven, nor on the road to

First Quarter 7th day, 10h. 19m. even. | Full Moon 14th day, 2h. 40m. even.

D M.	D. w	☉ rises.	☉ sets.	Days' l'ngth	☉ sl.	☉'s de. S	☽ ris. & sets.	☽ south	☽ pl.	High wate.	7*s south.
1	D.	7 6	4 54	9 48	14	17 18	2	6 43	1 2	26	ev. 17	6 39
2	2	7 5	4 55	9 50	14	17 1	3	7 48	1 43	♓	0 58	6 35
3	3	7 4	4 56	9 52	14	16 44	4	8 46	2 24	20	1 39	6 31
4	4	7 2	4 58	9 56	14	16 26	5	9 48	3 5	♈	2 20	6 27
5	5	7 1	4 59	9 58	14	16 8	6	10 53	3 49	15	3 4	6 23
6	6	7 0	5 0	10 0	14	15 50	7	morn.	4 35	27	3 50	6 19
7	7	6 59	5 1	10 2	14	15 32	8	0 0	5 25	♉	4 40	6 15
8	D.	6 57	5 3	10 6	15	15 13	9	1 7	6 19	23	5 34	6 11
9	2	6 56	5 4	10 8	15	14 54	10	2 15	7 18	♊	6 33	6 7
10	3	6 55	5 5	10 10	15	14 35	11	3 20	8 19	21	7 34	6 3
11	4	6 54	5 6	10 12	15	14 15	12	4 17	9 22	♋	8 37	set.
12	5	6 52	5 8	10 16	15	13 56	13	5 8	10 23	20	9 38	morn
13	6	6 51	5 9	10 18	15	13 36	14	5 48	11 21	♌	10 36	1 27
14	7	6 50	5 10	10 20	15	13 16	15	☽ ris.	morn.	20	11 31	1 23
15	D.	6 48	5 12	10 24	15	12 55	16	6 46	0 16	♍	morn.	1 20
16	2	6 47	5 13	10 26	14	12 35	17	8 2	1 9	21	0 24	1 16
17	3	6 46	5 14	10 28	14	12 14	18	9 17	2 0	♎	1 15	1 12
18	4	6 44	5 16	10 32	14	11 53	19	10 30	2 51	20	2 6	1 8
19	5	6 43	5 17	10 34	14	11 32	20	11 40	3 42	♏	2 57	1 4
20	6	6 41	5 19	10 38	14	11 11	21	morn.	4 33	17	3 48	1 0
21	7	6 40	5 20	10 40	14	10 49	22	0 47	5 25	29	4 40	0 56
22	D.	6 39	5 21	10 42	14	10 27	23	1 49	6 17	♐	5 32	0 52
23	2	6 37	5 23	19 46	14	10 6	24	2 44	7 10	24	6 25	0 49
24	3	6 36	5 24	10 48	14	9 44	25	3 30	8 0	♑	7 15	0 45
25	4	6 34	5 26	10 52	13	9 21	26	4 8	8 48	18	8 3	0 41
26	5	6 33	5 27	10 54	13	8 59	27	4 42	9 35	29	8 50	0 37
27	6	6 32	5 28	10 56	13	8 37	28	5 10	10 19	♒	9 34	0 33
28	7	6 30	5 30	11 0	13	8 14	29	5 35	11 2	23	10 17	0 30
29	D.	6 29	5 31	11 2	13	7 52	☌	☽ sets	11 43	♓	10 58	0 26

that happy world, will be more glad to find him there, than myself. When I consider that the praise of *free grace* is that which God principally designs; and that we find in divine revelation, some of the chiefest offenders have been singled out, and made monuments of mercy, and that he who can create the world in a moment, can in a moment make a change in any man; here, and here alone, are founded my hopes."

Late attendance on public worship. A very common cause is the time employed in dressing. Herbert has some lines so applicable to this sort of apology, that every one would do well to have them written in letters of gold, and suspended in their dressing-room.

——To be dressed!
Stay not for the other pin. Why thou hast lost
A joy for it worth worlds.

Percy Anecdotes.

Last Quarter 21st day, 0h. 31m. even. | New Moon 29th day, 5h, 54m. even.

D.	Remarkable Days, &c.	Greatest heat.	Greatest cold.	Course of Wind.	Face of the Sky. A.M	Face of the Sky. P.M.
1	4th S. aft. Epi.	28	15	NW	fair	fair
2	♂ ☉ ☿ Purif-	29	14	NW	fair	fair
3	[ica. B V.M.	32	20	E	clo.	sno
4	[mor.	36	20	NW	clo.	fair
5	♀ ri. 4h. 28m.	20	7	NW	fair	fair
6	□ h ☉ [eve.	11	2	NW	fair	fair
7	♃ so. 8h. 45m.	10	–2	NW	fair	fair
8	5th S. aft. Epi.	15	2	NW	clo.	fair
9	Low tides.	22	10	NW	fair	clo.
10	☌ so. 6h. 22m.	31	10	NE	fair	fair
11	♂ ☾ ♃ [mor.	36	29	NE	clo.	clo.
12	[di. 1798	33	31	NE	sno.	fair
13	☽ per. Swartz	32	19	W	fair	fair
14	Valentine.	30	14	N	fair	sno
15	☿ stat. ☌ stat.	33	18	NW	fair	fair
16		19	8	NW	clo.	fair
17	Ghe. tr. rat.by	19	–2	W	fair	clo.
18	[Cong. 1815.	30	15	SW	clo.	fair
19	☉ en. ♓ Luth.	16	6	NW	fair	fair
20	[di. 1546	26	10	SW	sno.	clo.
21	♃ sou. 7h. 47m.	41	14	W	fair	fair
22	Sex. Sun. [ev.	40	28	NW	fair	fair
23	Low tides.	31	14	NW	fair	fair
24	[m. eve.	32	16	NE	sno.	sno
25	hsets 11h. 32	30	16	NW	sno.	fair
26	♂ ☽ ☿ ♃ sta.	38	14	NW	fair	sno.
27	☽ apogee.	32	11	NW	fair	fair
28	Gr. elonga. ☿	17	3	NW	fair	fair

Farmer's Calendar.

Now look to your barns, visit them often, let them be kept clean; a neat, well regulated barn is a beautiful sight. This is the time to give out your poorest hay; cattle will eat it better than in fall or spring; sprinkle a little brine on it. Let your cattle be carded every day, and if you would have them gentle, use them kindly; take care of them, supply their wants, and they will amply repay you. Make an estimate on the quantity of your hay; but whether you have enough to last till the tenth of May, or not, keep your cattle, at present, in good heart, especially your cows and ewes. Finish dressing your flax.

Green Wood. It is said that a cord of green wood weighs about fifty-six hundred weight; a cord of dry, thirty-eight hundred weight. If then, a farmer consumes thirty cords yearly, and sleds it green, he sleds twenty-seven tons of water more than his neighbour who sleds it dry. The farmer who sleds his wood half a mile up hill, will think of this. Besides, if this wood is burned green, it requires wood enough, in addition, to evaporate twenty-seven tons of water, to obtain the same quantity of heat. Add to this the vexation of making a fire of green wood some of these cold mornings at day-break, and it appears that there is a great saving of labour, and expense, and trouble, in using *dry wood*.

This is a fine season to be treasuring up that information which will fit you for the stations of usefulness and trust to which the agriculturalist is often called, and to watch over the interests of this great community, in which the *people* rule.

A foolish son is the heaviness of his mother. You have a power over the happiness of your parents. You can by your folly outdo all common forms of trouble. You can, by your folly, pierce your mother's heart, and send into it a pang, even worse than the agonies of death. And by your mere continuance in folly, you can embitter every day, and even her whole life, while she is daily surrounded with prosperity. You, yes You, can hide comfort from her soul, while nature smiles around her, and while the bounties of Providence are poured lavishly upon her. And had she not a refuge, a very present help in every time of trouble, *your* folly could make her wish that she were not a mother; could drive her to de-

First Quar. 8th day, 9h. 25m. mor. | Full M. 15th day, 0h. 53m. mor.

D. M.	D w	☉ rises	☉ sets	Days l'ngth	☉ sl.	☉'s de. S	○ age.	D ris. & sets	Moon south.	D pl.	High water	7*s set
1	2	6 27	5 33	11 6	13	7 29	1	6 39	ev.24	♑ 7	11 39	0 22
2	3	6 26	5 34	11 8	12	7 6	2	7 43	1 6	29	ev.21	0 18
3	4	6 24	5 36	11 12	12	6 43	3	8 48	1 50	♈	1 5	0 15
4	5	6 23	5 37	11 14	12	6 20	4	9 56	2 36	24	1 51	0 11
5	6	6 22	5 38	11 16	12	5 57	5	11 2	3 25	♉	2 40	0 7
6	7	6 20	5 40	11 20	11	5 34	6	morn.	4 17	20	3 32	0 4
7	c.	6 19	5 41	11 22	11	5 10	7	0 9	5 13	♊	4 28	even.
8	2	6 17	5 43	11 26	11	4 47	8	1 13	6 12	17	5 27	11 52
9	3	6 16	5 44	11 28	11	4 23	9	2 12	7 12	♋	6 27	11 49
10	4	6 14	5 46	11 32	10	4 0	10	3 3	8 11	15	7 26	11 45
11	5	6 13	5 47	11 34	10	3 36	11	3 45	9 9	29	8 24	11 41
12	6	6 12	5 48	11 36	10	3 13	12	4 22	10 5	♌	9 20	11 38
13	7	6 10	5 50	11 40	10	2 49	13	4 55	10 58	29	10 13	11 34
14	c.	6 9	5 51	11 42	9	2 26	14	5 23	11 50	♍	11 5	11 30
15	2	6 7	5 53	11 46	9	2 2	15	☽ ris.	morn.	29	11 57	11 27
16	3	6 6	5 54	11 48	9	1 38	16	8 10	0 42	♎	morn	11 23
17	4	6 4	5 56	11 52	8	1 15	17	9 25	1 34	27	0 49	11 19
18	5	6 3	5 57	11 54	8	0 51	18	10 36	2 27	♏	1 42	11 16
19	6	6 1	5 59	11 58	8	0 27	19	11 41	3 21	25	2 36	11 12
20	7	6 0	6 0	12 0	8	S. 3	20	morn.	4 15	♐	3 30	11 9
21	c.	5 58	6 2	12 4	7	N. 20	21	0 39	5 8	20	4 23	11 5
22	2	5 57	6 3	12 6	7	0 44	22	1 31	6 0	♑	5 15	11 1
23	3	5 55	6 5	12 10	7	1 7	23	2 13	6 50	14	6 5	10 58
24	4	5 54	6 6	12 12	6	1 31	24	2 49	7 38	26	6 53	10 54
25	5	5 53	6 7	12 14	6	1 55	25	3 19	8 23	♒	7 38	10 50
26	6	5 51	6 9	12 18	6	2 18	26	3 45	9 6	20	8 21	10 47
27	7	5 50	6 10	12 20	5	2 42	27	4 9	9 48	♓	9 3	10 43
28	c.	5 49	6 11	12 22	5	3 5	28	4 32	10 30	14	9 45	10 39
29	2	5 47	6 13	12 26	5	3 29	29	4 54	11 12	26	10 27	10 36
30	3	5 46	6 14	12 28	4	3 52	♁	☽ sets	11 56	♈	11 11	10 32
31	4	5 44	6 16	12 32	4	4 15	1	7 52	ev 41	28	11 56	10 29

ent. All this you can do because she loves you. Could she cease ove you ; could she break the tie that binds you to her heart ; nd she suffer you to break that tie ; could she forget that you re her son, she might be eased of her heaviness ; but now she ust be doomed to daily unchanging sorrow, if she loves a foolish, ndened, accursed son, *the heaviness of his mother.* There are ch children. I could point you to a mother whose heart dies thin her, when she hears the horrid oaths, and sees the bloated ce of a son ; and to a grave where lies a mother, who wept for urs, and sometimes could not weep for agony ; and died by the ggers planted by her son's vices. *Nott's Sermons.*

◂ Qu. 22d day, 6h. 27m. mor. | New M. 30th day, 10h. 18m. mor.

	Remarkable Days, &c.	Greatest heat.	Greatest cold.	Course of Wind.	Face of the sky. A.M.	Face of the sky. P.M.
M		27	1	NW	fair	fair
T	Shrove Tues.	32	8	SE	fair	sno
W	Ash Wednesd.	32	2	NW	fair	fair
T	[morn.	16	−2	NW	fair	clo.
F	♀ ri. 4h. 50m.	42	14	SW	fair	clo.
S	♃ sou. 6h. 56m.	52	40	S	clo.	rai.
	[even.	48	22	NW	fair	fair
S	☌ so. 1h 29m.	42	20	NW	fair	fair
M	☌ ☽ ♃ [morn.	40	28	NW	clo.	fair
T	Low tides.	30	16	NE	fair	fair
W		34	26	NE	fair	rai.
T	☽ per. [1791	42	26	NW	fair	fair
F	Planet ♅ disc.	42	24	NW	fair	fair
S	2nd S. in Lent.	35	32	SW	fair	sno
S		34	28	NW	fair	fair
M	High tides.	33	19	NW	fair	fair
T		50	26	W	fair	clo.
W	♃ so. 6h. 16m.	39	34	NE	clo.	rai.
T	[eve.	40	30	NW	clo.	fair
F	☉ enters ♈	30	26	NE	sno.	sno
S	3d S. in Lent.	33	24	NW	fair	fair
S	□ ☉ ♃ Ceylon	48	22	SW	clo.	fair
M	miss. est. 1816.	44	36	NE	fair	clo.
T	☌ ☉ ☌	62	34	SW	clo.	fair
W	☽ apog. An. of	45	28	NW	fair	clo.
T	[B.V. Ma.	36	32	NE	sno	sno
F	♄ sets 9h. 52m.	42	28	NE	fair	fair
S	[eve.	42	26	NE	fair	fair
S		47	26	E	fair	fair
M		37	32	NE	fair	sno
T	High tides.	39	28	N	sno	fair

Farmer's Calendar.

Now lay your plans for the season. See that your ploughs, hoes, carts, harrows, &c. are ready for the opening of the spring. Prepare rails and posts for setting. Attend to your young cattle, keep them in good heart. Give cows and ewes a little meal and a few potatoes. Feed your poultry. Cut scions for grafting, and put them in your cellar. Have your empty cider casks cleansed. Thrash and put up indian corn for summer's use. Look to your bees. Keep your cattle away from your fruit trees, currant bushes, &c. and out of your garden and door yard.

Maple sugar, if made with care, is of superior quality to much that is imported. It should gratify our love of country too, to spread our table with the fruits of our own soil, for which we are dependant on none but our Maker, and which were reared by our own industry. Be ready to improve the season for making sugar, as soon as it arrives, and with as little expense of wood as may be.

Look about house, see if any panes of glass are wanting. Rags and old hats in your windows will make the traveller think you are intemperate. See if the utensils in common use by the females of your family are in a state of repair. Do every thing to render their labours easy and to render them happy, and they will repay you by their kind attention. Have you provided your family with means of knowledge? Do you take regularly some religious newspaper, which gives you and your family a view of all that is doing in the religious, political, and literary world, and which will afford your children amusement, enlarge their minds, and prepare them for active and useful life?

Fruit trees. Dig about their roots, scrape off the rough bark, and cover the trunks with white-wash, to destroy eggs which may be deposited in the bark by insects, especially near the top of the ground. Near the end of April is the time for transplanting, grafting, and pruning them. The wounds made by *pruning* will heal much better, than if made during the hard frosts of winter, and while there is no activity in the sap. Let the limb be sawn off close to the body of the tree, and the wood be smoothed over with a knife, and covered with a composition of a pint of tar and a piece of bees-wax as big as a walnut, into which, when boiling hot, a gill of red ochre is stirred. Always cut off those upright sprouts, or suckers, which take away the nourishment from the natural fruit-

First Quar. 6th day, 5h. 34m. eve. | Full M. 13th day, 11h. 3m. morn

D. M.	D	☉ rises	☉ sets.	Days l'ngth	☉ Sl.	☉'s de. N.	D age.	D ris. & sets.	Moon south	D	High water	7*s set.
1	5	5 43	6 17	12 34	4	4 38	2	859	1 30	♉	ev. 45	10 25
2	6	5 42	6 18	12 36	4	5 1	3	1 0 8	2 22	17	1 37	10.21
3	7	5 40	6 20	12 40	3	5 24	4	11 13	3 17	♊	2 32	10 18
4	c.	5 39	6 21	12 42	3	5 47	5	mor..	4 15	14	3 30	10 14
5	2	5 37	6 23	12 46	3	6 10	6	0 15	5 14	27	4 29	10 10
6	3	5 36	6 24	12 48	2	6 33	7	1 7	6 12	♋	5 27	10 7
7	4	5 34	6 26	12 52	2	6 55	8	1 52	7 9	25	6 24	10 3
8	5	5 33	6 27	12 54	2	7 18	9	2 29	8 3	♌	7 18	9 59
9	6	5 32	6 28	12 56	2	7 40	10	3 1	8 55	24	8 10	9 56
10	7	5 30	6 30	13 0	1	8 2	11	3 30	9 47	♍	9 2	9 52
11	c.	5 29	6 31	13 2	1	8 24	12	3 57	10 37	23	9 52	9 48
12	2	5 27	6 33	13 6	1	8 46	13	4 24	11 28	♎	10 43	9 45
13	3	5 26	6 34	13 8	0	9 8	14	D ris	morn.	21	11 36	9 41
14	4	5 25	6 35	13 10	0	9 30	15	8 23	0 21	♏	morn	9 37
15	5	5 23	6 37	13 14	Sa.	9 51	16	9 30	1 15	9	0 30	9 34
16	6	5 22	6 38	13 16	0	10 12	17	10 32	2 9	♐	1 24	9 30
17	7	5 21	6 39	13 18	1	10 33	18	11 28	3 4	15	2 19	9 26
18	c	5 19	6 41	13 22	1	10 54	19	morn.	3 57	28	3 12	9 23
19	2	5 18	6 42	13 24	1	11 15	20	0 15	4 50	♑	4 5	9 19
20	3	5 17	6 43	13 26	1	11 36	21	0 53	5 38	22	4 53	9 15
21	4	5 15	6 45	13 30	1	11 56	22	1 26	6 25	♒	5 40	9 11
22	5	5 14	6 46	13 32	2	12 16	23	1 53	7 8	16	6 23	9 8
23	6	5 13	6 47	13 34	2	2 36	24	2 17	7 51	28	7 6	9 4
24	7	5 11	6 49	13 38	2	12 56	25	2 40	8 32	♓	7 47	9 0
25	c	5 10	6 50	13 40	2	13 16	26	3 3	9 14	22	8 29	8 57
26	2	5 9	6 51	13 42	2	13 35	27	3 26	9 57	♈	9 12	8 54
27	3	5 8	6 52	13 44	3	13 54	28	3 51	10 42	17	9 57	8 50
28	4	5 6	6 54	13 48	3	14 13	☌	D sets	11 30	♉	10 45	8 46
29	5	5 5	6 55	13 50	3	14 32	1	8 2	ev. 22	13	11 37	8 42
30	6	5 4	6 56	13 52	3	14 51	2	9 10	1 16	26	ev. 31	8 38

aring branches. If you would *force* a limb to bear, cut round it h your knife, just before it is ready to blossom, cutting through outer and inner bark, but not injuring the wood; then a quar- of an inch distant, encircle the limb in the same manner, and e out the bark between. The fruit on the limb thus operated will be earlier, and fairer, and larger, than on the other limbs; the reason is, that, as the sap ascends in the wood and de- nds in the bark, it is made to stay in the limb to nourish and port it. In a year, the incision will be filled, and the tree will be injured. Give your attention now, if you would, by and by, e your tables loaded with pears, peaches, plums, cherries, &c. ont sugar maple trees also for shades.

Qu. 21st day, 1h. 26m. mor. | New M. 28th day, 11h. 41m. eve.

Remarkable Days, &c.	Greatest heat.	Greatest Cold.	Course of Wind.	Face of the Sky. A.M.	Face of the Sky. P.M.
[morn.	52	30	NW	fair	fair
♀ ris. 4h. 39m.	57	28	SW	fair	fair
	55	41	SW	clo.	clo.
th S. in Lent.	52	30	NW	fair	fair
☽ ☉ ♅ ♂ ☽ ♃	42	24	W	fair	fair
	62	30	SW	fair	fair
	64	52	SW	fair	rai.
☽ perigee.	64	38	NW	clo.	fair
ea. rat. by Gr.	47	32	E	fair	fair
[Br. 1784.	38	32	E	sno	rai
th S. in Lent.	36	32	NE	sno	fair
ap. ☌ ☉ ☿	46	29	NW	fair	fair
so. 10h. 27m.	55	30	NW	fair	fair
i. tides. [ev.	62	34	E	fair	fair
	60	34	SE	fair	fair
ood Friday.	71	41	SW	clo.	clo.
	71	54	SW	clo.	fair
aster Day.	72	55	SW	fair	fair
Mo. ☉ en. 8	64	45	SW	fair	fair
Tu. ♅ sta.	60	42	SW	clo.	rai.
	62	40	NE	clo.	rai.
apogee.	46	38	NE	clo.	fair
George.	60	38	SW	clo.	rai.
	58	36	NW	fair	fair
t. S. aft. East.	55	28	W	fair	fair
	69	38	SW	fair	fair
sets 11h. 42	70	48	W	clo.	fair
[m. eve.	56	38	E	fair	fair
[Pres. '98.	55	34	W	fair	fair
ashing. First	58	36	E	fair	fair

Farmer's Calendar.

Potatoes. They flourish well on green sward, and with very coarse manure, which should be put *under* the seed. The earlier they are planted the better, that they may be ripe before the heavy rains in the fall. It is cheaper to plant them *whole*, than cut; the potato was designed by nature to nourish and support the stock. The last hoeing should be done before the potatoes are in blossom, lest a new set of roots should be formed. To preserve them for summer eating, rub off the sprouts, the first of June, and put them into a dry and dark place above ground, like a barn floor. Let them be dug in dry weather, and put dry into the cellar. To get new kinds of potatoes, plant the potato balls in the fall.

The Moon. Take care to procure good seed for all the crops you intend to raise, and have it sown early. Have your grounds well prepared, and let them be well tended—and regard the moon as much as you please. Should your ground be completely ready for sowing at the time of new moon, try the experiment whether wheat and rye, sown at that age of the moon, will smut. It is said that all roots, such as onions, carrots, &c flourish best if the seed is sown at full moon, and that that part of a field which is set apart for missions, often produces a larger crop than the remainder of the field. Suppose you this year *try both experiments.*

Have your sleighs, sleds, &c. under cover. See that your fences are high and strong; and if your neighbour will not make his half, better make it yourself, than to have your crops destroyed, or live in a quarrel. Small fields are more profitable, especially for grazing, and a straight fence requires less materials than a crooked one.

Early Rising. I do not know a practice which I should more recommend than early rising, whether devotion, health, beauty, or improvement of the mind were the object in view. How cheerful and how animated are the meditations of the morning! What a delightful bloom flushes into the cheeks from its balmy exhalations! What an unspeakable cheerfulness glides into the soul, from hearing the devotional matins of the lark, and from beholding the new-born scenery of nature! How necessary is such a regimen to preserve that sweetness of complexion and of breath which are the very essence and perfume of beauty! When people think of accounting to God for the talents they have received, they over-

First Quar. 5th day, 11h. 31m. eve. | Full M. 12th day, 9h. 50m. eve

D M.	D. W	☉ rises	☉ sets.	Days' l'ngth	☉ fa.	☉'s de. N.	D age.	D ris. & sets.	Moon south.	D pl.	High water	Reg. sets.
1	7	5 3	6 57	13 54	3	15 9	3	10 14	2 15	☐	1 30	mor.
2	c.	5 1	6 59	13 58	3	15 27	4	11 9	3 14	24	2 29	2 11
3	2	5 0	7 0	14 0	3	15 44	5	11 56	4 13	♋	3 28	2 7
4	3	4 59	7 1	14 2	3	16 2	6	morn.	5 10	22	4 25	2 3
5	4	4 58	7 2	14 4	4	16 19	7	0 35	6 4	☌	5 19	1 59
6	5	4 56	7 4	14 8	4	16 36	8	1 7	6 56	20	6 11	1 55
7	6	4 55	7 5	14 10	4	16 53	9	1 37	7 46	♍	7 1	1 51
8	7	4 54	7 6	14 12	4	17 9	10	2 4	8 35	18	7 50	1 47
9	c.	4 53	7 7	14 14	4	17 25	11	2 31	9 25	♎	8 40	1 43
10	2	4 52	7 8	14 16	4	17 41	12	2 58	10 15	17	9 30	1 40
11	3	4 51	7 9	14 18	4	17 56	13	3 28	11 7	♏	10 22	1 37
12	4	4 50	7 10	14 20	4	18 12	14	D ris.	morn	14	11 16	1 33
13	5	4 49	7 11	14 22	4	18 27	15	8 21	0 1	27	morn.	1 29
14	6	4 48	7 12	14 24	4	18 41	16	9 19	0 55	♐	0 10	1 25
15	7	4 47	7 13	14 26	4	18 55	17	10 9	1 49	23	1 4	1 22
16	c.	4 46	7 14	14 28	4	19 9	18	10 51	2 42	♑	1 57	1 19
17	2	4 45	7 15	14 30	4	19 23	19	11 26	3 32	18	2 47	1 16
18	3	4 44	7 16	14 32	4	19 36	20	11 55	4 20	♒	3 35	1
19	4	4 43	7 17	14 34	4	19 49	21	morn.	5 5	12	4 20	1
20	5	4 42	7 18	14 36	4	20 2	22	0 21	5 48	24	5 3	1
21	6	4 41	7 19	14 38	4	20 14	23	0 44	6 29	♓	5 44	0
22	7	4 40	7 20	14 40	4	20 26	24	1 7	7 10	17	6 25	0
23	c.	4 39	7 21	14 42	4	20 38	25	1 28	7 51	♈	7 6	0
24	2	4 39	7 21	14 42	4	20 49	26	1 52	8 35	12	7 50	0
25	3	4 38	7 22	14 44	3	21 0	27	2 17	9 21	25	8 36	0
26	4	4 37	7 23	14 46	3	21 10	28	2 48	10 11	8	9 26	0
27	5	4 36	7 24	14 48	3	21 20	29	3 25	11 5	22	10 20	0
28	6	4 35	7 25	14 50	3	21 30	♂	D sets	ev. 3	☐	11 18	0
29	7	4 35	7 25	14 50	3	21 40	1	9 0	1 3	19	ev. 18	0
30	c.	4 34	7 26	14 52	3	21 49	2	9 51	2 4	♋	1 19	0
31	2	4 33	7 27	14 54	3	21 57	3	10 32	3 2	18	2 17	0

k the hours which are lost in morning sloth and unreasonable fulgence. I have inured myself for many years to this habit of dy rising. In the spring months of April and May particularly, grudge every moment that is wasted after five. I consider it as a de neglect to all those sweets which open to salute me, and always find so much more deducted from the firmness of my health, l the vigor of my understanding. *Benneti's Letters.*

Terrify and tease no person, not even your most intimate friends, false reports, vexatious jokes, or any thing which can give them moment's uneasiness. There are unpleasant realities enough in is world, without adding unnecessary and imaginary evils.

st Qu. 20th day, 7h. 53m. eve. | New M. 28th day, 10h. 19m. mor.

Remarkable Days, &c.	Greatest heat.	Greatest cold.	Course of Wind	Face of the Sky. A.M.	Face of the Sky. P.M.
	55	40	E	fair	clo.
2d S. aft. East.	49	40	NE	rai.	fair
☌ ☽ ♃	68	42	NW	fair	fair
[ec. N.Hav.	69	40	SW	fair	fair
☿ sta. Gen. el-	48	31	NW	fair	fair
☽ perigee.	56	29	NW	fair	clo.
♀ rises 4h.6m.	62	40	E	fair	fair
[morn.	53	42	NE	fair	rai.
3d. S. aft. East.	42	40	NE	rai.	rai.
Gr. Elonga. ☿	49	38	NE	clo.	clo.
[eve.	52	40	NW	clo	rai.
☿ sou. 8h.25m.	58	38	E	fair	fair
High tides.	57	42	E	clo.	rai.
	44	38	NE	rai.	clo.
	64	38	W	fair	fair
4th S. af. East.	70	42	SW	fair	clo
	66	50	E	rai.	fair
☌ ☉ ♄	75	48	W	fair	fair
Dark day, '80.	82	55	SW	fair	fair
☉en. ☐. ☽ ap.	72	52	E	fair	fair
Low tides.	77	50	E	clo.	fair
♀ stationary.	80	56	SW	rai.	fair
5th S. af. East.	78	50	NW	fair	fair
[m. ev.	71	48	SW	fair	fair
♃ sets 10h. 14	84	53	SW	fair	fair
Gen. Elec. Bos.	65	46	NW	fair	fair
Ascension day.	68	40	SW	fair	fair
	70	48	SW	fair	clo.
High tides.	63	55	S	rai.	rai.
☌ ☽ ♃	71	52	NW	clo.	fair
	66	42	NW	fair	fair

Farmer's Calendar.

Currant Wine has been made in this country for about 50 cents a gallon, and sold in India for more than two dollars. The proportions used were about 2 quarts of currants, and 2 1—2 pounds of sugar to a gallon.

Corn Planting. If you can afford twenty loads of manure to an acre, spread it, and plough it in; if you can afford but ten, put it in holes under the hill. Let the hills be from three to four feet apart, according to the strength of the soil. Take care to get good seed corn, and of a kind which is so early, that it will get ripe. It is safest not to steep it in any liquor, lest it should rot in the hill. But, says the New-England Farmer, if it has become late in the season, pour boiling water on it, let it steep *half a minute only*, and be speedily cooled; and it will come forward two or three days earlier. To prevent birds and other vermin from pulling it up, steep some corn in a decoction of poke, or tobacco, and scatter it over the ground before the corn planted, comes up; put a handful of ashes also on each hill. White threads stretched over the field will protect it from crows.

Do not neglect your *garden*. It may be made far the most profitable part of your farm; and it will add greatly to the health and happiness of your family. Perhaps there is no crop so valuable, that can be raised so easily, as *carrots*. Let not your mowing lots be overrun with cattle; but cover them with a coat of manure. Give your cattle daily a few ears of corn. Remember the faithful ox; feed him and use him well. Plant peas, beans, cucumbers, and squashes at various times in this month. Good beer is better than cider, or ardent spirits. If you have not malt and other materials, take 6 quarts of wheat bran, 4 ounces of hops, and 2 quarts of molasses, for half a barrel; and it will make an excellent family beer.

Stubborn Facts. At a horse race in Jamaica, L. I. May 27, 1823, between 40,000 and 50,000 persons were present; 250,000 dollars were betted on the result, and beside the loss of time and the depravation of morals, 150,000 dollars were wantonly thrown away in this game of cruelty. Here then, in a single day, on one little spot, was more expended at a *horse race*, than can be collected from all the benevolence of the United States, in a whole year, to enlarge the kingdom of Christ, and bring men into the liberty of the sons of God. And yet there are men who have the hardihood to complain of the friends of missions and of God, as guilty of *robbing* their fellow citizens, when they invite their aid in making the Saviour's name known to the ends of the world. *Bos. Rec.*

First Qu. 4th day, 4h. 25m. morn. | Full M. 11th day, 9h. 54m. morn.

D M.	D. w	☉ rises	☉ sets.	Days' l'ngth	☾	☉ de. N	D age.	D ris. & sets.	Moon south.	D pl.	High water.	Reg. sets.
1	3	4 33	7 27	14 54	3	22 6	4	11 8	3 59	☊	3 14	0 12
2	4	4 32	7 28	14 56	2	22 14	5	11 39	4 52	♈	4 7	0 8
3	5	4 32	7 28	14 56	2	22 21	6	morn	5 42	♍	4 57	0 4
4	6	4 31	7 29	14 58	2	22 28	7	0 7	6 31	15	5 46	even.
5	7	4 31	7 29	14 58	2	22 35	8	0 33	7 19	29	6 34	11 51
6	c	4 30	7 30	15 0	2	22 41	9	0 59	8 8	♎	7 23	11 47
7	2	4 30	7 30	15 0	2	22 47	10	1 27	8 58	27	8 13	11 43
8	3	4 29	7 31	15 2	1	22 53	11	1 59	9 50	♏	9 5	11 39
9	4	4 29	7 31	15 2	1	22 58	12	2 35	10 44	23	9 59	11 35
10	5	4 29	7 31	15 2	1	23 3	13	3 18	11 37	♐	10 52	11 31
11	6	4 28	7 32	15 4	1	23 7	14	D *ris*	morn	19	11 45	11 27
12	7	4 28	7 32	15 4	1	23 11	15	8 45	0 30	♑	morn.	11 23
13	c.	4 28	7 32	15 4	0	23 14	16	9 22	1 22	14	0 37	11 18
14	2	4 27	7 33	15 6	0	23 18	17	9 52	2 10	26	1 25	11 14
15	3	4 27	7 33	15 6	*sl.*	23 20	18	10 19	2 56	♒	2 11	11 10
16	4	4 27	7 33	15 6	0	23 23	19	10 43	3 39	20	2 54	11 6
17	5	4 27	7 33	15 6	0	23 24	20	11 5	4 41	♓	3 36	11 2
18	6	4 27	7 33	15 6	1	23 26	21	11 27	5 1	14	4 16	10 58
19	7	4 27	7 33	15 6	1	23 27	22	11 49	5 42	26	4 57	10 54
20	c.	4 27	7 33	15 6	1	23 28	23	morn.	6 23	♈	5 38	10 49
21	2	4 27	7 33	15 6	1	23 28	24	0 13	7 7	20	6 22	10 45
22	3	4 27	7 33	15 6	2	23 28	25	0 41	7 54	8	7 9	10 41
23	4	4 27	7 33	15 6	2	23 27	26	1 14	8 46	16	8 1	10 37
24	5	4 27	7 33	15 6	2	23 26	27	1 54	9 42	♊	8 57	10 33
25	6	4 27	7 33	15 6	2	23 25	28	2 44	10 41	14	9 56	10 29
26	7	4 27	7 33	15 6	2	23 23	☌	D *sets*	11 42	28	10 57	10 24
27	c.	4 27	7 33	15 6	3	23 20	1	8 23	ev 44	♋	11 59	10 20
28	2	4 27	7 33	15 6	3	23 18	2	9 2	1 42	28	ev. 57	10 16
29	3	4 28	7 32	15 4	3	23 15	3	9 34	2 38	☊	1 53	10 12
30	4	4 28	7 32	15 4	3	23 11	4	10 3	3 31	27	2 46	10 8

Striking Coincidences. Gibbon, who, in his celebrated History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, has left an imperishable memorial of his enmity to the Gospel, purchased, in Switzerland, with the profits of his works, a considerable estate. This property has now descended to a gentleman, who, out of its rents, expends a large sum annually in spreading the Gospel.

Voltaire boasted that with one hand he would overthrow that edifice, which required the hands of twelve apostles to build it up. The press which he employed at Ferney to print his blasphemies, is now actually employed at Geneva in printing the Holy Scriptures.

In the room in which Hume died, was held the first meeting for the formation of an Auxiliary Bible Society, at Edinburgh

Last Quar. 19th day, 0h. 37m. eve. | New M. 26th day, 6h. 55m. eve.

m.	Remarkable Days, &c.	Greatest heat.	Greatest cold.	Course of Wind.	Face of the Sky. A.M.	Face of the Sky. P.M.
1	☿ ris. 3h. 46m.	80	67	SW	clo.	fair
2	Gen. El. Conc.	80	66	SW	clo.	rai.
3	Inf. ☌ ☉ ☿	80	63	NW	fair	fair
4	Geo. III. born,	68	52	NE	fair	rai.
5	☌ ☿ ♄ [1738.	60	49	NE	fair	fair
6	Whit Sunday.	70	54	E	clo.	fair
7	Art. Elec. Bos-	72	51	SW	fair	clo.
8	Whit Tu. [ton	78	59	W	rai.	fair
9	[even.	80	57	NW	fair	fair
10	♃ sets 9h.20m.	82	63	NW	fair	fair
11	St. Barnabas.	75	65	E	fair	rai.
12	High Tides.	85	66	NW	fair	fair
13	Trinity Sun.	70	59	E	fair	fair
14		72	55	SE	fair	fair
15	☿ stationary.	80	55	SW	fair	fair
16	☽ apogee.	91	66	SW	fair	fair
17	Bat.B.Hill,'75.	81	57	NW	fair	rai.
18	Bat. Waterloo,	64	55	NE	rai.	fair
19	Low ti. [1815.	62	51	NE	fair	clo.
20	1st S. aft.Trin.	73	56	S	fair	rai.
21	☉ enters ♋.	80	57	NW	fair	clo.
22		80	65	W	fair	fair
23	[the Bapt.	84	60	W	fair	fair
24	Nativ. St.John	79	66	W	rai.	clo.
25		73	59	E	fair	fair
26	☉ecl. ☌ ☽ ☿	82	60	SW	fair	fair
27	☌ ☽ ♃	78	62	NW	fair	fair
28	Gr. elonga. ☿	82	59	NW	fair	fair
29	St. Peter.	88	64	SW	fair	fair
30	☽ perigee.	83	68	SW	clo.	fair

Farmer's Calendar.

Clear the door yards, on every side of your house, of every thing that will make manure, and put it in your compost. (See *Manure*, August.) It is better for health, pleasure, and profit, to clean your woodyard, *every year*. Plant cucumbers for pickling. Calculate this year to make some improvements in husbandry. Get Reports of Agricultural Societies, and purchase, if you can afford it, the New-England Farmer, a Dictionary of all the terms used in farming, by Samuel Deane, D. D. price, bound, about 2 dolls. and 50 cts. Mark your cattle with a branding iron, near the top of the horn, and your sheep on the ear, and have these marks recorded. "Always have work prepared for a rainy day," as Gen. Washington said to the man who conducted his farm. Put your barns, carts, scythes, rakes, forks, every thing, in perfect order for haying and harvest. Burn brimstone under the caterpillars on your fruit trees. Rise early, and hear the music of the birds. It is better for land, to plough it and hoe it while the dew is on, than later in the day. Do not calculate to *get* the weeds out of your gardens and cornfields, but *keep* them out. Be in the field with your sons, whenever it is practicable, not to rule them with the rod of a tyrant, but to cheer and encourage them, and show them that you are willing to share in their labours. Talk with them as if your farm was *common property* to them and you; do not always say *my* oxen, *my* horses; but *our* oxen, *our* horses, and tell them your plans respecting the management of your farm. Ask their advice, that you may bring their minds to be active, as well as their bodies. By tyrannizing over them, and keeping them in ignorance, you will fit them only to be ignorant, and shiftless, as long as they live.

Punctuality. When lord Nelson was leaving London on his last but glorious expedition against the enemy, a quantity of cabin furniture was ordered to be sent on board his ship. He had a farewell dinner party at his house, when the man he had employed, called upon his lordship, and was introduced into the eating-room. He stated to his noble employer, that every thing was finished, and packed, and would go in the wagon, from a certain inn, at 6 *o'clock*. "And will you go to the inn, Mr A. and see them off?" 'I will, my lord; I will be there *punctually at six*.' "*A quarter before six*, Mr. A (returned Lord Nelson) be there *a quarter before six*. To that *quarter of an hour*, I owe every thing in life" *Percy Anecdotes.*

First Qu 3d day, 9h. 47m. morn. | Full M. 10th day, 11h. 36m. eve.

D. M.	D W	☉ *rises*	☉ *sets.*	*Days' l'ngth*	☉ *Sl de.N.*	D age.	D *ris. & sets.*	*Moon south.*	D *pl.*	*High water*	7*s *rise.*
1	5	4 28	7 32	15 4	3	23 7	5	10 31	4 22	♍	3 37	morn.
2	6	4 29	7 31	15 2	4	23 3	6	10 57	5 11	26	4 26	1 21
➢3	7	4 29	7 31	15 2	4	22 58	7	11 25	6 0	♎	5 15	1 17
4	c.	4 29	7 31	15 2	4	22 53	8	11 55	6 50	24	6 5	1 12
5	2	4 30	7 30	15 0	4	22 48	9	morn.	7 41	♏	6 56	1 8
6	3	4 30	7 30	15 0	4	22 42	10	0 30	8 33	20	7 48	1 4
7	4	4 31	7 29	14 58	5	22 36	11	1 10	9 26	♐	8 41	1 0
8	5	4 31	7 29	14 58	5	22 29	12	1 58	10 19	16	9 34	0 56
,9	6	4 32	7 28	14 56	5	22 22	13	2 50	11 11	28	10 26	0 52
10	7	4 32	7 28	14 56	5	22 14	14	☽ *ris*	11 59	♑	11 14	0 48
11	c	4 33	7 27	14 54	5	22 7	15	7 50	morn.	23	morn.	0 44
12	2	4 34	7 26	14 52	5	21 58	16	8 17	0 47	♒	0 2	0 40
13	3	4 34	7 26	14 52	5	21 50	17	8 42	1 31	16	0 46	0 35
14	4	4 35	7 25	14 50	5	21 41	18	9 5	2 13	28	1 28	0 31
15	5	4 35	7 25	14 50	6	21 32	19	9 26	2 54	♓	2 9	0 27
16	6	4 36	7 24	14 48	6	21 22	20	9 47	3 34	22	2 49	0 23
17	7	4 37	7 23	14 46	6	21 12	21	10 10	4 15	♈	3 30	0 19
18	c.	4 38	7 22	14 44	6	21 1	22	10 36	4 56	16	4 11	0 15
19	2	4 39	7 21	14 42	6	20 51	23	11 6	5 42	29	4 57	0 11
20	3	4 39	7 21	14 42	6	20 39	24	11 42	6 30	♉	5 45	0 7
21	4	4 40	7 20	14 40	6	20 28	25	morn.	7 23	24	6 38	0 3
22	5	4 41	7 19	14 38	6	20 16	26	0 26	8 20	☐	7 35	even.
23	6	4 42	7 18	14 36	6	20 4	27	1 21	9 19	22	8 34	11 51
24	7	4 43	7 17	14 34	6	19 52	28	2 25	10 21	♋	9 36	11 47
25	c.	4 44	7 16	14 32	6	19 39	29	3 40	11 22	21	10 37	11 43
26	2	4 45	7 15	14 30	6	19 26	☌	☽ *sets*	ev. 20	♌	11 35	11 39
27	3	4 46	7 14	14 28	6	19 12	1	8 1	1 17	21	ev. 32	11 35
28	4	4 47	7 13	14 26	6	18 58	2	8 29	2 10	♍	1 25	11 32
29	5	4 48	7 12	14 24	6	18 44	3	8 57	3 2	21	2 17	11 28
30	6	4 49	7 11	14 22	6	18 30	4	9 27	3 54	♎	3 9	11 24
31	7	4 50	7 10	14 20	6	18 15	5	9 56	4 44	20	3 59	11 20

George the third, once ordered Mr. S. a tradesman of some eminence in London, to wait upon him at 8 o'clock in the morning. Mr. S. was half an hour behind the time. "Desire him," said the king, "to come at 8 o'clock *tomorrow* morning." Mr. S. appeared the next day after the time, and received the same command. On the third morning he contrived to be punctual. Upon his entrance, the king said, "Oh! the *great* Mr. S. What sleep do you take, Mr. S.?" "Why, please your majesty, I am a man of regular habits; I usually take eight hours." "Eight hours!" said the king, "that's too much, too much—six hours' sleep is enough for a man, seven for a woman, and *eight* for a fool!"

Last Qu. 19th day, 3h. 13m. morn. | New M. 26th day, 2h. 25m. mor.

D. M.	*Remarkable Days, &c.*	Greatest heat.	Greatest cold.	Course of Wind.	Face of the Sky. A.M.	Face of the Sky. P.M.
1	☉apogee.	91	69	SW	fair	fair
2	□☉♂	83	67	E	fair	clo.
3	Low tides.	76	64	NW	rai.	fair
4	INDEPENDENCE.	90	65	SW	fair	fair
5	☌☉♅	80	71	E	fair	fair
6		90	70	SW	fair	fair
7	♀ rises 4h. 2m.	91	72	SW	fair	fair
8	[morn.	80	65	SE	rai.	clo.
9		78	60	NW	fair	fair
10	☽ecl. visible.	83	65	SW	fair	fair
11	4th S. aft. Tr.	83	66	E	fair	fair
12	Erasmus died,	86	70	SW	rai.	fair
13	[1536	85	67	SW	fair	clo.
14	☽ap. Fr. rev.	83	72	NE	rai.	fair
15	☌☉♄ ['89.	85	70	SW	fair	fair
16	♂se. 10h. 54m.	80	68	E	clo.	fair
17	[eve.	80	65	NW	fair	fair
18	☌♀♄	88	69	SW	fair	fair
19	Geo. IV. crow.	88	68	SW	fair	fair
20	Marga. [1821.	93	71	SW	fair	fair
21	☌☿♄	88	74	SW	clo.	fair
22	☉ enters ♌.	80	70	E	fair	fair
23		82	65	NW	fair	fair
24		85	69	SW	fair	fair
25	Dog days beg.	80	64	NW	rai.	clo.
26	St. Anne.	75	56	NW	fair	fair
27	☽ perigee.	72	53	E	fair	fair
28	Com. Un. Col.	74	64	S.	rai.	fair
29	Sup. ☌☉♀	78	64	NW	fair	fair
30	W. Penn died,	80	63	E	fair	fair
31	[1718.	75	58	E	fair	fair

Farmer's Calendar.

While you celebrate the *Independence* of your country, be grateful to God; and express your gratitude, not by rioting and excess, but by offering to Him the incense of your heart. And while you thank him, that you cultivate the soil of *Freemen*, pray that *all* may be brought into the "glorious *liberty*" of his "children."

Now give every attention to your dairy. Vessels of lead, copper, and brass, contain poisonous qualities, and should not be used much for milk. Look to your summer schools, and let the instructress to whom you commit your little ones, teach them, by her example, to be good. Remember the poor widow and orphan, and impart to them a portion from your stores.

Much hard work is to be done this month. Drink neither too much hot rum, or cold water. Make not haying and harvest an excuse for *intemperance*, but eat and drink in order to *live*, and not live merely to *eat* and *drink*. Rise before the sun, and mow while the dew is on; mow morning and evening, and make hay, and get it in, while the *sun shines*. Be regular, temperate, industrious, but not violent—and your harvest will be gathered earlier and better than your neighbour Thirsty's; and when harvest is over, you will not have the rheumatism. Let your corn be hoed the third time before it is spindled; do not make too high hills around it, lest you keep off the sun and rain from the roots. Put a handful of ashes around every hill, previous to the second hoeing. If weeds are going to seed in your barnyards and gardens, cut them and put them into your compost.

Mothers may see that herbs are gathered while in their bloom. Say what you will, a bowl of herb drink, with a mother's care, will often save you from a fever, and the expense of a doctor's bill. It is said on good authority, that early lambs will do better to be sheared in July, and that their wool will be better the next spring.

Lines sent to Mrs. R. one of the Missionaries who sailed for the Sandwich Islands, Nov. 20, 1822, just before their departure.

We part—quickly part ; and though sad the reflection,
That our moments of converse, of rapture, are flown ;
Yet, if Mercy invite thee, this sweet recollection
Shall still every tumult affection had known.

We part—and when borne on the white-foaming surges,
When the skies the last glimpse of your country invest ;
Soft, soft be the wind, and the billow that urges
Your heaven-circled bark to the Isles of the West.

First Quar. 1st day, 5h. 11m. eve. | Full M. 9th day, 2h. 48m. even.

D. M.	D. W	☉ rises	☉ sets.	Days' Length	☉ Sl	☉ de. N.	D Age.	D ris. & sets.	Moon south.	D pl.	High water	7*s rise.
1	c.	4 51	7 9	14 18	6	18 0	6	10 29	5 35	♏	4 50	11 16
2	2	4 52	7 8	14 16	6	17 45	7	11 9	6 28	17	5 43	11 12
3	3	4 53	7 7	14 14	6	17 29	8	11 53	7 21	♐	6 36	11 8
4	4	4 54	7 6	14 12	6	17 13	9	morn.	8 14	13	7 29	11 4
5	5	4 55	7 5	14 10	6	16 57	10	0 44	9 6	25	8 21	11 0
6	6	4 57	7 3	14 6	6	16 41	11	1 41	9 56	♑	9 11	10 57
7	7	4 58	7 2	14 4	5	16 24	12	2 40	10 44	20	9 59	10 53
8	c.	4 59	7 1	14 2	5	16 7	13	3 42	11 29	♒	10 44	10 49
9	2	5 0	7 0	14 0	5	15 50	14	D ris.	morn.	13	11 27	10 45
10	3	5 1	6 59	13 58	5	15 32	15	7 11	0 12	25	morn.	10 41
11	4	5 2	6 58	13 56	5	15 15	16	7 33	0 53	♓	0 8	10 38
12	5	5 4	6 56	13 52	5	14 57	17	7 55	1 34	19	0 49	10 34
13	6	5 5	6 55	13 50	5	14 38	18	8 17	2 15	♈	1 30	10 30
14	7	5 6	6 54	13 48	4	14 20	19	8 42	2 56	13	2 11	10 26
15	c.	5 7	6 53	13 46	4	14 1	20	9 11	3 40	25	2 55	10 22
16	2	5 9	6 51	13 42	4	13 42	21	9 42	4 27	♉	3 42	10 19
17	3	5 10	6 50	13 40	4	13 23	22	10 21	5 16	20	4 31	10 15
18	4	5 11	6 49	13 38	4	13 4	23	11 11	6 9	♊	5 24	10 11
19	5	5 13	6 47	13 34	3	12 44	24	morn.	7 7	17	6 22	10 8
20	6	5 14	6 46	13 32	3	12 25	25	0 10	8 6	♋	7 21	10 4
21	7	5 15	6 45	13 30	3	12 5	26	1 18	9 6	15	8 21	10 0
22	c.	5 16	6 44	13 28	3	11 44	27	2 33	10 5	♌	9 20	9 56
23	2	5 18	6 42	13 24	2	11 24	28	3 52	11 3	14	10 18	9 53
24	3	5 19	6 41	13 22	2	11 4	☌	D sets	11 59	♍	11 14	9 49
25	4	5 20	6 40	13 20	2	10 43	1	6 59	ev. 52	15	ev. 7	9 45
26	5	5 22	6 38	13 16	2	10 22	2	7 29	1 45	♎	1 0	9 42
27	6	5 23	6 37	13 14	1	10 1	3	8 0	2 39	15	1 54	9 38
28	7	5 24	6 36	13 12	1	9 40	4	8 35	3 33	29	2 48	9 34
29	c.	5 26	6 34	13 8	1	9 19	5	9 13	4 27	♍	3 42	9 31
30	2	5 27	6 33	13 6	0	8 57	6	9 57	5 21	27	4 36	9 27
31	3	5 28	6 32	13 4	0	8 35	7	10 47	6 15	♐	5 30	9 23

We part—when arriv'd at your far destination,
How sweetly the accents of mercy shall flow!
O how blest, to proclaim the glad news of salvation,
To lands long encircled in darkness and wo.

We part—and may blessings unnumber'd attend thee,
As you pass through the glooms of this Wilderness scene;
May the God of all goodness from danger defend thee,
And thy sun, slow declining, set calm and serene.

We part—and when throbs the last pulse of emotion—
When our toils are all numbered—our labours all o'er—
May we join the glad throng, in unceasing devotion,
Where parting and pain are remember'd no more. H.

☽ Quar. 17th day, 3h. 48m. ev. | New M. 24th day, 9h. 43m. morn.
First Qu. 31st day, 3h. 50m. morn.

Remarkable Days, &c.	Greatest heat.	Greatest cold.	Course of Wind.	Face of the Sky. A.M.	Face of the Sky. P.M.
Lammas Day.	74	57	NW	fair	fair
Low Tides.	85	62	SW	fair	fair
☽ sets 10h.6m.	89	72	SW	fair	fair
[eve.	90	73	SW	fair	fair
[Christ.	76	67	NW	clo.	fair
Transfigura. of	71	55	E	fair	fair
Queen Carol.	74	55	E	fair	fair
[di 1821.	72	57	E	fair	fair
[rence.	78	59	SW	fair	fair
Dap. St. Law-	81	63	SW	fair	fair
[1762.	84	68	W	fair	fair
Geo. IV. born,	94	69	SW	fair	fair
hri. 11h.30m.	88	69	SW	fair	fair
[eve.	78	60	NW	fair	clo.
Assumption.	84	65	SW	clo.	fair
Choctaw Miss.	84	60	NW	fair	fair
[est. 1818.	85	66	NW	fair	fair
Com. Dartm. &	75	62	E	fair	fair
[Mid. Col.	69	66	SW	clo.	rai.
[morn.	85	69	SW	fair	fair
☿ ris. 2h. 51m.	81	65	E	fair	fair
10th S. aft. Tr.	75	64	E	fair	fair
☉ enters ♍.	71	62	E	clo.	fair
☽ perigee.	78	59	E	fair	fair
Com. Har. Un.	75	58	E	fair	fair
[& Amh. C. I.	76	58	E	fair	fair
	72	56	E	fair	fair
St. Augustine.	72	61	E	clo.	fair
St. John Bapt.	82	63	NE	fair	fair
☽ ☍ h [beh.	72	55	N	fair	fair
	76	54	SW	fair	fair

Farmer's Calendar.

Manure. The substances which make excellent manure are much more numerous than seems to be generally supposed by farmers. Among many others, are the following; putrified flesh, bones, woollen rags, fish, leather, soap suds, urine of all animals, brine, dung of all kinds, scrapings of door yards and streets, rubbish of old houses, lime, plaster of Paris; mud from ponds, rivers, swamps, and the sea; shells, furs, ashes, earth that has been long under cover, weeds that grow in gardens, fields, ponds, rivers, the sea, &c. refuse hay, ferns or brakes, leaves of trees, moss, rotten wood, &c. &c. All these substances, whenever they can be obtained, should be collected together in a *compost*, (See *Hog-sty*, Oct. and *Barn-yard*, Nov.) which is one of the most essential requisites to good husbandry.

Now cut close to the ground, the bushes which are growing beside your fences, and possibly in other parts of your farm. The sap is now up, and they will be much more likely to die. Secure your spring grain, and plough in the stubble, that it may rot before next year. Break up weak lands which you intend to till next year; to plough land that is in a proper state, enriches it. Put no cattle into your mowing lots, till frost comes. Be sparing in the use of unripe fruit, if you would not have a fever; be temperate also in the use of food, and sit not in the wind when you are warm, and do not over heat yourself. Collect for compost, weeds and all kinds of vegetables, which are useful for nothing else, and have now come to maturity. Clear out ditches, mud holes, &c. for the same purpose. Constant attention to this method of making manure, will render your farm productive, and you independent. The income of *fifty* acres of land, well cultivated, is greater than of *five hundred*, under the management of the slothful, negligent husbandman.

An Infidel confounded. A gentleman who has lately visited the Missionary Stations among the Indians, relates the following facts. In April, 1822, Catharine Brown spent a few days at H—, Alabama, in the family of a pious physician. One morning, the Dr. and his lady and Catharine walked into one of the stores to make some purchases. The Merchant was an infidel, and vehement in his opposition to the efforts made to civilize the Indians. When Catharine and the lady stepped out, as the Dr. was waiting to receive change for a bill he had presented, said the Merchant, "What young lady is that with your wife?" '*A Cherokee,*' replied the Dr. '*converted to the Christian religion!*' The Merchant became much agitated, and gave back the Dr. all his money, with considerable

Full M. 8th day, 6h. 55m. morn. | Last Q. 16th day, 2h. 33m. morn

D. M.	D. W	☉ *rises*	☉ *sets.*	*Days' l'ngth*	☉ *fa.*	☉ *de.N.*	☽ age.	☽ *ris. &sets.*	*Moon south.*	☽ *pl.*	*High water*	7*s *rise.*
1	4	5 30	6 30	13 0	0	8 14	8	11 41	7 8	22	6 23	9 20
2	5	5 31	6 29	12 58	1	7 52	9	morn.	7 59	♍	7 14	9 16
3	6	5 32	6 28	12 56	1	7 30	10	0 40	8 47	17	8 2	9 13
4	7	5 34	6 26	12 52	1	7 8	11	1 41	9 34	28	8 49	9 9
5	c.	5 35	6 25	12 50	2	6 45	12	2 43	10 17	♎	9 32	9 5
6	2	5 37	6 23	12 46	2	6 23	13	3 43	10 59	22	10 14	9 2
7	3	5 38	6 22	12 44	2	6 1	14	4 45	11 41	♓	10 56	8 59
8	4	5 40	6 20	12 40	3	5 38	15	☽ *ris.*	morn.	16	11 37	8 56
9	5	5 41	6 19	12 38	3	5 15	16	6 30	0 22	28	morn.	8 52
10	6	5 42	6 18	12 36	3	4 53	17	6 55	1 3	♈	0 18	8 48
11	7	5 44	6 16	12 32	4	4 30	18	7 21	1 47	22	1 2	8 45
12	c.	5 45	6 15	12 30	4	4 7	19	7 52	2 32	♉	1 47	8 41
13	2	5 47	6 13	12 26	4	3 44	20	8 29	3 20	17	2 35	8 38
14	3	5 48	6 12	12 24	5	3 21	21	9 13	4 12	□	3 27	8 34
15	4	5 49	6 11	12 22	5	2 58	22	10 7	5 6	13	4 21	8 30
16	5	5 51	6 9	12 18	5	2 35	23	11 9	6 3	26	5 18	8 27
17	6	5 52	6 8	12 16	6	2 11	24	morn.	7 1	♋	6 16	8 23
18	7	5 54	6 6	12 12	6	1 48	25	0 20	7 59	24	7 14	8 20
19	c.	5 55	6 5	12 10	6	1 25	26	1 36	8 56	☊	8 11	8 16
20	2	5 56	6 4	12 8	7	1 1	27	2 54	9 52	23	9 7	8 12
21	3	5 58	6 2	12 4	7	0 38	28	4 12	10 45	♍	10 0	8 9
22	4	5 59	6 1	12 2	7	N. 15	☌	☽ *sets*	11 39	23	10 54	8 5
23	5	6 1	5 59	11 58	8	S. 9	1	6 7	ev. 33	♎	11 48	8 2
24	6	6 2	5 58	11 56	8	0 32	2	6 39	1 27	23	ev. 42	7 58
25	7	6 4	5 56	11 52	8	0 56	3	7 17	2 23	♏	1 38	7 54
26	c.	6 5	5 55	11 50	9	1 19	4	8 0	3 19	22	2 34	7 51
27	2	6 6	5 54	11 48	9	1 43	5	8 48	4 15	✗	3 30	7 47
28	3	6 8	5 52	11 44	9	2 6	6	9 44	5 10	18	4 25	7 44
29	4	6 9	5 51	11 42	10	2 29	7	10 42	6 3	♑	5 18	7 40
30	5	6 11	5 49	11 38	10	2 53	8	11 42	6 52	13	6 7	7 36

...des. 'Why, sir,' said the Dr. 'you hardly know what you are ...g!' "I know that," replied the Merchant, "and—and I don't ...ve, after all, a word you say!"

From Dr. Griffin's Address at his Inauguration to the Presidency of ...lliams College. In approaching this seat of learning, I find asso...ions awakened in my mind of no ordinary interest. It is the ...t where *Samuel J. Mills* and *Gordon Hall* prayed, and where ... and their associates laid the foundation and plan of American ...ssions Yes, this is the honoured spot where was conceived the ...bryo of those mighty projects of benevolence, which have moved ... continents, and diffused an animation and joy throughout the ...le church of Christ

... 1st. 22nd day, 5h. 43m. eve. | First Quar. 29th day, 6h. 48m. ev.

Remarkable Days, &c.	Greatest heat.	Greatest cold.	Course of Wind.	Face of the Sky. A.M.	Face of the Sky. P.M.
Com. Provid.	76	56	SW	fair	fair
Wil. & Bow.	82	65	SW	clo.	rai.
Col. [eve.	84	65	SW	clo.	fair
♄ ris. 10h. 15m.	81	64	W	fair	fair
Dog days end.	73	56	W	fair	fair
	73	56	NW	fair	fair
☽ ap. Gr. el. ☿	75	54	SW	fair	fair
Com. Yale Col.	74	62	SW	fair	fair
High tides.	82	64	SW	fair	fair
	83	65	SW	clo.	fair
	86	70	SW	fair	fair
13th S. aft. Tr.	80	66	E	fair	fair
♄ ris. 1h. 51m.	86	66	SW	fair	fair
[morn.	72	66	E	fair	clo.
	84	66	SW	clo.	fair
Low tides.	77	62	W	fair	fair
Lambert.	66	51	NW	fair	fair
Old style ceas-	68	42	SW	fair	fair
♄ sta. [ed, '52.	74	49	SW	fair	clo.
☽ pe. ☿ st. ♅ st.	68	61	SE	clo.	rai.
St. Matthew.	70	56			
☉ enters ♎	63	47	NW	fair	clo
High tides.	62	39	W	fair	fair
[ev.	68	45	SW	fair	fair
♀ sets 6h. 36m.	71	49	SW	fair	fair
St. Cyprian.	80	54	SW	clo.	fair
	81	68	SW	clo.	fair
	84	71	SW	clo.	fair
St. Michael.	73	69	SW	rai.	rai.
St. Jerome.	80	64	W	clo.	fair

Farmer's Calendar.

Cider. The apples which fall early should be gathered, and ground for immediate use, and for vinegar. The fall apples should be suffered to remain on the trees till ripe, and then be housed till they become mellow. They should be sorted before they are ground, and all dirt and rotten apples carefully removed. Let your mill, press, vats, barrels, &c. be all perfectly sweet, and let the juice stand in the pomace 12 hours, or more, which will give the cider a higher colour and render it richer. As soon as the cider is worked, let it be racked into clean casks, or bottles; and, if a part of the cider must be distilled, (which, however, is very apt to lead to intemperance,) add a few quarts of brandy to a barrel of the cider, and it will tend greatly to preserve it.

Look around you and see if you cannot take some measures to improve your farm. Can you not drain the wet parts of it, and lead in streams upon the dry; remove stumps, stones, &c. build walls; plant hedges which may supply the want of materials for fencing; or prepare a place for compost. Can you not make a large stack of ferns or brakes, in or near your barnyard, which you may cut down next winter, as fast as the cattle will tread it into the dung; and with which you may litter your stables, hogsties, &c. Ferns make the very best of manure. Gather the seeds that are first ripe, and preserve them carefully. Seed corn may be gathered in the field. Raise your own seeds, and you will know their quality. Do not cut corn stocks till the kernel is perfectly filled and somewhat hard. Break up green sward which is to be tilled next year. Shut up hogs for fatting. Sow winter grain, if you have not done it in August. Give due attention to the meetings of Agricultural Societies; and get a premium if you can.

A farmer in C—, having been persuaded by his only son to give him a deed of his property, soon found himself neglected, and was at length removed from the common table, to take his morsel alone in the chimney corner. A little grandson of the old gentleman one day observed his father hollowing a piece of wood, and asked him what he was doing. "I am making a trough," he replied, "for your grandfather to eat out of." 'And, papa,' said the child, 'when you are as old as grandfather, shall I have to make a trough for *you* to eat out of?' The instrument he was using, fell from his hand—the old man's forgiveness was asked, and he was restored to the standing to which his age and worth entitled him.

Full M. 7th day, 11h. 12m. eve. | Last Qu. 15th day, 11h. 41m. morn.

D. M.	D. w	☉ *rises*	☉ *sets.*	*Days l'ngth*	☉ fa.	☉'s *dec. S.*	☽ age.	☽ *ris. & sets.*	*Moon south.*	☽ *pl.*	*High water*	7*s *sou.*
1	6	6 12	5 48	11 36	10	3 16	9	morn.	7 40	25	6 55	mor.
2	7	6 13	5 47	11 34	11	3 39	10	0 44	8 24	♒	7 39	3 5
3	c.	6 15	5 45	11 30	11	4 3	11	1 45	9 7	19	8 22	3 1
4	2	6 16	5 44	11 28	11	4 26	12	2 46	9 48	♓	9 3	2 58
5	3	6 18	5 42	11 24	12	4 49	13	3 46	10 29	13	9 44	2 54
6	4	6 19	5 41	11 22	12	5 12	14	4 46	11 10	25	10 25	2 50
7	5	6 21	5 39	11 18	12	5 35	15	☽ *ris.*	11 54	♈	11 9	2 47
8	6	6 22	5 38	11 16	13	5 58	16	5 34	morn.	19	11 53	2 43
9	7	6 24	5 36	11 12	13	6 21	17	6 5	0 38	♉	morn.	2 39
10	c.	6 25	5 35	11 10	13	6 44	18	6 40	1 27	14	0 42	2 36
11	2	6 26	5 34	11 8	13	7 6	19	7 21	2 17	27	1 32	2 32
12	3	6 28	5 32	11 4	14	7 29	20	8 12	3 11	♊	2 26	2 28
13	4	6 29	5 31	11 2	14	7 52	21	9 11	4 7	23	3 22	2 25
14	5	6 30	5 30	11 0	14	8 14	22	10 18	5 3	♋	4 18	2 21
15	6	6 32	5 28	10 56	14	8 36	23	11 30	6 0	20	5 15	2 17
16	7	6 33	5 27	10 54	14	8 58	24	morn.	6 55	♌	6 10	2 13
17	c.	6 35	5 25	10 50	15	9 21	25	0 44	7 48	18	7 3	2 10
18	2	6 36	5 24	10 48	15	9 42	26	1 59	8 41	♍	7 56	2 6
19	3	6 37	5 23	10 46	15	10 4	27	3 14	9 33	17	8 48	2 2
20	4	6 39	5 21	10 42	15	10 26	28	4 30	10 25	♎	9 40	1 58
21	5	6 40	5 20	10 40	15	10 47	29	5 47	11 19	17	10 34	1 55
22	6	6 42	5 18	10 36	15	11 9	☌	☽ *sets*	ev. 13	♏	11 28	1 51
23	7	6 43	5 17	10 34	16	11 30	1	5 57	1 9	16	ev. 24	1 47
24	c.	6 44	5 16	10 32	16	11 51	2	6 43	2 7	♐	1 22	1 43
25	2	6 46	5 14	10 28	16	12 11	3	7 38	3 4	13	2 19	1 39
26	3	6 47	5 13	10 26	16	12 32	4	8 36	3 58	26	3 13	1 36
27	4	6 48	5 12	10 24	16	12 53	5	9 37	4 50	♑	4 5	1 32
28	5	6 50	5 10	10 20	16	13 13	6	10 38	5 39	21	4 54	1 28
29	6	6 51	5 9	10 18	16	13 33	7	11 40	6 25	♒	5 40	1 24
30	7	6 52	5 8	10 16	16	13 52	8	morn.	7 8	15	6 23	1 20
31	c.	6 54	5 6	10 12	16	14 12	9	0 41	7 49	27	7 4	1 16

Extracts. Piety communicates a divine lustre to the female mind auty and wit, like the flower of the field, may flourish for a on, but age will nip the bloom of beauty; sickness and sorrow stop the current of wit and humour; and in that gloomy time h is appointed for all, piety will support the drooping soul like freshing dew upon the parched earth.

Simplicity never appears more lovely than when it sheds its soft re on the female sex. She will probably make you most happy, reared in seclusion, is the genuine child of simplicity, and se spotless mind has never received an unfavourable impression n the follies of a fashionable world.

M. 22nd day, 3h. 19m. morn. | First Qu. 29th day, 1h. 18m. ev.

Remarkable Days, &c.	Greatest heat.	Greatest cold.	Course of Wind.	Face of the Sky. A.M.	Face of the Sky. P.M.
Remigius.	62	50	NW	fair	fair
Inf. ♂ ☉ ☿	58	48	NE	clo.	fair
16th S. aft. Tr.	58	44	NE	fair	fair
☽ apogee.	61	42	NE	fair	fair
□ ☉ ♄	62	44	W	fair	fair
[morn.	72	48	SW	fair	fair
♄ ris. 0h. 45m.	69	50	SW	fair	fair
Gov. Hancock	67	54	SW	fair	rai.
[died, 1793.	66	49	NE	clo.	fair
17th S. af. Tr.	76	48	SW	clo.	rai.
☿ stationary.	66	59	SW	rai	clo.
	71	56	SW	rai.	fair
♄ sou. 3h. 11m.	71	52	W	fair	fair
[morn.	57	44	NE	clo.	rai.
Low ti. [1812.	51	36	NW	fair	fair
Hen. Martyn d.	60	33	SW	fair	clo.
Burg sur. '77.	70	47	SW	fair	fair
☽ perigee.	72	47	SW	fair	fair
Gr. elonga. ☿	75	59	SW	clo.	clo.
Cornwal. sur	64	54	NE	rai	rai.
[ren. '81.	60	51	E	clo.	fair
High tides.	55	41	NW	fair	fair
☉ en. ♏.	50	34	NW	fair	fair
19th S. af. Tr.	51	31	NW	fair	clo.
Crispin.	51	33	N	fair	fair
☌ ☿ ♐ [eve.	45	28	NW	fair	fair
☿ sets 6h. 17m.	48	29	NE	fair	clo.
St. Simon & St.	48	39	NE	rain	rai.
[Jude	50	39	W	fair	fair
Low tides.	50	38	NW	fair	fair
20th S. aft. Tr.	58	38	SW	fair	fair

Farmer's Calendar.

Hog-sty. This building should contain one apartment in which the swine shall be perfectly dry, and well provided with straw for their bed. Another part of it should be open, and without a wooden floor; for swine will not well bear to be wholly secluded from the weather. Besides, this open part may be extended, so as to afford a fine place for making manure. It should be lowest in the middle, and no water should ever run from it. With proper care, many loads of valuable manure will be made every year, where these animals are kept. The trough should be made fast at the upper side; and if the edges are covered with iron, it will be well. There should be stakes before it, so thick that only one swine can get his head between any two of them. The keeping of swine is very profitable to the farmer. Indian corn is the best food for them, but it should be ground or boiled till it is soft. Like human creatures, however, they require some variety in their food. Boiled potatoes may be given them with much advantage.

Lay up a rich store of winter apples; let them not be bruised in picking. See that your houses and barns are supplied with water for winter. Pile up stones to be removed by sledding. Look to your poultry, if you would have a fat turkey on your table at Thanksgiving. Possibly you will like too, to present one to your minister, if he visits his people.—Do not cut your corn before it is ripe unless it is bitten by the frost, in which case cut it up by the roots and stack it. It will be cheaper to husk your corn with your own workmen than to make a husking, in which much is often lost and destroyed. Let it not lie long in large heaps; and after it is husked, let it be spread and thoroughly dried, before it is put up in cribs for winter. Secure the vegetables in your garden, your apples, pumpkins, potatoes, &c. that nothing may be destroyed by the frost.

Sad in the North winds the trees are now bending,
And their foliage is swept far away on the gale ;
The chill gleom of Autumn around us descending,
And the last blooming flow'rets look pale and more pale.

See the glittering landscape, how fast it is waning,
How chang'd is the splendour of its rich emerald hue ;
While the few wither'd leaves on the poplar remaining,
Seem to sigh in the blast—Lovely Summer, adieu !

Adieu, lovely Summer, forever adieu,
Yet thou wilt return, gay and bright as before,
In thy bosom strew'd mantle unfurl'd with the dew ;—
But she who once lov'd thee must hail thee no more.

Full M. 6th day, 2h. 58m. eve | Last Quar. 13th day, 7h. 34m. ev

D. M.	D. w	☉ rises	☉ sets.	Days' l'ngth	☉ fa.	☉'s dec. S.	☽ age.	☽ ris. & sets.	Moon south.	☽ pl.	High water	7*s south
1	2	6 55	5 5	10 10	16	14 31	10	1 41	8 30	♓	7 45	1 1
2	3	6 56	5 4	10 8	16	14 50	11	2 41	9 11	21	8 26	1 8
3	4	6 57	5 3	10 6	16	15 9	12	3 41	9 53	♈	9 8	1 5
4	5	6 59	5 1	10 2	16	15 28	13	4 42	10 37	15	9 52	1 1
5	6	7 0	5 0	10 0	16	15 46	14	5 45	11 25	28	10 40	0 57
6	7	7 1	4 59	9 58	16	16 4	15	☽ ris.	morn.	♉	11 30	0 53
7	c.	7 2	4 58	9 56	16	16 22	16	5 23	0 15	23	morn.	0 49
8	2	7 4	4 56	9 52	16	16 40	17	6 11	1 8	♊	0 23	0 45
9	3	7 5	4 55	9 50	16	16 57	18	7 8	2 4	20	1 19	0 41
10	4	7 6	4 54	9 48	16	17 14	19	8 13	3 1	♋	2 16	0 37
11	5	7 7	4 53	9 46	16	17 31	20	9 21	3 57	17	3 12	0 33
12	6	7 8	4 52	9 44	16	17 47	21	10 33	4 52	♌	4 7	0 29
13	7	7 9	4 51	9 42	15	18 3	22	11 47	5 45	14	5 0	0 24
14	c.	7 10	4 50	9 40	15	18 19	23	morn.	6 36	29	5 51	0 20
15	2	7 11	4 49	9 38	15	18 34	24	1 1	7 27	♍	6 42	0 16
16	3	7 12	4 48	9 36	15	18 49	25	2 13	8 16	27	7 31	0 12
17	4	7 14	4 46	9 32	15	19 4	26	3 26	9 7	♎	8 22	0 8
18	5	7 15	4 45	9 30	15	19 18	27	4 40	9 59	26	9 14	0 4
19	6	7 16	4 44	9 28	14	19 33	28	5 54	10 54	♏	10 9	even
20	7	7 17	4 43	9 26	14	19 46	☌	☽ sets	11 49	24	11 4	11 51
21	c.	7 18	4 42	9 24	14	20 0	1	5 20	ev. 46	♐	eve. 1	11 47
22	2	7 19	4 41	9 22	14	20 13	2	6 18	1 43	21	0 58	11 43
23	3	7 19	4 41	9 22	13	20 25	3	7 19	2 36	♑	1 51	11 39
24	4	7 20	4 40	9 20	13	20 37	4	8 20	3 26	17	2 41	11 35
25	5	7 21	4 39	9 18	13	20 49	5	9 23	4 14	29	3 29	11 31
26	6	7 22	4 38	9 16	12	21 1	6	10 24	4 58	♒	4 13	11 27
27	7	7 23	4 37	9 14	12	21 12	7	11 24	5 40	23	4 55	11 23
28	c.	7 24	4 36	9 12	12	21 23	8	morn.	6 21	♓	5 36	11 19
29	2	7 25	4 35	9 10	11	21 33	9	0 24	7 1	17	6 16	11 15
30	3	7 25	4 35	9 10	11	21 43	10	1 23	7 42	29	6 57	11

...lefield—preaching before the Seamen at New-York, he had ...llowing bold apostrophe in his sermon. "Well, my boys, we ... clear sky, and are making fine headway over a smooth sea, ... a light breeze, and we shall soon lose sight of land. But ...means this sudden lowering of the heavens, and that dark ... arising from beneath the western horizon? Hark! Don't ...ar distant thunder? Don't you see those flashes of light- ... There is a storm gathering! Every man to his duty! How ...ves rise and dash against the ship! The air is dark! The ...st rages! Our masts are gone! The ship is on her beam ends! ... next!" The unsuspecting tars, reminded of former perils on ...ep, as if struck by the power of magic, arose with united voices ...inds, and exclaimed, *Take to the long-boat* *Percy Anec.*

Moon 20th day, 3h. 17m. even. | First Quarter 28th day, 10h. 11m. morn.

...emarkable Days, &c.	Greatest heat.	Greatest cold.	Course of Wind.	Face of the Sky. A.M.	Face of the Sky. P.M.
...ap. All S'ts.	50	35	W	fair	fair
... Souls.	40	29	W	fair	fair
	47	32	NW	fair	clo.
☐☉☽	45	25	NW	fair	fair
...wder Plot.	55	24	SW	fair	fair
[1605.	50	32	NW	fair	fair
...t S. af. Tr.	57	34	SW	clo.	clo.
...ri. 10h.35m.	62	42	NE	clo.	rai.
[eve.	42	34	NE	clo.	fair
	44	26	NW	fair	fair
Martin.	60	32	SW	fair	fair
[low.	69	50	SW	fair	clo.
...les not very	50	42	NE	rai.	rai.
...perigee.	45	42	NE	rai.	clo.
	45	34	NW	fair	fair
[morn.	59	30	SW	fair	fair
...ou.0h.44m.	62	39	NW	fair	clo.
...eat earthq.	46	40	NE	clo.	rai.
[1755.	58	39	NW	fair	fair
♂☿	52	34	NE	fair	clo.
...☌☉☿	51	40	SW	rai.	fair
...il. ☉en. ♪	44	38	NE	fair	rai.
Cle. ☌☽♀	50	39	W	clo.	fair
	40	26	NW	fair	fair
...ets 6h.31m.	48	25	SW	fair	clo.
☽☋ [eve.	48	28	W	fair	clo.
	42	22	NW	fair	fair
...vent. ☉ap.	55	29	SW	fair	rai.
...tationary.	51	39	NW	fair	fair
Andrew.	69	40	SW	clo.	clo.

Farmer's Calendar.

Barn-yard. As this yard is th most favourable place on the farm, to make manure, the outer parts of it should be so much higher than the middle, that no manure shall be washed out of it by the greatest rains. As many of the barns and out houses as is practicable, should stand on this yard, that the manure and rubbish which they afford, may be easily conveyed into it. The yard should be considerably large, to afford sufficient room for making manure; and should have several apartments into which sheep, calves, &c. may be put, as occasion requires. It should be supplied with water; for cattle cannot be driven any distance to water, without much inconvenience, a loss of manure, and often very serious injury to themselves. As soon as the yard is cleared in the spring, the good farmer will store it with materials for making manure. (See *Manure*, Aug.) If the barn stands on land somewhat descending, let the stable floor be raised so high from the ground that a cart may be driven under it; and trap doors be made in the floor, into which the manure of the stable may be thrown: and vastly more will be made, than if the urine were lost, and the dung thrown out to be exposed to the sun and rain.

Secure your cellars from frost. Fasten loose clapboards, shingles, &c. Secure a good school master, a man of learning and good moral principles. Better give twenty dollars for a good man, than have a poor one for nothing. Supply your children with books; and let them know that you respect their teacher, and place a high estimate on the privileges they enjoy under his instructions, and that they will find you steadfast in maintaining good government at school, as well as in your own family. Be grateful to the God who is crowning the year with his goodness.

Divine Providence. There is a practical infidelity abroad, which derides the idea of a divine Providence. Whatever calamity may happen, "forth comes the philosopher," and descants learnedly on the causes which have produced it; and he is satisfied with the most absurd conclusions, if he can succeed in excluding the all sustaining and controlling Sovereign of the Universe from any agency in the event.—Many who find the day too long, think life too short. But short as life is, some find it long enough to outlive their characters, their constitutions, and their estates.—If men hated sin in themselves as much as they ought, *humility* would be a very easy and common thing.

Full M. 6th day, 5h. 41m. morn | Last Quarter 13th day, 3h. morn

D. M	D. W	☉ rises.	☉ sets.	Day's Length	☽ Fa	☽'s dec. S.	☽ age.	☽ ris. ☽ sets.	Moon south	☽ pl.	High water.	7*s south
1	4	7 26	4 34	9 8	11	21 52	11	2 22	8 25	♈	7 40	11
2	5	7 27	4 33	9 6	10	22 1	12	3 25	9 9	23	8 24	11
3	6	7 27	4 33	9 6	10	22 10	13	4 28	9 58	♉	9 13	10 5
4	7	7 28	4 32	9 4	9	22 18	14	5 34	10 51	19	10 6	10 5
5	c.	7 29	4 31	9 2	9	22 26	15	6 39	11 46	♊	11 1	10 4
6	2	7 29	4 31	9 2	9	22 33	16	☽ ris.	morn.	15	11 58	10 4
7	3	7 30	4 30	9 0	8	22 40	17	5 52	0 48	29	morn.	10 3
8	4	7 30	4 30	9 0	8	22 46	18	7 3	1 41	♋	0 56	10 3
9	5	7 31	4 29	8 58	7	22 52	19	8 15	2 38	27	1 53	10 3
10	6	7 31	4 29	8 58	7	22 58	20	9 29	3 32	♌	2 47	10 2
11	7	7 31	4 29	8 58	6	23 3	21	10 42	4 25	25	3 40	10 2
12	c.	7 32	4 28	8 56	6	23 7	22	11 54	5 15	♍	4 30	10 1
13	2	7 32	4 28	8 56	5	23 11	23	morn	6 4	24	5 19	10 1
14	3	7 32	4 28	8 56	5	23 15	24	1 6	6 53	♎	6 8	10
15	4	7 33	4 27	8 54	4	23 18	25	2 17	7 43	22	6 58	10
16	5	7 33	4 27	8 54	4	23 21	26	3 29	8 35	♏	7 50	9 5
17	6	7 33	4 27	8 54	3	23 23	27	4 39	9 29	20	8 44	9 5
18	7	7 33	4 27	8 54	3	23 25	28	5 46	10 24	♐	9 39	9 5
19	c.	7 33	4 27	8 54	2	23 26	29	6 45	11 19	16	10 34	9 4
20	2	7 33	4 27	8 54	2	23 27	☌	☽ sets	ev. 1	29	11 28	9 4
21	3	7 33	4 27	8 54	1	23 28	1	5 54	1 5	♑	ev. 20	9 3
22	4	7 33	4 27	8 54	1	23 28	2	6 57	1 54	25	1 9	9 3
23	5	7 33	4 27	8 54	0	23 27	3	7 58	2 39	♒	1 54	9 2
24	6	7 33	4 27	8 54	sl.	23 26	4	8 59	3 22	19	2 37	9 2
25	7	7 33	4 27	8 54	1	23 25	5	9 59	4 4	♓	3 19	9 1
26	c.	7 33	4 27	8 54	1	23 23	6	10 58	4 44	13	3 59	9 1
27	2	7 33	4 27	8 54	2	23 20	7	11 57	5 24	25	4 39	9 1
28	3	7 33	4 27	8 54	2	23 17	8	morn.	6 5	♈	5 20	9
29	4	7 32	4 28	8 56	3	23 14	9	0 57	6 48	19	6 5	9
30	5	7 32	4 28	8 56	3	23 10	10	1 58	7 34	8	6 49	8 5
31	6	7 32	4 28	8 56	4	23 6	11	3 1	8 23	14	7 38	8 5

Reader, another year is gone, and you are one year nearer eternity. God has said of you, "Let it alone this year also"—and he now comes seeking the fruits of righteousness. Perhaps, for many years he has been saying this of you, and has been coming and finding no fruit, no fear of God, no love to him or his cause. He will at length come for the last time, and it may be that his coming is close at hand. It is the humble prayer of the Editor, that God may never say of you, "Cut it down, why cumbereth it the ground?" and that by repentance and faith in Jesus Christ, you may be accepted in the day of his appearing. *Farewell.*

New M. 20th day, 5h. 56m. morn. | First Qu. 28th day, 7h. 34m. morn.

Remarkable Days, &c.	Greatest heat.	Greatest cold.	Course of Wind.	Face of the Sky. A.M.	Face of the Sky. P.M.
	67	39	SW	clo.	rai.
♄ris. 9h. 21m.	40	28	NW	fair	fair
☌ ☿ ♅ [ev.	31	27	NW	sno	fair
	27	11	NW	fair	fair
2d S. in Adv.	35	14	SW	fair	fair
Nicholas.	31	15	NW	fair	fair
[B.V.M.	28	13	SE	fair	clo
Conception of	40	29	NW	rai.	fair
☿ sets 6h.49m.	36	21	W	fair	fair
[eve.	42	31	SW	fair	clo.
	55	34	SW	fair	clo.
☉ perigee.	40	28	NW	clo.	fair
	40	26	NE	fair	clo
Washington d.	45	30	SW	clo.	rai.
['99, Æ. 68.	45	15	NW	fair	fair
	22	9	NW	fair	clo
♄so.10h. 21m.	40	21	W	clo.	fair
[eve.	32	23	S	fair	fair
4th S. in Adv.	50	29	SW	rai.	fair
☾eclip. invis.	38	28	NE	clo.	fair
☉ enters ♐	33	25	N	clo.	sno
[1777.	37	22	W	fair	clo.
Alexander bo.	20	7	NW	clo.	fair
☌ ♂ ☿	26	6	W	fair	fair
CHRISTMAS.	32	11	W	fair	clo.
St. Ste. ☉ ap.	33	16	W	fair	fair
St. John.	25	13	W	fair	clo.
Innocents.	30	24	W	clo.	fair
Low tides.	36	16	NW	fair	fair
	30	17	NW	fair	fair
Gr. elong. ☿	24	14	NW	fair	fair

Farmer's Calendar.

Carefully lay up tools that have been used in the fall work. Be posting up your books, and preparing to settle all accounts the first of January. Many farmers are very negligent in keeping their accounts. Hence they do not know how much property they really possess; their expenditures are suffered to exceed their income; and if they are suddenly removed from life, their property is left in confusion, their estates vanish under the hand of the executor; and their children, who have perhaps been trained up delicately, are left poor and dependant.

In these long evenings, you want the company of friends, (and the best are in your own family,) of a well edited Newspaper, and a book from the parish library. Furnish your children also with books that will be so interesting that they cannot refrain from reading them. Many of the publications of the Tract Society are of this kind. You have what I advise; follow it so far as your conscience, and your sober judgment, approve of it. All that remains is

The farewell. "Let us cease to look abroad for sources of sudden wealth—Let each of us attend to his farm understandingly—Let him know his own plan and pursue it steadily—Let him do his work well and in season—See that all is in order and fit for what it is designed—Contribute cheerfully to objects of usefulness and public improvement, regarding with anxious care the interests of his church and schools—Let him discountenance idle and vicious habits, and promote good conduct and vital piety in the circle around him by his own example—Let him, in short, strive earnestly to discharge his duty to himself, his neighbours, and his God, and he cannot fail of success; but with an approving conscience, and the smiles of Heaven, he will secure to himself the rank of an honest, intelligent, and independent *American Farmer.*"

INFLUENCE OF THE MOON.

Abstract of a paper of Dr. Olbers, a distinguished Astronomer at Bremen in Germany, inserted in the "Annales de Chimie et de Physique. Février, 1822."* [The English translation of the article entire, may be found in the New England Farmer, Boston, August 9, 1823.]

The Moon enlightens our nights, draws the earth a little from its elliptic orbit, occasions a small oscillation in the earth's axis, produces the tides of the sea, and a similar but less motion in the atmosphere. Besides these demonstrable effects, many have believed, from time immemorial, that the moon exercises a considerable influence upon the health of mankind, upon animals, upon vegetation, and upon chemical products. Experience only can throw light upon this subject; and long and well conducted experiments have been made. As to the influence of the moon upon the *weather*, the result deduced from one series of meteorological observations, is always contradicted by another series. We cite, for example, Howard, who, after careful observation, believed he had discovered, that the barometer was usually lowest (that is, the air was more dense) at the time of *new* moon. Cotte, on the contrary, to whom meteorology is so much indebted, and who commenced in order to confirm the remarks of Howard, found, by twenty years observation, that the barometer was lowest at the time of *full* moon. Lalande and Lamarke also, have drawn the most opposite results from their observations respecting the influence of the moon in her passage by the plane of the equator. But what is decisive on this subject is, that in the equatorial regions, where the influence of the moon ought to be the greatest, not a trace of it is to be found, but the heat, rain, winds, &c. all depend on the distance of the sun from the zenith of the place. Foul weather and fair often prevail in different places, at the same time, and consequently under the same phase [appearance] of the moon. M Bode, for example, collected the remarks made during the time of an eclipse of the sun, Nov. 18, 1816, from which it appears that a great diversity of weather, without any regard to order, prevailed on that day, through a great part of Europe. Professor Brandes compared, with great labour, the variation of the weather over a great part of the earth's surface in the year 1783, and found no relation between it and the phases of the moon.—Some suppose that the full moon, when rising, dissipates the clouds; but clouds usually disappear in a tranquil evening.—Some who live near the sea coast, believe that the changes of the weather, and the force and direction of the wind and clouds, depend on the tides. We may here observe, that the tides of the ocean and those of the atmosphere do not happen at the same time. The air being easily moved, and hindered by no obstacle, instantly obeys the attractive force of the moon; but high water, in the open sea, does not take place, till three hours afterwards; and on coasts and in bays, it happens still later. The astronomer Horseley, at Oxford, Eng. could perceive no relation between the weather and the tides, or moon; and Toaldo, from the observations made during fifty years at Poleni in Italy, where the climate is very mild, while he thought that he *could distinguish* the influence of the moon upon the weather, was convinced that it was *extremely small*. A series of experiments for many years has convinced me, that in our climate, where the weather is subject to more considerable and numerous variations, the rules of Toaldo are entirely wrong. For example, on the 7th of Dec. 1813, the full moon coincided with the perigee, and two days after the moon had its greatest northern decination, so that, from the principles of Toaldo, the influence of the moon ought to have been the greatest possible; but notwithstanding all this, there was not any sensible change in the weather. I believe, then, that I have *demonstrated*, that the influence of the moon upon the weather is so small, that it is *totally lost* amid the great variety of other forces and causes which change the state of our atmosphere.

And if the influence of the moon is so insensible on the *weather*, we are entitled very much to suspect its pretended influence, either upon *men*, *animals*, or *plants*. In fact, it is *all of it* due to illusion and prejudice. Observation shews, that the notion that men weigh one or two pounds more at the beginning of the month; and that lobsters, oysters, &c. are fatter when the moon is on the increase, is entirely without foundation. We may place great confidence in the very careful experiments made by the celebrated agriculturalists, Ladquinterie, Nardmann, Reichard, and Hartenfels; and by the great naturalists, Buffon and Reanmur; who proved distinctly, that *the increase or decrease of the moon had no influence either upon the germination of seeds, or upon the rapidity of their growth, or upon their quality.*

Some of the inhabitants of South America and of the East Indies have a dread of *moon light*, as though it produced effects different from any other light. But the pretended pernicious effects, said to be produced, are to be attributed rather to the dampness of the air, and to the coldness of the night, than to the influence of the moon. And Bonitus observed, that the two terrible diseases so frequent in the East Indies, namely, the cholera morbus and dysentery, sometimes attributed to moonlight, occurred most frequently during the *rainy* months of summer. I can positively assert, that I have carefully inquired into the influence of the moon upon the sick, during the long time that I have practised medicine, and that I never perceived any relation between the moon and my patients; and all modern physicians have come to a similar result. It is in respect to the influence of the moon, as in many cases of reverie, we *see* it only when we *believe* it.

Facts concerning the Population of the United States.

Whole population in 1790, 3,929,326; in 1800, 5,305,666; in 1810, 7,263,926; in 1820, 9,637,734. The rate of increase between 1810 and 1820 has been 32,9 per cent. At this rate the population will double in about 25 years. In 1790, the States west of the Alleghany mountains contained scarcely 100,000 inhabitants; in 1820 they contained about 2,000,000. Taking the whole United States together, the whites increase faster than the blacks. In the Southern States, the blacks increase much faster than the whites. In the whole United States, there are 97 females to 100 males. The average of all our cities gives 109 females to 100 males. In five of the newly settled States, taken collectively, there are, among the children under 10 years of age, 92 girls to 100 boys. In five of the old States, 97 girls to 100 boys. In our six large cities, 100 girls to 100 boys. In these cities, the proportion of children under 10 years of age is to that of the whole United States, as 28 to 33. *Morse.*

* *This is the philosopher who discovered the planet Pallas in 1802, and the planet Vesta in 1807.*

SYSTEM OF BENEVOLENCE.

"... ye into all the world, and preach the Gospel to every creature."

This command was given by Christ to his followers eighteen hundred years ago; and they have, from age to age, acknowledged its ... binding. They have seen that the Gospel, wherever it has ... enjoyed, has been productive of innumerable blessings; and ... where it has not been enjoyed, men have been ignorant, and debased, and wretched. They have, in every age, been *praying* that Gospel may be preached to every creature; but their efforts to ...ad the Gospel have been comparatively few and inefficient. In ... good providence of God, however, and by the agency of his Spir... the followers of Christ are beginning to feel, in a much higher ...ree than at any time since the days of the apostles and early ...stians, that it is a *duty* and a *privilege*, not only to *pray*, but to *act*. ...he following is a brief outline of the systematic efforts now made ...pread the Gospel.

BIBLE SOCIETIES.

	Instituted.		Instit.
...ish and For. Bible Soc.	1804	Saxon National Bible Soc.	1814
...lish National Bib. Soc.	1809	American Nat Bible Soc.	1816
...ish Bible Society,	1812	Polish National Bible Soc.	1816
...ian National Bib. Soc.	1813	Netherlands Nat Bib. Soc.	1816
...va Bible Society,	1814	Norwegian Bible Society,	1816
...over National Bib. Soc	1814	Paris Bible Society,	1818
...sian National Bib. Soc.	1814	Gottingen Bible Society,	1818
...sh National Bible Soc.	1814	Cape Good Hope Bible Soc.	1820

...about *two thousand* others in various parts of the world.

...ritish and Foreign Bible Society is the PARENT Institution. Its annual receipts are 460,000 ... it has 720 auxiliaries; it has aided in printing or translating parts of the Bible in *one hundred ...ty languages or dialects*, and has issued more than 3,500,000 Bibles and Testaments. The *...an Bible Society* has 360 auxiliaries; its receipts for 1823 were 45,131 dollars; and the Bibles ...staments, issued in 7 years, are 248,623. The Russian Bible Society has printed or translated ... the Bible in 28 languages and dialects.

RELIGIOUS TRACT SOCIETIES.

	Institut.	An. Rec.	Whole No. printed.
...on Religious Tract Society,	1799	41,161	51,000,000
...ish Religious Tract Society,	1808		1,500,000
...Evangelical Tract Soc. Boston,	1811		400,000
...York Religious Tract Society,	1812	2,149	1,307,244
...r-book & Homily Soc. (Eng.)	1812	9,141	
...h of England Tract Society,	1813	2,828	1,500.000
...ican Tract Society,	1814	4,..74	3,400,000
...pool Religious Tract Society,	1814	1,800	2,509,762
...more Religious Tract Society,	1815	459	200,000

... are numerous other Religious Tract Societies in Europe and the United States, and some in ... Africa. The *London* Society is the PARENT Institution. It has nearly 200 important ...ies; it has printed Tracts in four distinct series, one for General use, one for Sabbath Schools, ...e sold by Pedlers, and one on Broad Sheets, comprising in all more than 400 numbers; and it ... in printing Tracts in 36 languages. The *American Tract Society* is the second in magnitude; ... contains 167 numbers; and it has established nearly 100 Depositories, or Tract Stores, in ...cipal towns in the United States, where the Tracts may be obtained at the rate of *ten pages for a*

FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETIES.

Names.	Country.	Instit.	An. Rec.
Society for propagating the Gospel,	England,	1647	86,727
Society for promot. Christ. Knowl.	England,	1701	238,798
Moravian Missionary Society,		1732	32,000
Wesleyan Missionary Society,	England,	1786	119,481
Baptist Missionary Society,	England,	1792	58,666
London Missionary Society,	England,	1795	130,834
Church Missionary Society,	England,	1800	146,558
London Jews Society,	England,	1809	47,510
American Board for For. Missions,	United States,	1810	61,238
Baptist Board for Foreign Missions,	United States,	1814	22,000
Boston Female Jews Society,	United States,	1816	1,316
United Foreign Missionary Society,	United States,	1817	12,409
American Meliora. Soc. for the Jews,	United States,	1819	5,837

These and other Foreign Missionary Societies now maintain about *five hundred* missionaries in Heathen lands, at more than two hundred stations. There are about 200 in Asia, 70 in Africa, 100 in the West Indies and Guiana, 30 in the islands of the Pacifick, and 100 in North America. The *American Board* now support on Missionary ground, in all, 125 labourers; 28 of whom are ordained ministers. In Nov. 1822, they sent a reinforcement of 18 to the Sandwich Islands, and of 4, in December, to Western Asia. This Board and the United For. Miss. Soc. maintain more than 100 in our Western wilderness at 13 stations. By these Benevolent Institutions great numbers of Heathen children are taught the religion of Christ, of whom many give evidence that they have been born again; and some of them have themselves become religious teachers.

DOMESTIC MISS. SOCIETIES IN UNITED STATES.

Names.	Instit.	An. Receipts.
Connecticut Missionary Society, - -	1799	6,270
Massachusetts Missionary Society, -	1799	1,495
New-Hampshire Missionary Society, -	1801	1,851
Massachusetts Baptist Missionary Society,	1802	2,000
Charleston, S. C. Congregational Miss. Society,	1802	
Maine Missionary Society, - -	1807	2,000
Western District Female Missionary Society,	1816	1,501
Vermont Juvenile Missionary Society, -	1818	
N. Y United Domestic Missionary Society,	1822	
Western Missionary Society.		

EDUCATION SOCIETIES.

	Instit.		Instit.
Maine Soc. for Theol. Edu.	1811	New-York Bap. Educa Soc.	1818
Mass. Bap. Educa Society,	1814	Philadelphia Educa Soc	1818
Connecticut Educa. Society,	1814	Young Men's Aux. Boston,	1819
American Educa. Society,	1815	Maine Bap Education Soc	1819
Western Education Society,	1817	Union Education Society,	1820
Presbyterian Education Soc	1818	N Carolina Educa. Society,	1822

There are many other Societies whose object is the training up of indigent, pious, and promising young men for the ministry. The *American Education Soc* is the largest in the world. Its receipts for 1822 were 19,500 dollars. It has already assisted 414 Beneficiaries, several of whom are now faithful and successful ministers of the Gospel.

SABBATH SCHOOL SOCIETIES.

	No. schol.		No. Schol.
Sund. School Union, Eng	537,085	Sun Sch Union, Philadel	37,200
Sabbath Sch Union, Scotl.	71,300	Sun Sch. Un New York,	8,000
Sund School Union, Irel	173,384	Boston Soc. for Inst. Poor,	1,000

Sabbath Schools are now established very extensively in the cities and villages of Great Britain and the United States, and they are found in various other parts of the world. In Huahine, one of the Society Sea islands, is a Sabbath School of 230 boys and 120 girls, taught by 13 *native teachers*.

COMMON SCHOOL SOCIETIES.

	Instit.	Income.	No. Schol.
and Foreign School Society,	1806	7,111	
ian Society,	1806	23,842	53,233
l Education Society, England,	1812	10,764	
for Education of Poor in Ireland,	1814		40,000
lands School Society,			60,000
for Elementary Instruction, Paris,			170,000
a School Society,	1820		4,200

INSTITUTIONS FOR AFRICANS.

	Instit.		Instit.
n Seminary, Philadel.	1786	African Col. Clapham, Eng.	
ork Free School,	1786	College at Cape Henry,	
n Institution, Eng.	1807	Java Benev Institution,	1816
h. Parsippany, N J.	1816	Amer. Colonization Soc.	1817

ct towards which the *American Colonization Society* is directing all its efforts, is the estab- a colony of free blacks from this country, on the coast of Africa. A large tract of country rchased, called *Liberia*. One hundred and ninety colonists have already been sent out, and y hopes soon to send many others.

MISSIONARY SEMINARIES.

	Instit.	Stud.		Instit.	Stud.
Up. Saxony,	1800		New South Wales,		
t, England,	1801	25	Malacca, India,	1818	6
Switzerland,	1815	31	Serampore, India,	1819	45
Leone,	1815	18	Benares, India,	1819	172
ail, Conn.	1816	34	Barkel, Netherlands,		16
ta, India,	1817		Hackney, Eng.		

INSTITUTIONS FOR DEAF AND DUMB IN U. STATES.

	Instit.	No. Pup.		No. Pupils.
rd, Conn.	1817	69	Philadelphia,	58
ork, City,	1819	53	Palmyra, N. Y.	

owing *Description of a Funeral* is given, as a specimen of the attainments which one who is may make, while enjoying the privileges of one of these Institutions. It was written by a 16 years of age, who had been in the Asylum at Hartford 4 years and 10 months. The language, orthography, and punctuation, are entirely her own.

neral is always a solemn procession. A person is dying and lying on his bed. A clergyman on his feelings. He prays God to take up his soul to Heaven. He has finished praying, and way. A few minutes he expires with ease or difficulty. His family are affected with a great row for his death. Several friends put him on white clothes, and he is laid in a red coffin ds on a table. There are many persons who come to see the corpse. A few hours they are e meeting-house. The strong men carry the coffin on their shoulders in procession to the round. Before they go to it, they put the coffin into the church. The clergyman preaches to solemnly on the death, and then he prays God to bless the sorrowful persons who lose their short time he has finished praying, and the persons are dismissed. They are going to see before the coffin is carried by them to the grave-yard. At length a man fastens the coffin cal screws. It is covered with a black pall lying on a bier, and the persons arrive at the grave e men begin to inter it with a leather string into the grave. A few minutes the clergyman is he persons, while the men take off their hats, and hold them, and at length they put them on They leave the grave-yard to go home, and the distressed persons continue to wear mourn- during one or two years."

ole expenses at the Hartford Asylum are 150 dollars a year None are received who are under r 30 years of age. The time of admitting pupils is the 4th Wednesday in May.

THEOLOGICAL SEMINARIES IN UNITED STATES.

	Instit.	Stu.		Instit.	Stu.
er, Mass.	1807	140	Hamilton, N Y Bap.	1819	32
wick, N. Jersey,	1810	21	New-York, Episcopal,	1820	22
ton, N. Jersey,	1812	95	Auburn, N. Y.	1821	21
r, Maine,	1815	27	Washington, D.C Bap	1821	
ville, Me. Bap.	1819	6	Theol. Sem. Tennessee,	1821	

COLLEGES IN UNITED STATES.

	Stud.	Pious.
Bowdoin, Brunsw. Me.	120	20
Waterville, Me.	21	11
Dartmouth, Han. N.H.	138	63
Burlington, Ver.	42	10
Middlebury, Ver.	87	58
Williams, W'mst. Mass.	78	39
Amherst, Mass.	98	80
Harv. Uni. Camb. Mass.	302	9
Brown Univ. Prov. R. I.	156	39
Yale, New-Haven, Con.	373	115
Union, Schenecta. N. Y.	234	66
Columbia, N. Y. City,	123	
Hamilton, Paris, N. Y.	107	45
Princeton, New Jersey,	127	N
Jefferson, Cannonsb. Pa.	100	2
Dickinson, Carlisle, Pa.	75	4
Western Univ. Pittsb. Pa.	15	
Columbian, Dist. Colum.	62	1
Hampden Sydney, Va.	104	2
Washington, Lexin. Va.	60	
N. C. Univ. Chapel Hill,	160	
S C. College, Columbia,	120	
Franklin, Athens, Geo.	120	
Greenville, Tenn.	50	
Transylvania, Lex. Ky.	221	1
Ohio Univ. Athens,	70	

There are in all 51 incorporated Colleges in the United States. In our Theological Seminaries a more than 350 pious students : in our Colleges, more than 700: and more than 200 in our Academie

RELIGIOUS PERIODICAL PUBLICATIONS IN UNITED STATES.

Maine. Waterville Intelligencer, Baptist.
Christian Mirror, Portland, Rev. A. Rand.
N. Hamp.b. N.H. Repository, Conc. J. W. Shepard.
Vermont. Woodstock Monitor, Rev. W. Chapin.
Massachusetts. Boston Recorder, N. Willis.
Christian Watchman, Boston, Bap.
Missionary Herald, Bost. pamph. J. Evarts, Esq.
American Baptist Magazine, Boston, pamphlet.
Gospel Advocate, Boston, pamphlet. Episcopal.
Monitor, Boston, pamphlet, Rev. H. Wilbur.
Rhode-Island. Religious Intelligencer, Providence.
Connecticut. Rel. Intelligencer, N.Ha. N.Whiting.
Christian Spectator, New-Haven, pamphlet.
Christian Secretary, Hart. Bap. Rev. E Cushman.
Youth's Guardian, N.Ha. pam. Rev. E. B. Coleman.
Sabbath School Repository, N. Haven.
Churchman's Magazine, Hartford, pamphlet.
New-York. New-York Observer.
Christian Herald and Seaman's Magaz. N.Y. pam.
American Miss. Register, N.Y. pamph. Z. Lewis.
Religious Chronicle, N. York.
Methodist Magazine, N. Y. pamphlet.
Christian Journal, N. Y. pamphlet, Episcopal.
Christian Repository, Utica, pamphlet.
Western New York Bap. Magazine, Homer.
Pennsylvan. Rel. Remembrancer, Phil. J.W.Sco
Christian Advocate, Philadel. pamph. Dr.Gre
Philadelphia Recorder, Episcopal.
United Breth. Miss. Intelligencer, Phila. pam
Pittsburgh Recorder, Rev. J. Andrews
Delaware. Christian Repository, Wilmington.
Dist. Col. Latter Day Luminary, Wash. pam. B
Columbian Star, Washington, Bap. J. Knowle
Theological Repertory, Wash. pamp. Episco
Virginia. Family Visitor, Richmond, N. Pollar
Evang. & Lit. Magazine, Richm. pam. Dr. R
South Carolina, Southern Intelligencer, Charles
Zion's Herald, Charleston, Methodist.
Georgia. Missionary, Mount Zion, B. Gildersle
Kentu. Christian Repertory, Springf. J.C. Andre
Christian Register, Lexington, pam. Dr. Blyt
Lower Canada. Christian Register, Montreal.

A large proportion of these publications have originated within a very few years, and their numbe constantly increasing. Most of those in the pamphlet form are published monthly, almost all the ot weekly. The price is from 1 to 3 dollars a year. The expense of *postage* may be learned from the Ta

The diffusion of religious knowledge is among the most striking features of the present time. friends of religion, in every part of the country, are now constantly furnished, at a small expense, wi view of the grand operations in every part of the world for the promotion of the kingdom of Christ. T see whence the funds cast into the treasury of the Lord, proceed, how they are expended, and the g they are accomplishing. They learn the wants of the destitute; the prosperity of all Benevolent Inst tions; the history of the Revivals of religion with which God is now blessing the world; the state of Colleges and Seminaries; the character of the most valuable Religious Works; and at the same time, Political events of the day, the improvements in Agriculture, the Arts, &c. They see what God is d by the instrumentality of his children, their hearts become warm with the prospect of glorious things Zion, their prayers become more fervent, and they are led to feel that it is a privilege and an honour t come *fellow labourers* with Christ in accomplishing his great and glorious designs.

Conversation between W. A. and his neighbour H. on the effo now made to spread the Gospel.

(As they were returning from the annual meeting of the County Missionary Society.)

W A. We have had a fine discourse this afternoon.

H. I have been down on business, Sir, and did not go in.

W. A. I am sorry, Sir; Mr. S. presented our duty to spread gospel, in a very able, interesting, and impressive manner. Th is so much benevolence in the work, and it is leading on to s grand results, that the mind is at once softened and elevated, w it is brought distinctly into view.

?. Ah, there are various opinions concerning these things, you
w.

A. Yes, but I think the cause of truth may be easily defend-
Have you read the Dialogue in the last Christian Almanack ?

%. Yes, that Almanack has a great deal to say about spreading
Gospel. But who would think of finding religion in an Almanack ?

A. That Almanack, to be sure, is one of the *Signs of the*
s. I think, however, that much may be said in its favour.

H. O, the Almanack is well enough, but I would not be *too su-*
stitious.

A. Why, Sir, an Almanack is in some respects a work of con-
rable importance. No book, perhaps, is more universally read.
ays by during the year, and every child becomes familiar with
contents. There are Almanacks which I confess I am ashamed
ave seen in my family. And think of their influence on the young
tender mind, which is prone enough to vice, without any incite-
ts to it from abroad. The Christian Almanack is at least chaste.
oes not wound our sensibilities, or corrupt and poison the minds
ay. And it is the most interesting Almanack I have seen ; it
ains much information, many important facts and excellent an-
otes. Besides, I am willing to patronise the Benevolent Society
publishes it. But to return to the Dialogue.

H. I have not read it much, Sir, I only looked it over, as I was
Esq. Hawley's the other day.

A. It does away completely the objections to the missionary
rations of the day—that the time has not come to evangelize the
then—that we have the poor and destitute at home—that our
ey is wasted on its way to the Heathen—and that when expend-
among them, it does them no good.

H. Ah, we all know that *Charity begins at home*, as we read.

A. *As we read*, Sir. Where do we read that ?

H. In the Bible.

A. It is not in *my* Bible.

H. Then your Bible is not like mine.

A. Possibly you refer to what Paul says, that "he that pro-
th not for his own house is worse than an infidel."

H. That is the passage, Sir.

A. Well, Sir, will you read it again, when you get home ?
will find it in first of Timothy, fifth chapter. Paul is there
king of the "idle," "tattlers," "busy bodies," "wandering a-
from house to house ;" and says that he who lives in this man-
and neglects to provide for his family, is worse than a heathen.
s passage may be brought against the intemperate man, who
nders at the grog shop, the money with which he should buy his
dren bread ; but not against the good citizen who gives one dol-
or five, to spread the Gospel. But Sir, what do you mean by
rity begins at home ?

H. I mean, that we should supply our own wants, before we send
y our money to others.

A. But with what propriety can we call this *charity ?* It may
alled selfishness, or avarice. These *begin* at home and usually
there ; but *charity* "seeketh not her own," and "loveth her
ighbour as herself."

After all, I think I shall put my money where I can myself

W. A. Your benevolence then, friend H. must be very limited. You cannot even give a garment to the naked, lest it should be sold for ardent spirits. You can do nothing for the Institutions established to relieve the Widow and the Orphan, the Sick, the Insane, the Deaf and Dumb. You cannot even employ a day labourer, unless you are always with him in the field. There are a thousand instances in which we must intrust our property to others, and depend on the testimony of faithful witnesses, as to the manner in which it is used.

H. I have seen accounts of the iniquity of our great and good men as they are called who manage the funds given for the spread of the Gospel. Landlord F— takes a newspaper that is full of accounts of their errors and mismanagement—the falseness of their reports, and the uselessness of their exertions

W A. Great and good men, friend H are not beyond the reach of envy and slander; and opposers of every good work will doubtless be found in our world till the Millennium. But I have often derived encouragement even from the *opposition* now made to the spread of the Gospel. A few years ago, there was probably as much opposition to Christ, as there is now; but there was no Newspaper avowedly opposed to Missions. The existence of such papers only shews that the spread of the Gospel is now more prominent in the efforts of Christians. And further, I have believed, that even the enemies of religion would discover in these publications, such determined hostility to truth and benevolence, that the weapons they have aimed at the best of causes, would return with violence upon their own heads.

H. Ah, they tell one story, and the Missionary publications another; and one knows not which to believe.

W A. But Sir, have we no means of deducing truth, even from contradictory evidence? On what basis do the judges of our courts, amid the jarring testimony of a multitude of witnesses, found their important decisions? Are we not to inquire what is the *character* of the witnesses; whether they were *eye-witnesses;* whether there is *precision* in their account; and whether they are *responsible?* By such tests as these, we may easily determine which account to believe, in the case before us. The officers of the important Benevolent Institutions of the day, are, by universal consent, some of the ablest and best men in our country, men distinguished for piety and benevolence; and the Missionaries to the Heathen, who were once here with us, whom we tenderly loved, and who blessed us by their conversation and their prayers, have, by tearing themselves from all the delights of home, and friends, and country, that they might preach Christ to the perishing, given a most convincing proof of their sincerity and excellence of character Such men as these are the *eye-witnesses* of most of the accounts given to us in their official documents, and stated with a *precision* which in a less worthy cause would be deemed exceptionable. The Managers of these Societies tell us to a cent, what sums are contributed, and by whom, and where they are expended; and their accounts are vouched by faithful auditors. They tell us the name of each Missionary, whence he originated, when he devoted himself to the work, where he has been labouring, and what is his success. And their responsibility is such as rests on few other men living One account designedly false, given to the public, would not only remove them from their stations of trust and render them odious to all who are now dear to them; but fill the Christian world with sorrow, and bring a reproach on the cause

mist which a long life of benevolence could never wipe away. at the writers of these reports in opposition, *Who are they?* names are usually unknown; and if known, by what part of lives have they merited our confidence? Their reports are and indefinite; and instead of being the reports of eye-wit- how often are they only the distant echoes of mere suspicion, g from a hatred of the truth. And their *responsibility*—What They may gain a paltry pittance of wealth in this world, by ing the minds of the ignorant and wicked—what it will be in orld to come, eternity will reveal.

(Pausing) These things are worthy of consideration.

A. My young friend ———, at sixteen made a profession of n, and at nineteen devoted three months to meditation and r, and a consideration of his duty to prepare for the ministry, might preach the Gospel to the heathen. With unwavering ment to the cause, he devoted eight years to the acquisition owledge; and sailed immediately for the Sandwich Islands. as not gone to the heathen, *where is he?* And when he sends ounts of his sufferings, and trials, and success, are we to be anonymous Newspaper publications, that they are forgeries? Missionary Journals tell us, that Dr. Worcester, the late Sec- of the American Board for Foreign Missions, wore out his the service of that Board, and died on Missionary ground. If not true, whence proceeded that valuable and extensive cor- dence which was attributed to his pen? Why were the badges urning put on, and sorrow and gloom depicted on the counte- of thousands of the friends of Zion? Why does every pious ler who visits *Brainerd*, tell us he has seen his grave?

Ah, I have no question as to the truth of the accounts in our Journals; I have more question whether the management of oards, to whom these concerns are intrusted, is always judi- Do they not spend money needlessly; prosecute unimportant ns; and give great wages to those whom they employ?

A. We must examine very faithfully, friend H. before we charges of this kind against able and excellent Boards of trust. business is often very extensive, transacted in distant and for- nds, and involving a complication of circumstances with which d be utterly impracticable to perplex the public mind. Meas- hich seem to us unwise, they may see to be necessary, be- they see more of their bearings and their ultimate tendency. e consider Col. M— to be an example of economy and good ement in husbandry and merchandise; but at what stage of rts in acquiring his wealth, could not a superficial observer ere is money spent needlessly; this design was injudicious; ges of this clerk and this labourer are too high? I should be charge folly to the purposes of such a man; and at least e- so, to accuse those of indiscretion, who manage funds conse- to the spread of the Gospel Besides, those great and ex- men who have been the distinguished benefactors of these ions, are intimately acquainted with these Boards of trust, st admirably qualified to judge of the propriety of their man- nt; yet they give their hundreds, and sometimes their thou- of dollars. It is the man who gives *nothing*, and who often is *ignorant*, that complains of mismanagement.

(They arrive at the house of H.)

H. Won't you call, Sir.

W. A. I must return to my family, Sir. Good evening.

H. Good night, Sir

W. A. Don't forget to look for the passage in Timothy.

(The next week H in passing, observes W A with three little ch dren, in his garden, and bends his way towards him.)

H. Well, neighbour W A. I am not quite made a convert y I have about a score of objections that have not been answered.

W. A I cannot engage, friend H to answer them all to your s isfaction. Every thing in which human agency is concerned, marked with imperfection, and there are doubtless parts of the s tem of benevolent exertion which, in the progress of years, will greatly improved.

H. I wish the world to be evangelized, as much as any man—a when the promised time comes, I believe God will perform the wo

W. A. And he will perform it by the use of the means of his o appointment. He is now performing it by the instrumentality of servants, who are labouring to spread the Gospel. Already, the t ings of salvation through Christ are proclaimed to distant Heathe and multitudes who have hitherto been idolaters, have become devoted friends, and some of them are now preachers of the Gosp and are pointing their deluded countrymen to the "Lamb of G who taketh away the sin of the world." In some of the South S Islands, the triumphs of Christianity are "marvellous in our eyes churches are formed; the sabbath is regarded; and the pious exa ple of those who a short time since were Pagans, may well put so of us Christians to the blush. Thousands of heathen children are n growing up in the school of Christ to be a generation to serve Hi

(*1st child, Pa, which of these beds is for the little Heathen children*

H. I have not so many objections to missions as I had befor read some of the Missionary Publications. I see they have done so good, and that their funds are not so extravagantly large, as has be said They will want all the funds they receive, and more, if th continue their operations. Laying out so much money on these *B eficiaries* is what I most dislike.

W. A Bringing forward these young men is an important brat of the great system. If we fail of *men* to *preach* the Gospel, and distribute Bibles and Religious Tracts, our efforts will be in a gr degree ineffectual.

H But have we not *men?* Are there not now in our country a l of ministers, and candidates for the ministry, who are unemploy

W. A. Facts show that the number is not so great as is often re sented. But we must expect that there will be in the ministry, a other professions, *some* faint, inefficient men, who have no love the work, and are little better than a burden upon the christian c munity. We must train up *good* men; able, energetic, devoted They must go to the destitute in our own, and foreign lands; labour, with small means of support, for the salvation of souls. whatever is necessary to their subsistence, and cannot be furni from the field where they are labouring, we must send them. these things be done, and the work will go on; and we shall no troubled with the objection that we are thronged with candidat

H. But who wants to see these young men, supported by ch living in idleness, and despising their superiors?

7. We must not be censorious, friend H. Many Beneficia-
e destroyed their lives by incessant study ; and in those with
I have been acquainted, I have not usually discovered a want
sty. I know that a young man, increasing in knowledge, as
reparing for active life, has need of much piety to keep him
; but however unexceptionable his conduct may be, he will
sed to many an unkind, unfriendly remark. I have ever
hat the more correct our information is, the less we are dis-
complain of the conduct of Beneficiaries. If, however, we
real defects in the character of any one of them, we are
o give the Directors of the Education fund immediate infor-
so that no such grounds of objection to their benevolent ef-
ay continue to exist.

Well, what need is there of so many Agents, ranging throug'
try in behalf of Missions, and Bibles, and Tracts, and Col-
d Academies, and Meeting-houses, and Newspapers, and
f every description. *(3d child Pa, may'n't I have a bel for
Heathen children?)* I have just subscribed for some Books,
will give away to any body that will read them.

I will frankly give you my views, friend H on this whole
The visit of a pious, discreet, and faithful Agent of an im-
Benevolent Society, I think is ever productive of good. He
icates fresh information ; "stirs up our minds by way of re-
nce ;" and gives us the pleasure of personal acquaintance
engaged in these benevolent designs. Still, I acknowledge
defects in the management of agencies. Calls are too fre-
behalf of small, and distant, and local objects. Between
ects and the grand National Institutions for the spread of
el, such as the Missionary, and Education, and Bible, and
cieties, we must make distinctions The calls in behalf of
al objects should be confined to their immediate vicinity,
the circumstances are known, and where personal interest
excite to generosity. The periodical Journals of these
t Benevolent Societies, I always wish to take ; and it is
ortant that the information they contain, should be univer-
ised. Books I do not subscribe for, unless a work has a
ial claim to patronage, because I can find better and cheap-
Bookstore. An Agent for the Missionary and Education
t Societies, who is a judicious, godly man, and whose heart
I can never send away empty. And Mrs. W. A. is always
eady to give to promote these great objects, as I am.
, Mrs. H would devote one tenth of all our income to these
f I would consent.

It is a good cause, friend H. "It is more blessed to give
ceive." Some of the most precious promises of the Bible
se who give their substance for the promotion of the cause
It is only lending to the Lord, and if done from love to
will, through grace, repay us a hundred fold.
s, I believe it is a good thing to do something ; and I
w as any one was ever the poorer for it.

No, nor ever regretted it on a dying bed, or in another
Well, friend H I have four acres of corn over here, you
eautifully springing out of the ground ; and I will devote
rt of it to the God who dispenses the sunshine and the rain,

and gave his Son to die. I will give it to the Foreign Missionar Society, to be disposed of as they judge it will do the most good

H. I don't wish to be backward, but my cornfields this year ar small. *(Pausing.)* I have a fine flock of lambs, which I shall turn i August. I will give the value of the two that command the highes price; and send it to the Tract Society if you please. That will b devoting the "*first fruits* of my increase," and to this I believe promise is annexed.

W. A. Well, Dea R— is now boarding a Beneficiary of the Ed ucation Society; and parson P— has been a long time instructin him gratis. Thus we shall be like those of ancient time, who in cause far less worthy than this, *helped every one his neighbour, an every one his brother, saying*, BROTHER, BE OF GOOD COURAGE

(Mr. S. a neighbour, approaches, going the same way with H.)

H. (To W. A.) Good morning, my dear Sir.

W. A. Good morning; let us offer a prayer to God that he will ble us in our conversation, and in the offering we have now made to hi

(1st and 2d child, speaking together. Pa—Pa—which is my bed f the little Heathen children?)

Abstract of the Will of Hon. Elias Boudinot, late Pres of Am. Bib. So

1. His *Library* to the Theological Seminary, Princeton, N. J.
2. 3,270 *acres of land*, for poor foreigners in the hospital at Philadelphia.
3. 4,000 do. to New-York Jews Society.
4. 4,000 do. to Princeton College for Cabinet of Natural History, and Fellowshi
5. 4,080 do. for indigent students in Theological Seminary, Princeton.
6. 4,542 do. to American Board Commissioners for Foreign Missions.
7. 4,589 do. to American Bible Society.
8. 13,000 do. to supply the poor in Philadelphia with wood.
9. 200 dollars to ten poor widows.
10. 200 dollars to New-Jersey Bible Society, to provide aged poor with spectacles.
11. 500 dollars to Missionary School, Cornwall, Conn.
12. 1,000 dollars to Magdalen Societies in Philadelphia and New-York.
13. 2,000 dollars to United Brethren at Bethlehem, for the Indians.
14. 5,000 dollars to American Board Commissioners for Foreign Missions.
15. 5,000 dollars for instruction of poor in hospitals, &c. in Philadelphia and New-York.
16. 10,000 dollars for Theological Seminary and College, Princeton.

WILLS.

Some neglect to make a will, because they are unwilling serio to consider, that they are mortal. Others entertain a strange tion, that it will hasten their death; a prejudice which arises so from the fact, that so many defer making a will, till they see t life is just at its close. Others are under the dominion of such chilling avarice, that there is not a being, nor an object on earth, whom they can consent to give their property; they cling to it e on the bed of death, till they can hold it no longer; and it goes t know not where.

It is not to be expected, that either of these classes of men turn their attention to the subject. But *there are those*, who wo wish so to dispose of their earthly substance, when they have d with it, as to meet the approbation of Christ. And it can hardly supposed, that he would not approve of their devoting *some par* the promotion of the cause for which he died. Can that man said to honour Christ in his death, who, from all the possessi which He has given him, through perhaps a long life of prosper gives not back *one dollar* to his service? Whether a man be poo rich, his will should be sanctified by its declaring, that a part of property was consecrated to Christ; and that he gave a dying t mony of his attachment to Him.

nd what child would not rejoice to remember, that his father, e he left the world, consecrated a portion of his substance to ; and consider a father's piety, a better inheritance than silver gold Large estates, obtained by inheritance, often become a erful temptation. Few such estates are retained for many years, escend to many generations. The most wealthy, and respecta- and valuable members of community are, generally, the descend- s of parents who had but small possessions.

a man has resolved to give in his will, a part of his wealth to mote the cause of Christ in the earth, let him carefully inquire in way it will promote the cause most successfully. Let him, love to Christ, give it to some Benevolent Institution Let it given to send the missionary to those who are now perishing for of spiritual knowledge—let it be given to train up some poor pious young man, who may wear out his whole life in the minis- —let it be given to send the Bible and the religious Tract to those are ignorant and wicked, and destitute of all means of religious truction. A thousand dollars would cause the voice of an able and thful preacher of the Gospel to be heard for many months in hea- n lands ; it would more than train up one faithful minister ; it uld send forth one hundred thousand religious Tracts, and keep m in circulation, from year to year, among the aged and the young, among all, of every description, who need instruction, and are ling to receive it And by means of any one of these measures, ny souls might be prepared for the kingdom of glory ; and there et the spirit of him, who, out of love to his Redeemer, was in- umental in their salvation.

FAMILY WORSHIP.

A family is a little community of members bound together by the st intimate relations, and no community can prosper without re- ion Every head of a family ought to consider the frown of Prov- nce as resting on his house, while family worship is not maintain- ; for God will *pour out his fury upon the families that call not upon name*. But the members of a family in which morning and even- devotions are offered in an acceptable manner, may feel safe un- r the dispensations of a prayer hearing God, who will never wound m but in mercy ; and when he wounds, his hand will make whole. In the manner in which family worship is conducted, there is a very eat diversity ; so great that while in some families the benefits de- ed are inestimable ; in others, they are almost entirely lost. Early 1823, the writer was present at the performance of this service in family of Mr —. It was evening. At eight o'clock the family, t excepting the domesticks and hired men) were called together d seated, each one who was old enough to read, with a Bible in hand. The Bibles were opened and the eye fixed on a particular apter, when the father said to the youngest, "Have you found it, —?" 'Yes, Sir.' "What is the first word ?" 'Moreover.' Have you found it, B—.?" speaking to the next youngest, 'Yes, .' "We will attend" He then asked a blessing, in few words ; family all read in turn ; and the father read short practical ob- vations from Scott. He then repeated three verses of the 146th lm, which were familiar to all the family, and were sung in St. lens. A devotional prayer followed, offered in great simplicity of

language, and in the spirit of paternal love. The blessings of the day were recounted, and the particular circumstances of the various members of the family specified—one of whom was out of health, one in an institution of learning, and others absent. The whole exercises occupied between fifteen and twenty minutes ; and the writer verily felt that the place was a Bethel, "the house of God, and the gate of heaven" All seemed to esteem it a privilege to join in the worship, and there was no appearance of weariness in any member. The writer was present at seven of these seasons of devotion. The exercises were conducted in a similar manner. Sometimes a few simple questions were proposed from the chapter read, and brief remarks made ; and the prayers were varied according to the passing events, or the train of thought and feeling, induced by the exercises immediately preceding For sixteen years, this family has never once failed, when the father has been at home, of thus uniting, morning and evening, in reading the Bible, singing, and prayer.

It was deeply felt, that if all could be familiar with family worship thus conducted, not one, unless totally destitute of religion, and even of a serious regard to the welfare of the soul, would be willing to neglect so interesting, sacred, and useful a duty The example of this excellent family suggests a number of thoughts.

1. The exercises of family worship should be performed at *seasonable hours*, while the mind is vigorous, and none of the members of the family are oppressed with sleep.

2. Domesticks and all others connected with the family should be present, because they are immortal beings, and must be saved or lost forever.

3. The exercises should be performed at *regular and stated* hours, that the family may be trained to punctuality and system.

4. They should be so *short*, as not to be wearisome.

5. The prayer should be *fervent*, that the members of the family may feel it to be a transaction of important business with God, and not a mere form.

6. It should *specify circumstances* in which they are interested as a family, that they may feel, that all their concerns are known to God, and all their sins manifest to him.

7. It should be offered in the name of Jesus Christ, and in humble confidence in him, through whom God can be just, and yet regard the cry of the penitent, and pardon and justify the true believer.

Family worship thus conducted, teaches children religion by almost insensible degrees. While they surround the altar of God, divine instruction "drops as the rain and distils as the dew." Such worship too, unites the parents and the children in bonds of inseparable attachment. They humble themselves together before God, and their *common* interests are spread before him. The children observe the movings of a father's love, and concern for their immortal welfare ; they are made to feel that he is a christian, that he is a friend of God, that he has an interest at the throne of grace ; and they will love, and reverence, and obey him. They are made familiar with the truths of the Bible ; and these truths, if followed, will be their safeguard through life, and their guide to heaven. And when they have children committed to them, they will train *them* up also "in the way they should go ;" and thus the influence of the pious father will descend from generation to generation.

POETRY.

...ar of Bethlehem, by Henry Kirke White.

...n marshall'd on the nightly plain,
...e glitt'ring host bestud the sky;
...e star alone, of all the train,
...n fix the sinner's wand'ring eye.
...rk! hark! to God the chorus breaks
...om every host, from every gem;
...t one alone the Saviour speaks,
...s the Star of Bethlehem.

...ace on the raging seas I rode,
...e storm was loud—the night was dark,
...e ocean yawn'd—and rudely blow'd
...e wind that toss'd my found'ring bark.
...p horror then my vitals froze,
...ath-struck, I cease'd the tide to stem;
...hen suddenly a star arose,
...was the Star of Bethlehem.

...was my guide, my light, my all,
...bade my dark foreboding cease;
...through the storm and danger's thrall,
...led me to the port of peace.

Now safely moor'd—my perils o'er,
I'll sing first in night's diadem,
For ever and forevermore,
The star!—the Star of Bethlehem.

Nothing true but Heaven.

This world is all a fleeting show,
For man's illusion given;
The smiles of joy, the tears of Wo,
Deceitful shine, deceitful flow—
There's nothing true but Heaven!

And false the light on Glory's plume,
As fading hues of even;
And Love, and Hope, and Beauty's bloom,
Are blossoms gather'd for the tomb—
There's nothing bright but Heaven!

Poor wanderers of a stormy day,
From wave to wave we're driven,
And Fancy's flash, and Reason's ray,
Serve but to light the troubled way—
There's nothing calm but Heaven!

PROMISES TO THE LIBERAL.

...UT. xv. 7. 10. "If there be among you a poor man—thou shalt surely give him, and thine ...shall not be grieved; because that for this thing thy God shall bless thee in all thy works, and in ...thou puttest thine hand unto."——PSALM xli. 1. "Blessed is he that considereth the poor; ...rd will deliver him in time of trouble."——PROV. iii. 9, 10. "Honour the Lord with thy sub... and with the first fruits of all thine increase; so shall thy barns be filled with plenty, and thy ...s shall burst out with new wine."——PROV. xi. 24. "There is that scattereth, and yet in...h; and there is that withholdeth more than is meet, but it tendeth to poverty"——PROV. xiv. ...He that hath mercy on the poor, happy is he"——PROV. xix. 17. "He that hath pity upon ...or, lendeth unto the Lord; and that which he hath given, will he pay him again."——PROV. ...27. "He that giveth unto the poor shall not lack."——ECCL. xi. 1. "Cast thy bread upon ...aters, for thou shalt find it after many days"——ISAIAH lviii. 10, 11. "If thou draw out ...ul to the hungry, and satisfy the afflicted soul—then shall the Lord guide thee continually, and ...y thy soul in drought, and thou shalt be like a watered garden, and like a spring of water, whose ...s fail not."——LUKE vi 38. "Give and it shall be given unto you; good measure, pressed ... and shaken together, and running over, shall men give into your bosom For with the same ...e that ye mete withal, it shall be measured to you again"——ACTS xx. 35. "I have shewed ...l things, how that ye ought to support the weak; and to remember the words of the Lord Jesus, ...e said, It is more blessed to give than to receive"——2 COR ix 7, "God loveth a cheerful ...r"——1 TIM. vi 17—19. "Charge them that are rich in this world, that they be not highminded ...ust in uncertain riches, but in the living God, who giveth us richly all things to enjoy; that they ...d, that they be rich in good works, ready to distribute, willing to communicate; laying up in ...or themselves a good foundation against the time to come, that they may lay hold on eternal life."

Anniversaries and Treasurers of Charitable Societies, &c.

...SIONARY SOCIETIES. *American Board For. Miss.*—3d Wed. in Sept. Jer. Evarts, Esq. Cor. ...Henry Hill, Esq. Treas. No. 69 Market-St. Boston.——*United For. Miss. Soc.* 2d Wed. in May, ...Lewis, Sec. & Treas. No. 38 Broad St. N. York.——*Bap. Board of For. Miss.* Last Wed. in Apr. ...ses, Esq. N York, Treas.——*Maine Miss. Soc* 4th Wed. in June, D. Campbell, Esq. Winthrop, ...——*New-Hampshire Miss. Soc.* Sept Nath'l Abbot, Concord, Treas.——*Mass. Miss.* ...y before Gen Elec. J. Punchard, Esq. Salem, Treas. S. T. Armstrong, Boston, Agent to receive ...ns——*Mass. Bap. Miss. Soc* Last Wed in May, E. Lincoln, Boston, Treas.——*Mass. Episcopal ...oc* Benj Howard, Boston, Treas.——*Boston Fem. Jews Soc.* May, Frances Irving, Treas——*...ew Miss. Soc.* 2d Wed. in Jan Andrew Kingsbury, Esq. Hartford, Treas——*New-York United ...ss Soc.* May, Peter Hawes, Esq. N. York, Treas.——*Western District Fem. Miss. Soc.* 1st Tu. ... Cynthia Risley, New-Hartford, N. Y. Treas.

...CATION SOCIETIES. *Maine Edu. Soc.* L Cutler, Esq Portland, Treas.——*American Edu.* ...ed. after 4th Wed. in Sept. Aaron P Cleaveland, Boston, Treas——*Mass. Bap Edu. Soc.* Thur. ... Wed in Sept E. Lincoln, Boston, Treas.——*Conn Educ So* Thurs. after 2d. Wed. in Sept. ... Twining, Esq. New-Haven, Treas.——*Western Edu. Soc.* Last Wed. in Dec. Arthur Breeze, ...ca, N Y. Treas.——*Presbyterian Edu. Soc.* 1st Tues. in May, John Adams, Esq. N. York, Treas.

...E SOCIETIES. *Maine Bible Soc* Hon. Samuel Freeman, Treas.——*Mass Bible Soc.* 2d Thur. ...n Elec. John Tappan, jun. Boston, Treas.——*American Bible Soc.* 2d Thur. in May, Wm. W. ...y, Treas. John Nitchie, Agent for selling Bibles, &c.

...T SOCIETIES. *American Tract Soc.* Day of Gen. Elec. Mass. Amos Blanchard, Esq. ...——*New York Religious Tract Society*, 2d Thurs. in Apr. Knowles Taylor, New-York, Treas. ...*Tract Society*, The day before Gen. Elect. Boston, Heman Lincoln, Esq. Treas.

...*ican Colonization Society*, 2d Wed. in March, Richard Smith, Esq. Treas.——*Mass. General ...ion*, 4th Wed. in June.——*Gen. Assem. Presb. Ch.* 3d Thurs. in May.

College Vacations.

Waterville College. From Com. 2d. Wedn. in Aug. 4 weeks; from the last Sat. in Dec. 8 weeks; from the 2d. Wedn in May 2 weeks.——*Bowdoin College.* From Com. 1st Wedn. in Sept. 4 weeks; from 1st Wedn. in Jan 6 weeks; from the 1st Wedn. after the 3d Tues. in May, 3 weeks.——*Dartmouth College,* From Com. Wedn before last Wed. in Aug. 4 weeks; from 1st Mon. in Jan. 7 weeks; from Thurs. before last Wed. in May, 2 1-2 weeks.——*Middlebury College.* From Com. 3d Wed. in Aug 4 weeks, from first Wed. in Jan. 7 weeks; from 3d Wed. in May, 2 weeks.——*University of Vermont.* From Com. 2d Wed. in Aug. 4 weeks; from 2d Wed. in Dec 9 weeks.——*Williams College,* From Com 1st Wed in Sept. 4 weeks; from Wed. after 4th Wed. in Dec. 6 weeks; from 3d Wed. in May, 3 weeks.——*Amherst Coll. Inst.* From Com. last Wed. in Aug. 4 weeks; from 3d Wed. in Dec. 6 weeks; from 1st Wed. in May, 3 weeks.——*Harvard University.* From Com. last Wed. in Aug 4 weeks and 2 days; from 4th Frid. in Dec. 7 weeks; from 3d Frid. in May, 2 weeks.——*Andover Theological Seminary.* From Annual Visitation, 4th Wed. in Sept. 6 weeks; from 1st Mond. in May, 6 weeks ——*Brown University.* From Com 1st Wed. in Sept. 3 weeks; from last Wed in Dec. 8 weeks; from 3d Wed. in May, 2 weeks.——*Yale College* From Com. 2d Wed. in Sept. 6 weeks; from 2d Wed. in Jan. 2 weeks; from 1st Wed. in May, 4 weeks.——*Columbia College.* From Com. 1st Tues. in Aug. to 1st Mon. in Oct.——*Union College.* From Com. 4 Wed. in July, 7 weeks; from Wed. before Christmas, 3 weeks; from 1st Wed. in Apr. 3 weeks.——*Hamilton College.* From Com. 4th Wed in Aug 6 weeks; from 2d Wed. in Jan. 3 weeks; from 2d Wed in May, 4 weeks.——*Princeton College.* From Com last Wed. in Sept. 6 weeks; from 1st Thurs. after 2d Tues. in April, 4 weeks. ——*Princeton Theological Seminary.* From last Wed. in Sept. 6 weeks; from Wed. before 3d Thurs. in May, 6 weeks.——*Columbian College,* (Dist. Col.) From Com. 3d. Wed. in Dec. to 2d. Wed. in Jan.; from 2d. Wed. in June to the 2d. Wedn. in July.

Annual Expenditures in the United States.

For the spread of the Gospel, at home and abroad, less than	- -	300,000 dols.
Whole expenses of the National Administration, about	- - -	20,000,000 ,,
Paid for Ardent Spirits, as sold at retail, more than	- - -	30,000,000 ,,

Inferences.—If it is a fact, that our countrymen pay *one hundred* dollars for Ardent Spirits, as often as they give *one* dollar to spread the Gospel; and if the Gospel is a blessing, and this extensive use of ardent spirits is destructive to health, and property, and good morals, then, (1st.) We can give a hundred times as much as we now do to spread the Gospel, and a hundred times less for ardent spirits; and be, as a people, far more properous and happy than we now are. (2.) Our nation is not *impoverished* by what is now done to spread the Gospel. (3.) They who complain of the extravagance of giving 300,000 dollars to spread the Gospel, and say nothing of spending 30,000,000 dollars for ardent spirits, are not influenced by love of country, or love of their fellow men, or love of the Gospel.

COURTS.

United States Courts.

Supreme Federal Court. At Washington, to commence on the first Monday in Feb. annually.

Circuit Federal Courts in the First and Second Eastern Circuits.

In *Maine*—at Portland on the 8th of May, and at Wiscasset on the 8th of Oct. In *New Hampshire*—at Portsmouth, May 1st; and at Exeter, Oct. 1st. In *Massachusetts*—at Boston, May 15, and October 15. In *Rhode-Island*—at Providence, Nov. 15.; and at Newport, June 15. In *Vermont*—at Windsor, May 1st; and at Rutland, October 3d. In *Connecticut*—at Hartford, Sept. 17; and at New-Haven, April 19. In *New-York*—at New-York, April 1, and Sept. 1.

If any of the days happen on Sunday, the Court commences on Monday.

District Federal Courts.

Maine—at Portland, the 1st Tues. in June, and 1st. in Dec. and at Wiscasset, last Tuesday in Feb. and 2d Tuesday in Sept. In *New-Hampshire*—at Portsmouth, 3d Tuesdays in March and September; and at Exeter, 3d in June and December. In *Massachusetts*—at Boston, 3d Tuesday in March, 4th in June, 2d in Sept. and 1st in Dec. In *Connecticut*—at New-Haven, 4th Tues. in Feb. and August; at Hartford, 4th Tues. in May and Nov. In *Rhode-Island*—at Newport and Providence, 1st Mondays in Feb. and August, May and Nov. In *Vermont*—at Windsor and Rutland, 1st Mon. in Feb. and Aug. and 2d in May and November.

Courts in the State of Massachusetts.

Supreme Judicial Courts.

LAW TERMS.

Suffolk and Nantucket. Boston, first Tues. in March. Essex. Salem, on the 5th Tues. next after the 4th Tues. in Sept. Middlesex. Cambridge, on the 2d Tues next after the 4th Tues. in Sept. Bristol, Plymouth, Barnstable, and Dukes County. Plymouth and Taunton, alternately, on the 3d Tues. next after the 4th Tues. of Sept. Worcester. Worcester, on the 1st Tues. next after the 4th Tues. in Sept. Berkshire. Lenox, on the 2d Tues. in Sept. Norfolk. Dedham, on the 4th Tues next after the 4th Tues. of Sept. Hampshire, Hampden, and Franklin. Northampton, on the 4th Tues. in Sept.

NISI PRIUS TERMS.

Suffolk and Nantucket. Boston, 6th Tues. next after the 4th Tues. in Sept. Essex and Worcester. At Ipswich, for Essex county, and at Worcester, for Worcester county, 6th Tues next after the 4th Tues. in March. Middlesex. At Concord, on the 4th Mond. in March. Norfolk. At Dedham, on the 3d Tues. in Feb. Berkshire and Plymouth. At Lenox, for Berkshire county, and at Plymouth for Plymouth county, on the 10th Tues. next after the 1st Tues. in March. Hampshire. At Northampton, on the 8th Tues. next after the 1st Tues. in March. Hampden, Barnstable, and Dukes County. At Springfield, for Hampden County, and at Barnstable, for Barnstable, and Dukes' counties, on the 5th Tues. next after the 1st Tues. in March. Franklin and Bristol. At Greenfield, for Franklin county, and at Taunton, for Bristol county, on the 7th Tues. next after the 1st Tues. in March.

Calendar of Courts of Common Pleas.

ton, 1st Tues. in Jan. April, July, and Oct. Essex. Ipswich on the 3d Mond. of March, Dec. Salem, 3d Mond of June. Newburyport, 3d Mond. of Sept. Middlesex. nd. in Sept. 2d Mond. in March, and 2d Mond. of June Cambridge, 2d Mond. in e. Northampton, 4th Mond in March, 3d Mond. in Aug. and 3d Mond. in Nov. nouth, 2d Mond. in April, 2d Mond. in Aug. and 3d Mond. in Nov. Bristol. Taun in March, June, Sept and Dec. Barnstable. Barnstable, 3d Tues. in April, and 1st. Dukes. Edgarton, 3d Mond. in May, and 2d Mond. in Nov Nantucket. Nantucket, y, and 1st Mond. in Nov. Worcester. Worcester, 2d Mond. in March, 3d Mond. in ext after the 4th Mond. in Aug. and 2d Mond next after the 4th Mond. in Nov. Berk 4th Mond. of Feb. June, and Oct. Norfolk. Dedham, 4th Mond in April, 3d Mond. in nd in Dec. Franklin. Greenfield, on the Tues. of the next week after the 4th Mond. Mond. in Aug. and 2d in Nov. Hampden. Springfield, 3d Mond. in March, 4th Mond. 4th Mond in Nov.

Calendar of Courts of Sessions.

ston, 1st Tues in Jan. 3d Tues. of April, 1st Tues of July, and 1st of Oct. Essex. Ip 2d Tues. of April. At Salem, on the 2d Tues. of July; and at Newburyport, on the tober. Middlesex Cambridge, on the first Tues. of Jan. and at Concord, on the 2d and on the 3d Tues. in Sept. Hampshire, Northampton, on the 1st Tues. in Sept. and ues. in March. Plymouth. Plymouth, on the 3d Tues. in March, and on the 1st Tues. in Taunton, on the 4th Tues. in March, and on the 4th Tues. in Sept. Barnstable. Barn st Tues. in March, and on the 3d. Tues. in Sept. Dukes County. Edgarton, on the r the 3d Monday in May, and on the Wedn. next after the 2d Mond. in Nov. Nan cket, 3d Mond. of April, and 2d Mond. of Oct. Worcester. Worcester, on the 2d Tues. on the 2d Tues. of Sept. Berkshire. Lenox, on the last Tues. in April, and on the pt. Norfolk. Dedham, on the 3d Tues. of April, and on the 4th Tues. in Sept. Frank on the 1st Tues. in March, and on the 3d Tues in Nov. Hampden. Springfield, on in March, and on the Tues, next preceding the 4th Mond. in Aug.

CIPAL COURT of Boston, is holden on the first Monday in every month. The POLICE e city of Boston, sits every day (except Sunday) at 9 o'clock, A. M. and 3 o'clock, P. M. S' COURT for the county of Suffolk, sits every Wedn. and Sat. at 9 o'clock, A. M.

Courts in Maine.

Supreme Judicial Courts.

s the last Tues. of April. Alfred, on the 4th Tues. of Aug. Portland, on the 1st Tues. on the 4th Tues. next following the 3d Tues. in Oct Wiscasset, on the 3d Tues. of the 3d Tues. of Oct. Augusta, on the 4th Tues. of May, and on the 3d Tues. of Sept. k, on the 1st Tues. of June. Castine, on the 2d Tues. of June, and 2d Tues. of October. the 3d Tues. of June. Paris, on the 2d Tues. of Sept. Bangor, on the 1st Tues. of Oct.

Circuit Courts of Common Pleas.

1st Mond. in Jan. and 2d do. in Sept. York, 3d Mond. in April. Portland, 1st Tues. Tues. in June and Nov. Paris, 4th Tues. in Feb. 2d Tues. in June, 1st Tues. in Oct. nd Mond. in Jan. Wiscasset, 4th Mond. in April. Topsham, 4th Mond. in Aug. Mondays in Apr. Aug. and Dec. Norridgewock, 2d Mond. in March, last Mond. in June, . in Nov. Castine, 3d Tues. in Mar. 2d Tues. in July, 3d Tues in Nov. Bangor, 1st . 2d Mond. in May, 3d Mond. in Sept. Machias, 1st Tues. in March and Sept.

Court of Sessions.

next preceding the 3d Mon. in Apr. Alfred, Tues. next preceding the 2d Mon. in Sept. Tues. in March, and 2d Tues. in Sept. Paris, 1d Tues. in June, and 1st Tues. in Oct. ors. succeeding the 4th Mond. in Apr. Warren, Thurs. succeeding the 2d Mond. in Jan. urs. succeeding the 4th Mond. in Aug. Augusta, last Tues. in Apr. and 1st do. in Aug. k, 2d Tues. in March and Sept. Castine, Thurs. next succeeding the 3d Tues. in Mar. ceeding the 3d Tues. of Nov. Bangor, 1st Tues. in March and Sept. Machias, 1st h and Sept.

Courts in the State of New-Hampshire.

Superior Courts.

d, 2d Tues. of Jan. and 2d Tues. of Aug.—At Dover, 1st Tues in Feb and at Guildford t —At Portsmouth, on 3d Tues. in Feb —At Exeter, 3d Tues in Sept —At Amherst, April, and the 1st Tues. in Oct.—Charlestown, 1st Tues. in May —Keene, 3d Tues. in r, 3d Tuesday in May, and 1st Tues. in Nov.—Haverhill, 4th Tues. in May—Plymouth, of Nov.

Courts of Sessions.

outh, 3d Tues. in Jan. and at Exeter, 3d Tues. in Aug.—At Rochester 1st Tues. in Jan. ntown, 1st Tues. in Aug —At Amherst, 2d Tues. in Feb. and 1st Tues. in September.— At es. in March, and at Charlestown, 4th Tues. in Sept.—At Haverhill, the 4th Tues. in Plymouth, 2d Tues in Sept —At Lancaster, the 3d Tues. in Feb. and the first Tuesday Concord, the last Tues. of April, and the last Tues. of October .

Courts in the State of Vermont.

Supreme Courts.

* L. T. *stands for Law Term,* J. T. *for Jury Term.*

ster, L. T.* on the third Tues. in Jan.; J. T. on the 3d Tues. of Sept.—Newfane, L. T. an.; J. T. 2d do of Sept.—Rutland, L. T. 2d Tues. of Jan.; J. T. 4th do. of Sept.—

Woodstock, L. T. 1st next following the 4th Tues. of Jan.; J. T. 1st Tues. of Sept —Middlebury, L. T. 1st Tues. of Jan.; J. T. 1st next fol. 4th Tues. of June.—Chelsea, L. T. 2d next following 4th Tues. Jan.; J. T. 3d Tues. of June.—Burlington, L. T. the Tues. next preceding 1st do. of Jan.; J. T. Tues. of June.—Montpelier, L. T. 4th Tues. next fol. 4th do. of Jan.; J. T. 4th Tues. of June.—Danville, L. T. 3d Tues next following the 4th do. of Jan.; J. T. 4th Tues. of June.—At Irasburg L. T. 2d Tuesday next following the 4th Tuesday of June.—At St. Albans, L. T. 2d Tues. next preceding 1st do. of Jan.; J. T. 2d Tues. of June.—Guildhall, J. T. 1st Tues. next following 4th do. June.

County Courts.

At Manchester 1st Monday of June, and in Bennington, 1st Mon. of Dec.; at Newfane, 2d Mon. of June and Dec.; at Rutland, 1st Mon. of June and Dec.; at Woodstock, 1st Monday of March, 3d Mon. of Sept.; at Middleburg, 1st Mon. of June and 2d Mon. of Dec.; at Chelsea, 2d Mon. of June and 4th Mon of Dec.; at Burlington, last Mon. of Feb and last Mon. save two of Sept.; at Montpelier 2d Mon. of March and Sept; at Danville, 1st Mon. of June and 2d Mon. of Dec.; at Irasburg, 1st Mon. of Jan and 4th Mon. of June; at St. Albans, 2d Mon. of March and Nov.; at Guildhall, 1st Mon. of June and 4th of Dec.; at North Hero, last Mon. save one, of Feb.

Courts in the State of Rhode-Island.

Supreme Judicial Courts.

At Newport, 1st Monday in March, and 4th in August; at Providence, 3d Monday in March, Sept; at South-Kingston, 4th Mond. in April, and 2d in Oct; at Bristol, 2d Mond. in March, Sept; at East-Greenwich, 2d Monday in April, and 1st in Oct.

Courts of Common Pleas.

At Newport, 3d Mond. in May, and 1st in Nov.; at Providence, 4th Monday in May, and 3d Dec.; at South-Kingston, 1st Monday in Feb. and 2d in August; at Bristol, 2d Monday in Jan. 1st in June; at East-Greenwich, 3d Monday in January and August.

Courts in the State of Connecticut.

Supreme Court of Errors.

At Hartford, on the 2d Tues. in June. New-Haven, on the Tues. following the 4th Tues. in Ju New-London and Norwich, alternately, on the 3d Tues. in July, beginning at New-London. Fairfi and Danbury, alternately, on the 4th Tues. in June, beginning at Danbury. Windham, on the Tues. in July. Litchfield, on the 3d Tues. in June. Middleton and Haddam, alternately, on the Tues. of July, beginning at Middleton Tolland, on the Tues. following the 4th Tues. in July.

Superior Courts.

At Hartford, on the 2d Tues. in Feb. and on the 1st Tues. in Sept New Haven, on the 3d Tu in Jan. and the 2d Tues. in Aug. New London and Norwich, alternately, beginning at New Lon on the 4th Tues. in Jan. and on the 1st Tues. in Oct. Danbury, on the 3d Tues. in Sept. and at N field, on the last Tues. in Dec. Windham, on the 1st Tues. in Jan. and 2d Tues. in Sept. Litchfi on the 3d Tues. in Feb. and Aug. Middletown, on the 4th Tues. in Feb. and at Haddam on the Tues. in Oct Tolland, on the 3d Tues. in April and 4th do. in Dec.

County Courts.

At Hartford, on the 4th Tues. in March, and 2d Tues. in Aug. and Nov. New Haven, 3d Tues March, and 4th Tues. in June and Nov. New London and Norwich, alternately, on the 1st Tues March, beginning at New London, and at New London, 2d Tues. in June, and Norwich 3d Tues. in N Fairfield and Danbury, alternately, on the last Tues. in Feb. beginning at Fairfield, and at Fairfield Tues. of Apr. and at Danbury 3d Tues. in Nov. Windham, 3d Tues. in Aug. and March, and 2d Tu in Dec. Litchfield, on the 1st Tues. in April, 4th do. in Sept. and 3d in Dec. Haddam, on Tues. after the 1st Mond. in Apr. and at Middletown on the 4th Tues in Sept. Tolland, 2d Tues March and Sept.

Table of Simple Interest, at Six per cent.

Princi- pal.	One Week. d. c. m.	One Mon. d. c. m.	One Year. d. c. m.	Princi- pal.	One Week. d. c. m.	One Mon. d. c. m.	One Ye d. c.
Cts. 10	0, 0, 0	0, 0, 0	0, 0, 6	Dols. 6	0, 0, 6	0, 3, 0	0,36
20	0, 0, 0	0, 0, 0	0, 1, 2	7	0, 0, 7	0, 3, 5	0,42
30	0, 0, 0	0, 0, 1	0, 1, 8	8	0, 0, 9	0, 4, 0	0,48
40	0, 0, 0	0, 0, 1	0, 2, 4	9	0, 1, 0	0, 4, 5	0,54
50	0, 0, 0	0, 0, 2	0, 3, 0	10	0, 1, 1	0, 5, 0	0,60
60	0, 0, 0	0, 0, 2	0, 3, 6	20	0, 2, 5	0,10, 0	1,20
70	0, 0, 0	0, 0, 3	0, 4, 2	30	0, 3, 7	0,15, 0	1,80
80	0, 0, 0	0, 0, 3	0, 4, 8	40	0, 5, 0	0,20, 0	2,40
90	0, 0, 1	0, 0, 4	0, 5, 4	50	0, 6, 2	0,25, 0	3,00
Dols. 1	0, 0, 1	0, 0, 5	0, 6, 0	60	0, 7, 5	0,30, 0	3,60
2	0, 0, 1	0, 1, 0	0,12, 0	70	0, 8, 7	0,35, 0	4,20
3	0, 0, 2	0, 1, 5	0,18, 0	80	0,1C, 0	0,40, 0	4,80
4	0, 0, 4	0, 2, 0	0,24, 0	90	0,11, 2	0,45, 0	5,40
5	0, 0, 5	0, 2, 5	0,30, 0	100	0,12, 5	0,50, 0	6,00

N. B. To understand the use of this table—against 2 dls. for one week you will find the int to be 1 mill—one month, 1 cent.—1 year 12 cents.

*** Money at compound interest will double itself in 11 years 10 months and 22 days.

CONVENIENT RULE.

In any sum the interest of the same for six days (at 6 per cent) will be found to be the figures o first hand side of the decimal point, calling the *first* mills.—Thus the interest of 196 dollars for 6 is 1,9 cents 6 mills; for 3 days half the sum, &c.

LIST OF STAGES,

houses at which they put up, and days and hours which they leave and return to Boston.

Stages.	*Sets off from*	*Days.*	*Arrives.*
ern mail, thro' Northampton,	Earle's 24 Hanover St.	Mon. Wed. Fri. 2 a m	Tu. Thur. Sat. 7 a m
ny mail, thro' Springfield.	do.	Tu. Thu & Sat. 2 a m	Mo. Wed. Fr. 7 p m
lover,	Davenports, 45 Ann St.	Ev. d. exc. Sun. 3 p m	Same days, 10 a m
sborough & Albany mail,	Morse's, 22 Hanover St.	Mon. Wed. Fri. 2 a m	Tu. Thur. Sat. 9 p m
water and New-Bedford,	Boyden's City Tavern.	Mon. Wed. Fri. 5 a m	Tu. Thur. Sat. 5 p m
wa. Plym. & N. Bedf. mail,	Hamilton's, Elm St.	Mon. Wed Fri. 6 a m	Tu. Thur. Sat. 5 p m
gewater and Randolph mail,	Indian Queen Tavern.	Tu. Thurs. Sat. 12 a m	
and Warren mail,	do.	Mon. Wed. Fri. 5 a m	Tu Thur. Sat. 6 p m
idge,	Morse's, 22 Hanover St	Every day. 12 &6	Every day, 9 & 3
ton,	Barnard's, No. 9, ElmSt.	Tu. Thurs. Sat. 3 p m	Same days, 9 a m
nistord Accommodation,	Boyden's City Tavern	Tu. Thurs. Sat. 2 p m	Mo. Wed. Fri. 10 a m
rd & Lunenburg Accommo.	Morse's, 22 Hanover St.	Tu. Thurs. Sat. 8 a m	Mo. Wed. Fri. 5 p m
rd, N. H.	Davenport's, 45 Ann St.	Tu. Thurs. Sat. 4 a m	Mo. Wed. Fri. 4 p m
ham,	Barnard's, 9 Elm Street.	Every d. exc. S. 4 p m	Same days, 9 a m
a mail,	Davenports, 45 Ann St	Every day. 2 a m	Every day, 10 p m
e and Dover,	do.	Ever. day, ex. S. 8 a m	Every Day, 6 p m
ingham Accommodation,	Morse's, 22 Hanover St.	Wed. and Sat. 2 p m	Tu. and Fri. 10 a m
ster,	Hamilton's, Elm St.	Eve. week day. 2 p m	Same days, 11 a m
hill Accommodation,	Wild & Hosmer's, ElmSt	Tu. Thur. Sat. 10 a m	Mo. Wed. Fri. p m
hill, Exeter and Dover,	Davenport's, 45 Ann St.	Mon. Wed. Fri. 8 a m	Tu. Thur. Sat. 6 p m
ham,	Barnard's, No. 9, ElmSt.	Mon. Thu. Sat. 4 p m	Same days, 9 a m
e, Windsor, and Hanover,	Morse's, 22 Hanover St	Mon Wed Fri. 4 a m	Tu. Thu. Sat. 7 p m
ne mail,	do.	Sund. Tu. Thu. 3 a m	Mo. Wed. Fri. 7 p m
ster and Farre,	Boyden's City Tavern.	Tu. Thurs. Sat. 6 a m	Mo. Wed. Fri. 6 p m
ster Accommodation,	Morse's, 22 Hanover St.	Tu. Thur. Sat. 9 a m	Mo. Wed. Fri. 4 p m
Accommodation,	Wild & Hosmer's, ElmSt	Every week d. 4 p m	Same days, 9 a m
field,	Boyden's City Tavern,	Wed. and Sat. 9 a m	Tu. and Fri. 2 p m
lehead,	do.	Ev. week day. 5 p m	Same days, 10 a m
Pilot, Lake Champlain St'm			
line to Montreal & Quebec	Barnard's No. 9, Elm St.	Mon. Wed. Fri. 7 a m	Sun. Thu. Sat. 1 p m
Stage, fr. Boston to Concord,	do.	Tu. Thurs. Sat. 4 a m	Mon. Wed. Fri.
ord Daily Stage,	Wild & Hosmer's, ElmSt	1 p m	8 a m
on,	do.	Every day. 5 a m	Every day, 9 a m
n Accommodation,	Boyden's City Tavern,	Tu. Thur. Sat. 1 p m	Mo. Wed. Fri. 12 m
York Commercial Mail,	Earle's, 24 Hanover St.	Every day, 1 p m	Every day, 12 p m
St'm bt. U. S. line, & Ae.	do.	Tu. Thurs. Sat. 2 a m	Same days, 8 p m
Bedford mail,	Indian Queen Tavern.	Ev week day, 5 a m	Same days, 6 p m
ort Mail,	do.	Tu. Thurs. Sat. 5 a m	Mo. Wed Fri. 6 p m
aryport Accommodation,	Davenport's, 45 Ann St	Ev. week day, 12 a m	Same days, 1 p m
uth Accommodation,	Boyden's City Tavern.	Tu. Thurs. Sat. 10 a m	Mo. Wed. Fri. 1 p m
outh Mail,	Hamilton's, Elm St.	Tu. Thur. Sat. 3 a m	Mo. Wed. Fri. 4 p m
ence Mail,	Boyden's City Tavern.	Mon. Wed. Fri. 7 a m	Every day, 5 p m
Steam boat line,	do.	Tu. and Friday 11 a m	Thur. & Sun. nights.
outh Accommodation,	Davenport's, 45 Ann St.	Ev week day, 8 a m	Same days, 6 p m
y,	Barnard's, No. 9, ElmSt.	Mo. Tu. Th. Sat. 4 p m	do. 9 a m
morning,	Boyden's City Tavern.	Ev. week day, 9 a m	do. 8 a m
mail,	do.	do. 11 a m	do. 9 a m
and Gloucester,	do.	do. 2 p m	do. 2 p m
	do.	do. 4 p m	do. 11 a m
and Beverly,	do.	do. 5 p m	do. 12 a m
evening,	do.	do. 6 p m	do. 9 a m
and Lynn,	Wild & Hosmer's, ElmSt	do. 4 p m	do. 8 a m
on,	Indian Queen Tavern.	do. 5 a m	do. 6 p m.
am,	Wild & Hosmes's, ElmSt	do. 4 p m	do. 10 a m
ster,	Earle's, 24 Hanover t.	Mon. Wed. Fri. 9 a m	Tu. Thu. Sat. 4 p m

Rate of Postage.

every letter of a single sheet, conveyed not over 30 miles, *six* cents; over 30 m. and not be-,0, *ten* cents; over 80 and not exceeding 150, *twelve and a half* cents; over 150 and not 1 400 m. *eighteen and a half* cents; over 400 m. 25 cs. and no more, whatever be the distance.

y letter consisting of two pieces of paper, double those rates; of three pieces of paper, triple ates; of four pieces, quadruple those rates: and at the rate of four single letters for each ounce, any letter or packet may weigh.

y *ship letter* originally received at an office for delivery, *six* cents. *Newspapers*, not over 100 *one* cent; over 100 miles *one cent and a half*; to any distance in the State where printed, *one Magazines and Pamphlets*, not over 50 miles, *one* cent per sheet; over 50, but not over 100 *one cent and a half*; over 100 miles, *two* cents per sheet.

Roads from Boston, with the Distances in Miles.

ymouth and Cape Cod.

orchester	4
uincy	8
eymouth	11
duate	17
anover	22
embroke	23
uxbury	27
ington	32
lymouth	36
andwich	47
Fessenden	54
arnstable	62
armouth	70
arwich	79
rleans	85
astham	89
Vellfleet	97
ruro	107
rovincetown	116

. Bedford, (over ridgewater turn.)

eymouth	11
bington	17
ridgewater, (East Parish,)	23
outh Parish	26
iddleborough	36
lew Bedford	52

Newport, Commercial Line, over Bluehill Turnp.

orchester Mills	6
filton	9
loughton	16
ridgewater	22
aunton	33
reetown	40
roy	48
iverton Stone Bridge	54
lewport	66

Providence and New-London.

oxbury	6
edham	9
alpole	20
ttleboro'	28
ehoboth	37
rovidence	41
ohnson	44
ituate	56
oventry	63
lainfield	71
ewett's City	78
orwich	86
lohegan	98
lew-London	100

Middle road to Hartford.

edham	9
ledfield	15
ledway	20
ellingham	26
filford	30
endon	32
xbridge	38
ouglas	43
Thompson	51
Pomfret	57
Ashford	68
Wilmington	72
Mansfield	76
Coventry	82
Hartford	97

Washington City, by Worcester Turnpike & Stafford Springs.

Roxbury	4
Brooklyn	6
Newton	9
Framingham	20
Westboro'	28
Worcester	39
Charlton	49
Sturbridge	57
Holland	68
Stafford	73
Tolland	80
Vernon	86
East Hartford	97
Hartford	100
Weathersfield	104
Worthington	113
Meriden	119
Wallingford	123
North-Haven	127
New-Haven	134
Milford	144
Stratford Ferry	146
Stratford	148
Fairfield	158
Greenfarms	166
Norwalk	170
Stamford	179
Greenwich	183
Rye	189
Marnaronek	191
Rochelle	193
Chester	198
Harlem Bridge	202
New York	210
Jersey City	212
Newark	219
Elizabethtown	223
Bridgetown	229
New Brunswick	240
Provincetown	250
Trenton	263
Bristol	270
Holmesburgh	283
Frankford	290
Philadelphia Mansion House	298
Darby	308
Chester	317
Wilmington	320
Christiana B'ge	332
Elktown	343
Charlestown	350
Havre de Grace	358
Joppa	370
Red Lion	378
Bird River	383
Baltimore	395
Elkridge	403
McKoys	408
Rossburgh	426
Washington Post Office	436

Albany, over Worcester Turnpike.

Worcester	39
Leicester	45
Spencer	50
Brookfield	56
Western	63
Ware	70
Belchertown	76
Hadley	88
Northampton	91
Chesterfield	99
Worthington	105
Peru	113
Hinsdale	116
Pittsfield	124
Hancock	129
New Lebanon Springs	131
Canaan	133
Steventown	140
Schoodick	151
Albany	160
Albany to Niagara Falls	316

To Brattleborough.

West Cambridge	5
Lexington	9
Lincoln	14
Concord	16
Stow	24
Bolton	31
Lancaster	35
Leominster	42
Westminster	51
Templeton	59
Phillipston	65
Athol	67
Orange	73
Warwick	76
Winchester	83
Hinsdale	88
Brattleborough,	94

By Greenfield.

Same as to Athol	67
Orange	72
Irving's Grant	77
Montague	82
Greenfield	89
Brattleborough	94

Dartmouth College, through Keene

Concord	17
Acton	24
Littleton	27
Groton	35
Pepperell	38
Townsend	44
New Ipswich	56
Jeffrey	66
Marlborough	71
Keene	76
Walpole	90
do. (village)	94
Bellows Falls	98
Charleston	102
Village	106
Weathersfield	114
Windsor	121
Village	123
Hartland	137
Hanover	141

To Dartmouth College, through Concord, N H.

Medford	5
Reading	11
Andover	20
Salem, (N. H.)	30
Londonderry	36
Chester	44
Concord	68
Boscawen	72
Salisbury	78
Andover, N. H.	86
Wilmot	92
Springfield	98
Enfield	105
Lebanon	113
Hanover	118

Montreal & Quebec.

Woburn	10
Billerica	19
Chelmsford	23
Tyngsboro'	30
Dunstable	36
Merrimack	43
Amherst	46
Mount Vernon	52
Francistown	61
Hillsboro'	72
Washington	81
Lempster	88
Claremont	100
Windsor, Vt.	109
Woodstock	123
Barnard	131
Royalton	137
Randolph	140
Brookfield	152
Williamstown	160
Montpelier	170
Moretown	177
Waterbury	181
Bolton	189
Richmond	191
Williston	200
Burlington	208
Colchester	214
Milton	222
Georgia	230
St. Albans	234
Swanton	243
Caldell's Manor	253
South River	259
St. John's	277
Half-way house	286
Lapraire	295
Montreal	304
Repentigne	322
Berthier	354
Rivere de Loup	376
Trois Riveres	403
St. Ann's	425
Jacques	455
St. Augustine	470
Cape Rogue	479
Quebec	488

Warren and Bristol.

Taunton	31
Somerset	42
Swansey	47
Warren	52
Bristol	56

To Portsmouth, through Haverhill.

Medford	5
Reading	12
Andover	20
Haverhill	30
Plaistow	36
Kingston	42
Exeter	48
Stratham	53
Portsmouth	60

To Passamaquoddy, over Newburyport turnpike & thro' Portsmouth.

Lynnfield hotel	12
Topsfield hotel	21
Newburyport	33
Merrimack br'ge	36
Hampton	43
Greenland	54
Portsmouth	58
Kittery	59
York	67
Wells	76
Kennebunk	85
Saco	95
Scarboro'	106
Portland	110
Falmouth	113
N. Yarmouth	122
Freeport	128
Brunswick	136
Bath	145
Herndall's ferry	147
Wiscasset	157
Sheepscot	161
Damariscotta	168
Waldoboro'	176
Warren	184
Thomastown	190
Camden	202
Lincolnville	210
Belfast	220
Over ferry to Castine	232
Blue Hill	244
Trenton	260
Sullivan ferry	264
Gouldsboro'	270
Steuben	281
Cherryfield	290
Columbia	303
Jonesboro'	312
Machias	320
Eastport	350

To Norridgewock.

Vassalboro'	180
Winslow	190
Clinton	196
Canaan	206
Norridgewock	212

Newburyport, thro' Salem.

Salem	15
Beverly	18
Wenham	21
Hamilton	23
Ipswich	27
Rowley	31
Newburyport	39

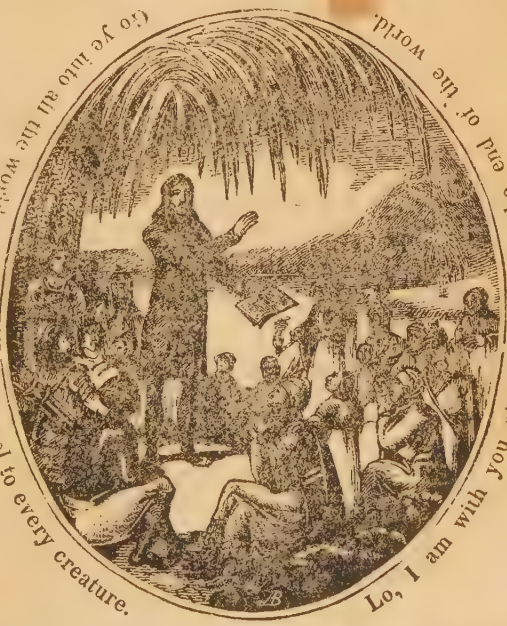
THE

CHRISTIAN ALMANACK,

For the year of our Lord and Saviour JESUS CHRIST,

1825.

Being the first after Bissextile or Leap Year, and the Forty-ninth of the Independence of the United States.



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ECLIPSES IN THE YEAR 1833.

I. May 31st, Moon eclipsed, *partly visible.*

	h.	m.	
Ecliptic ☍,	7	14	evening.
Moon rises,	7	30	
End of eclipse,	7	39	

II. June 16th, Sun eclipsed, *invisible.* ☌ at 7h. 38m. morning. Moon's lat. 21¾′ S.

III. November 25th, Moon eclipsed, *invisible.* ☍ at 11h. 27½m. morning.

IV. December 9th, Sun eclipsed, *partly visible.*

	h.	m.	
Ecliptic ☌,	3	50	evening.
Eclipse begins,	4	1	
Sun sets,	4	30	

Morning and Evening Stars.

The planet Venus will be evening star till May 19th, then morning star through the year.

Jupiter, after Jan. 28th, will be evening star till August 17th, and morning star the rest of the year.

CHRONOLOGICAL CYCLES.

Dominical Letter	B	Solar Cycle	14
Lunar Cycle or Golden No.	2	Roman Indiction	13
Epact	11	Julian Period	6538

Names and Characters of the Signs of the Zodiack.

♈ Aries, head.	♌ Leo, heart.	♐ Sagittarius, thighs.
♉ Taurus, neck.	♍ Virgo, belly.	♑ Capricornus, knees.
♊ Gemini, arms.	♎ Libra, reins.	♒ Aquarius, legs.
♋ Cancer, breast.	♏ Scorpio, secrets.	♓ Pisces. feet.

Names and Characters of the ASPECTS and NODES.

☌ Conjunction.	⚺ Quincunx, 150 degrees.
✱ Sextile, 60 degrees.	☍ Opposition, 180 degrees.
□ Quartile, 90 degrees.	☊ Ascending Node.
△ Trine, 120 degrees.	☋ Descending Node.

Solar System: ☉ The Sun; ☽ ☾ The Moon; ☿ Mercury; ♀ Venus; ⊕ Earth; ♂ Mars; V. Vesta; J. Juno; P. Pallas; C. Ceres; ♃ Jupiter; ♄ Saturn; ♅ Herschel

Table of the Solar System.

Names.	Mean diameters in Eng. miles.	Mean distances from the Sun.	Time of Rotation round their Axes.	Time of Revolutions round the Sun.
			d. h. m. s.	D. H. M. S.
The Sun	883,246		25d 14h. 8m. 0s.	
Mercury	3,224	37,000,000	14 24 5 28	87 23 15 43
Venus	7,687	68,000,000	0 23 20 54	224 16 49 10
The Earth	7,912	95,000,000	1 0 0 0	365 6 9 12
The Moon	2,180	95,000,000	29 17 44 3	
Mars	4,189	144,000,000	0 24 39 22	686 23 30 35
Vesta	,238	225,000,000		
Juno	1,425	252,000,000		
Ceres	160	263,000,000		
Pallas	110	265,000,000		1703 16 48 0
Jupiter	89,170	490,000,000	0 9 55 37	4332 14 27 10
Saturn	79,042	900,000,000	0 10 16 2	10759 1 51 11
Herschel	35,112	1,800,000,000		30737 18 0 0

PREFACE.

THE Committee of the American Tract Society gratefully acknowledge the extensive patronage which has been given to the *Christian Almanack*, of which more than *one hundred and forty six thousand copies* have been circulated in four years. The copy for 1824 was published in

Boston, Mass.	*by Lincoln and Edmands.*
New York,	*John P. Haven, 182 Broadway.*
Rochester, Mon. Co, N. Y.	*Everard Peck.*
Philadelphia,	*American Sunday School Union.*
Pittsburgh, Pa.	*Rev. John Andrews.*

It is expected that the copy now presented for 1825, will be published at the same stations, and also at

Baltimore, by Cushing & Jewett,
Huntsville, Alabama, by Samuel Hazard, Esq.

The Committee have found that the work is more acceptable for having full Calendar pages; and they are indebted to *Mr Willard Fisher, of Franklin, Mass.* for the accuracy with which they have been prepared. For several hints in the *Farmer's Calendar*, they acknowledge their obligations to the *New England Farmer*, a weekly Newspaper published in Boston, and the *American Farmer*, published in Baltimore; works which must be interesting and highly useful to the Agriculturist in every part of our country. They have added an Ephemeris to what was last year contained in the Calendar pages; and have omitted all *predictions of the weather*, being unwilling to impose on the Christian public, by pretending to foretell that of which all are ignorant.

But it is not the main design of this work to furnish an *Almanack* of standard character; the Committee hope it may be an instrument of promoting extensively the spread of the Gospel and the interests of true religion. And when they contemplate each Number as visiting fifty thousand families, and remaining a year in the hands of the parents and the children, they have a delightful anticipation of good which will result, in this world, and in eternity; and they are animated in their efforts to render it a means of conveying spiritual instruction, which, by the blessing of God, may make many wise unto salvation. They have endeavoured to adapt it to the condition of all classes of the community, and hope especially, by the variety and interest which are introduced, to gain the attention of the young.

They commend the work to the friends of religion, and respectfully invite their patronage; praying that the influences of the Holy Spirit may attend it wherever it shall be circulated.

Communications for this work, or designed in any way to promote its usefulness, will be gratefully received, and may be addressed to *Mr. William A. Hallock, Assistant Secretary of the American Tract Society, Andover, Mass.*

TIDE TABLE.

Extracted from the Table in Bowditch's Navigator.

The Calendar pages exhibit the time of high water, for every day, at Boston, Cape Ann, Cape Cod, Marblehead, Passamaquoddy River, Plymouth, and Salem.

To find the time of high water at each of the following places, *add* to, or *subtract* from the time mentioned in the Calendar pages, as follows:—for

	h.	m.		h.	m.
Amelia Harbour, . .	S. 3	0	Lookout, Cape, . .	S. 2	30
Annapolis, ...	S. 0	30	Machias, ...	S. 0	30
Anticosti Isl. W. end,	A. 4	0	May, Cape, ...	S. 2	45
St. Augustine, . . .	S. 4	0	Mount Desert, . . .	S. 0	30
Block Island, . . .	S. 3	53	New Bedford, . . .	S. 3	53
Canso, Cape, . . .	S. 3	0	Newburyport, . . .	S. 0	15
Charles, Cape, . . .	S. 3	45	New Haven, . . .	S. 1	14
Charleston Bar, . .	S. 4	15	New London, . . .	S. 2	36
Delaware River, ent. .	S. 2	30	New York, ...	S. 2	36
Elizabeth Town Point,	S. 2	36	Penobscot River, . .	S. 0	45
Fear, Cape, ...	S. 3	30	Philadelphia, . . .	A. 2	24
Florida Keys, . . .	S. 2	40	Portland, ...	S. 0	45
Gay Head, ...	S. 3	53	Port Royal Isl. . .	S. 3	15
George's River, . .	S. 0	45	Portsmouth, ...	S. 0	15
Georgetown Bar, . .	S. 4	30	Quebec, Canada, . .	S. 3	30
Gouldsborough, . . .	S. 0	30	Rhode Island, . . .	S. 4	45
Halifax, Nova Scotia,	S. 4	0	Roman, Cape, . . .	S. 3	30
Hatteras, Cape, . .	S. 2	30	Sable, Cape, . . .	S. 3	30
Henlopen, Cape, . .	S. 2	45	Sandy Hook, N. J. .	S. 4	53
Henry, Cape, ...	S. 3	50	St. Simons Bar, . . .	S. 4	0
St. Johns, Newf. . .	S. 5	30	Sunbury, ...	S. 2	0
Kennebeck, ...	S. 0	45	Townsend, ...	S. 0	45

Explanation of the Calendar Pages.

Page first. Column 6, shows the Equation of time to the nearest minute. ☉*Sl.* signifies Sun slow of clock. ☉*Fa.* Sun fast of clock. Column 7, shews the Sun's declination in degrees and minutes for apparent noon at Greenwich, or 7h. 16m. in the morning at Boston. Column 12, See Tide Table. Column 13, shews the rising, setting, or southing of 7*s, except that when they are near the Sun, the setting of the star Regulus is inserted. To find this star, suppose a straight line to be drawn from the *North Star* through the nearest star in the *Dipper*, (so called,) and continued on about twice as much farther, and your eye will immediately rest on *Regulus*, which is distinguished by its brightness.

Industrious habits are a far better inheritance for children, than large estates. To what purpose is it to heap up great estates, and have no concern what manner of heirs you leave them to?

An Ephemeris for the Planets' places, for the 1st, 13th, and 25th days of each month.

Month.	Day.	☉'s place.	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄	♅
Jan.	1	♒ 10 53	♒	♒	♒	♌	♊	♒
	13	23 6	♑	♓	25	11	1	16
	25	♒ 5 19	♒	18	♓	9	1	17
Feb.	1	12 26	19	26	10	8	1	17
	13	24 34	29	♈	19	7	1	19
	25	♓ 6 40	♒	23	29	5	1	19
Mar.	1	10 40	21	27	♈	5	2	19
	13	22 39	♓	♉	11	4	2	19
	25	♈ 4 34	♈	20	20	4	3	20
April.	1	11 29	17	25	25	4	4	20
	13	23 15	♉	♊	♉	4	5	20
	25	♉ 4 57	25	6	13	5	7	20
May.	1	10 47	27	6	17	5	7	20
	13	22 22	24	2	26	6	9	20
	25	♊ 3 55	18	♉	♊	8	10	20
June.	1	10 37	19	22	9	9	11	19
	13	22 6	29	20	17	11	13	19
	25	♋ 3 33	♊	24	26	13	14	19
July.	1	♋ 9 16	29	27	♋	14	15	18
	13	20 42	♋	♊	8	17	16	18
	25	♌ 2 10	♌	17	16	19	18	17
Aug.	1	8 51	♍	23	20	21	19	17
	13	20 22	17	♋	28	24	20	17
	25	♍ 1 56	29	18	♌	26	21	16
Sept.	1	8 42	♎	26	10	28	21	16
	13	20 22	♍	♌	18	♍	22	16
	25	♎ 2 6	17	24	25	3	22	16
Oct.	1	8 0	20	♍	29	4	22	16
	13	19 51	♎	15	♍	6	22	16
	25	♏ 1 48	27	♎	14	8	22	16
Nov.	1	8 48	♏	8	18	9	21	17
	13	20 51	28	23	25	11	21	17
	25	♐ 2 59	♐	♏	♎	13	20	17
Dec.	1	9 4	25	15	5	13	19	18
	13	21 16	♒	♐	12	14	18	18
	25	♒ 3 30	17	15	19	14	17	19

On this commencement of another year, we offer our readers our cordial salutations. Some whom we addressed in our last Number have ended their labours on earth, and are now enjoying a glorious rest in heaven. Our readers and ourselves are also journeying towards the eternal world; and may arrive there before we are again saluted with, "*A Happy New Year.*" Are we prepared to meet our God? Have we performed the work which he has required us to do? While we look back on the past year, whose days are now all "numbered and finished," let us pause, and reflect. Have we put our trust in Him who died for sinners? Have we consecrated

Full M. 4th. day, 6h. 55m. eve. | Last Q. 11th. day, 11h. 9m. morn

D. M	D. W	☽ rises	☉ sets	Days' length	☉ rises	☽'s decl. S.	D age.	☽ rises & sets	Moon south.	D pl.	High water	7*s. south.
1	s.	7 31	4 29	8 58	4	23 1	12	4 7	9 17	26	8 32	even.
2	S.	7 31	4 29	8 58	4	22 55	13	5 10	10 14	□	9 29	8 48
3	m	7 30	4 30	9 0	5	22 50	14	6 9	11 13	23	10 28	8 43
4	t.	7 30	4 30	9 0	5	22 44	15	☽ rises	morn.	♋	11 26	8 39
5	w	7 29	4 31	9 2	6	22 37	16	5 43	0 11	22	morn.	8 34
6	t.	7 29	4 31	9 2	6	22 30	17	6 58	1 9	☌	0 24	8 30
7	f	7 28	4 32	9 4	7	22 23	18	8 14	2 3	21	1 18	8 26
8	s.	7 28	4 32	9 4	7	22 15	19	9 29	2 56	♍	2 11	8 21
9	S.	7 27	4 33	9 6	7	22 7	20	10 43	3 47	20	3 2	8 17
10	m	7 26	4 34	9 8	8	21 58	21	11 55	4 37	♎	3 52	8 13
11	t	7 25	4 34	9 8	8	21 49	22	morn.	5 28	19	4 43	8 8
12	w	7 25	4 35	9 10	9	21 39	23	1 6	6 19	♏	5 34	8 4
13	t.	7 24	4 36	9 12	9	21 29	24	2 17	7 12	16	6 27	8 0
14	f	7 23	4 37	9 14	9	21 18	25	3 24	8 6	♐	7 21	7 55
15	s.	7 23	4 37	9 14	10	21 8	26	4 25	9 0	13	8 15	7 51
16	S.	7 22	4 38	9 16	10	20 56	27	5 18	9 53	26	9 8	7 47
17	m	7 21	4 39	9 18	10	20 45	28	6 6	10 46	♑	10 1	7 42
18	t.	7 20	4 40	9 20	11	20 32	☌	☽ sets	11 35	21	10 50	7 38
19	w	7 19	4 41	9 22	11	20 20	1	5 35	ev. 23	♒	11 38	7 34
20	t.	7 18	4 42	9 24	11	20 7	2	6 35	1 6	15	ev. 21	7 30
21	f.	7 17	4 43	9 26	12	19 54	3	7 36	1 49	27	1 4	7 25
22	s.	7 16	4 44	9 28	12	19 40	4	8 36	2 30	♓	1 45	7 21
23	S.	7 15	4 45	9 30	12	19 26	5	9 35	3 10	21	2 25	7 17
24	m	7 14	4 46	9 32	12	19 12	6	10 34	3 50	♈	3 5	7 13
25	t.	7 13	4 47	9 34	13	18 57	7	11 34	4 32	15	3 47	7 8
26	w	7 12	4 48	9 36	13	18 42	8	morn.	5 16	27	4 31	7 4
27	t.	7 11	4 49	9 38	13	18 27	9	0 35	6 4	8	5 19	7 0
28	f.	7 10	4 50	9 40	13	18 11	10	1 38	6 54	22	6 9	6 56
29	s.	7 9	4 51	9 42	14	17 55	11	2 40	7 48	□	7 3	6 52
30	S.	7 8	4 52	9 44	14	17 39	12	3 41	8 45	18	8 0	6 48
31	m	7 6	4 54	9 48	14	17 22	13	4 38	9 44	♋	9 0	6 44

urselves to the promotion of his cause. Let us look abroad among he nations, and see the great moral changes he is effecting; et us each ask, "Lord, what wilt thou have *me* to do?" and ake our station, without delay, in the field of labour.

Patrick Henry left in his will the following testimony in favour of the Christian Religion: "I have now disposed of all my property to my family; there is one thing more I wish I could give them, and that is the *Christian Religion*. If they had that, and I had given them nothing, they would be rich; and without it, if I had given them all the world, they would be poor.

New M. 13th. day, 10h.59m. eve. | First Q. 27th.day, 3h.40m. morn

D M.	*Remarkable Days, &c.*
1	Circumcision. ☉ perigee.
B.	2d. Sund. after Christmas.
3	*Heaven will pay for*
4	Newton born, 1642.
5	High tides.
6	Epiphany ☌ ☉ ♅.
7	☽ perigee. ☿ stat.
8	Lucian. Bat. of New Or.
B	1st. Sunday aft. Epi. [1815.
10	*the loss of any thing*
11	Dr. Dwight died, 1817.
12	Low tides.
13	Cher. Mis. estab. 1817.
14	Peace rat 1784.
15	*which we lose to obtain*
B.	2d. S. aft. Epi. Inf. ☌ ☉ ☿
17	Dr. Franklin born, 1706.
18	☌ ☽ ☿
19	High tides. *it; but*
20	☉ enters ♒.
21	Agnes. Louis XVI. be-
22	Vincent. [headed, 1793.
B.	3d. S. aft. Epiph. ☽ apogee.
24	*nothing will pay*
25	Conversion of St. Paul.
26	♄ south 7h. 20m. eve.
27	*for the loss of heaven.*
28	☌ ☉ ♃. ☿ stat.
29	George III. died, 1820.
B.	Septuagesima Sunday.
31	♄ stat.

Farmer's Calendar.

We are glad to meet our Agricultural Friends once more, and we wish them a year of prosperity; that the earth may yield them her increase, and that that there may be joy and peace in their habitations. We greet them as a large and respectable body of Freemen; as the pillars of our nation, and our independence. We remember that Washington himself was an accomplished husbandman. He could manage his domestic concerns and direct the energies of a nation, at the same time, and without embarrassment. He was a man of system, of punctuality, and of economy. And in these respects every farmer may imitate him; and may also, while pursuing his honourable occupation, treasure up a fund of useful knowledge, which shall render him an enlightened, and valuable member of the community. We would remind our readers of the sacred obligations which they owe to their families, their neighbours, to the world of mankind, and to God. Their children are to be "trained up in the nurture and admonition of the Lord;" a family altar is to be erected; the Bible to be faithfully studied and explained; schools and

Sabbath Morning Salutation, written to a Friend—The Lord is risen indeed. This is his day. Come, magnify the Lord with me, and let us exalt his name together. If I am not mistaken, I have met you this morning already. Were you not at Gethsemane? Have you not been at Golgotha? Did I not see you at the tomb? This is our usual circuit on these mornings—indeed, on every morning; for what other places are worth visiting? What other objects are worth seeing? O this wonderful love! the blood of sovereign efficacy! the infallible antidote which kills sin, cures the sinner, gives sight to the blind, and life to the dead! *John Newton.*

Without faith I am nothing—I long aimed to be something. I now wish I was more heartily willing to be nothing. A cipher, a round 0, is by itself a thing of no value, and a million of them, set

Full M. 3d. day, 6h. 31m. morn. | Last Q. 9th. day, 9h. 12m. eve.

D. M.	D. W	☽ rises.	☉ sets.	Days' l'ngth	☉ sl.	☉'s dec. S.	D age.	D ris. & sets.	Moon south.	D pl	High water	7*s. set.
1	t	7 5	4 55	9 50	14	17 5	14	5 26	10 42	15	9 57	morn
2	w	7 4	4 56	9 52	14	16 48	15	6 8	11 40	♌	10 55	2 8
3	t	7 3	4 57	9 54	14	16 31	16	D ris.	morn.	15	11 51	2 4
4	f.	7 2	4 58	9 56	14	16 13	17	7 0	0 36	♍	morn.	2 0
5	s.	7 0	5 0	10 0	14	15 55	18	8 16	1 29	15	0 44	1 56
6	B.	6 59	5 1	10 2	14	15 36	19	9 32	2 22	♎	1 37	1 52
7	m	6 58	5 2	10 4	14	15 18	20	10 48	3 14	15	2 29	1 48
8	t.	6 57	5 3	10 6	15	14 59	21	morn.	4 8	29	3 23	1 44
9	w	6 55	5 5	10 10	15	14 40	22	0 1	5 2	♏	4 17	1 40
10	t.	6 54	5 6	10 12	15	14 20	23	1 10	5 57	27	5 12	1 36
11	f.	6 53	5 7	10 14	15	14 1	24	2 14	6 52	♐	6 7	1 32
12	s	6 51	5 9	10 18	15	13 41	25	3 10	7 45	23	7 0	1 28
13	B.	6 50	5 10	10 20	15	13 21	26	3 59	8 38	♑	7 53	1 24
14	m	6 49	5 11	10 22	15	13 0	27	4 40	9 28	18	8 43	1 21
15	t.	6 47	5 13	10 26	14	12 40	28	5 15	10 16	♒	9 31	1 17
16	w	6 46	5 14	10 28	14	12 19	29	5 45	11 1	12	10 16	1 13
17	t.	6 45	5 17	10 30	14	11 58	☌	D sets	11 44	24	10 59	1 9
18	f.	6 43	5 15	10 34	14	11 37	1	6 25	ev. 26	♓	11 41	1 5
19	s.	6 42	5 18	10 36	14	11 16	2	7 24	1 6	18	ev. 21	1 1
20	B.	6 41	5 19	10 38	14	10 54	3	8 24	1 47	♈	1 2	0 57
21	m	6 39	5 21	10 42	14	10 33	4	9 24	2 28	12	1 43	0 53
22	t.	6 38	5 22	10 44	14	10 11	5	10 25	3 12	♉	2 27	0 50
23	w	6 36	5 24	10 48	14	9 49	6	11 26	3 57	8	3 12	0 46
24	t.	6 35	5 25	10 50	14	9 27	7	morn.	4 56	18	4 1	0 42
25	f.	6 34	5 26	10 52	13	9 5	8	0 27	5 38	♊	4 53	0 38
26	s.	6 32	5 28	10 56	13	8 42	9	1 28	6 32	13	5 47	0 34
27	B.	6 31	5 29	10 58	13	8 20	10	2 24	7 28	26	6 43	0 31
28	m	6 29	5 31	11 2	13	7 57	11	3 15	8 25	♋	7 40	0 27

a row, amount to no more than a single one; but place a significant figure before the row, and you may soon express a larger number than you can well conceive. Thus, my wisdom is 0, my righteousness is 0, my strength is 0. But put the wisdom, power, and grace of Jesus before them; let me be united to him; let his power rest upon my weakness, and be magnified in it; in this way I shall be something. Not in and of myself; but in and from Him. *Ib.*

When a man can say, "My God!" if he can add nothing more, that is sufficient; for my God is a Father to me in Christ; yea, he is a Father who hid his face from Christ for my good. If, then, I am in darkness, let me remember that God never had a Son that was not sometimes in the dark; for even Christ, his only-begotten Son, cried out, *My God! My God! why hast thou forsaken me? Cecil.*

New M. 17th. day, 5h. 21m. eve. | First Q. 25th. day, 8h. 58m. eve.

	Remarkable Days, &c.
1	☿ sets 8h. 37m. eve.
2	Purifica. of B. V. Mary.
3	Very high *A soft*
4	☽ perigee. *answer*
5	tides. *turneth*
6	Sexagesima Sunday.
7	*away wrath; but*
8	♃ south 11h. 9m. eve.
9	Low *grievous words*
10	Gr. elon. ☿ *stir up*
11	tides *anger.*
12	[Swartz. d. 1798.
13	Quinquagesima Sunday.
14	Valentine. ♂ ☽ ♅
15	Shrove Tuesday. *Had*
16	Ash Wednesday.
17	Ghent treaty rat. by Con-
18	☉ enters ♓ [gress. 1815.
19	☽ apogee. ☐ ☉ ♄
20	1st. Sunday in Lent.
21	*we no defects of our*
22	Washington born. 1732.
23	*own, we should not take*
24	St. Matthias. *pleasure*
25	☿ sets 9h. 24m. eve. *in*
26	Low tides. *remarking*
27	2d. Sunday Lent.
28	♃ south 9h. 43m. eve.
	on the defects of others.

Farmer's Calendar.

the preaching of the Gospel to be supported; the Sabbath to be maintained; and a knowledge of the Redeemer to be extended to every creature. And we recommend to every man, if he would promote in the highest degree *his own happiness*, to contemplate often the price which has been paid for him by the Son of God, to remember his obligations, and to consecrate himself, his talents, his possessions, his efforts, all to the cause of Him "who died for us, and rose again." Let a man live merely for *himself*, and he will be wretched. Let him live for *Christ*, and he will be happy in prosperity or in adversity, and "whether he lives or dies, he will be the Lord's."

Signs of a poor Farmer. He grazes his mowing land late in the fall, and his pastures early in the spring. Some of his cows are much past their prime. He neglects to keep the dung and the ground from the sills of his buildings. He sows and plants his land till it is exhausted, before he thinks of manuring. He keeps too much stock; and many of them are unruly.

A gentleman offered a certain trader an article of merchandise, which he wished to exchange for other goods. The trader, taking advantage of the man's circumstances, pretended not to want the article, undervalued it, &c. and stated besides, that it was of so mean a quality, that he never could recommend it. At last, however, he consented to take it at a very reduced price, and the man, from necessity, accepted his offer. The article was accordingly exposed for sale on the shelf. The next day, a person came in, wishing to purchase an article of the same kind. The merchant threw down this, stating that it was the only one he had, and that this was of a superior quality. His little son, who happened to be

Full M. 4th day, 4h. 37m. eve. | Last Quar. 11th day, 9h. 42m. mor

D. M.	D. W	☉ rises	☉ sets.	Days' Lngth	☉ sl.	☉'s de. S.	age.	☽ ris. & sets.	Moon south.	☽ pl	High water	7*s set.
1	t.	6 28	5 32	11 4	13	7 34	12	4 0	9 23	♐	8 38	0 2
2	w	6 26	5 34	11 8	12	7 11	13	4 40	10 19	♑	9 34	0 1
3	t.	6 25	5 35	11 10	12	6 49	14	5 14	11 15	♐	10 30	0 1
4	f	6 24	5 36	11 12	12	6 26	15	☽ *ris.*	morn	♏	11 24	0 1
5	s.	6 22	5 38	11 16	12	6 2	16	7 9	0 9	♐	morn.	0
6	B.	6 21	5 39	11 18	12	5 39	17	8 28	1 4	♎	0 19	0
7	m	6 19	5 41	11 22	11	5 16	18	9 44	1 59	♐	1 14	0
8	t.	6 18	5 42	11 24	11	4 53	19	10 58	2 54	♏	2 9	eve
9	w	6 16	5 44	11 28	11	4 29	20	morn.	3 51	♐	3 6	11 5
10	t	6 15	5 45	11 30	11	4 6	21	0 6	4 48	♐	4 3	11 4
11	f.	6 14	5 46	11 32	10	3 42	22	1	5 45	♑	5 0	11 4
12	s.	6 12	5 48	11 36	10	3 19	23	2 1	6 38	♒	5 53	11 3
13	B.	6 11	5 49	11 38	10	2 55	24	2 46	7 31	♑	6 46	11 3
14	m	6 9	5 51	11 42	9	2 31	25	3 22	8 19	♐	7 34	11 3
15	t.	6 8	5 52	11 44	9	2 8	26	3 53	9 5	♓	8 20	11 2
16	w	6 6	5 54	11 48	9	1 44	27	4 20	9 48	♑	9 3	11 2
17	t.	6 5	5 55	11 50	9	1 20	28	4 45	10 30	♓	9 45	11 1
18	f.	6 3	5 57	11 54	8	0 57	29	5 8	11 11	♑	10 26	11
19	s.	6 2	5 58	11 56	8	0 33	☌	☽ *sets*	11 52	♐	11 7	11
20	B.	6 1	5 59	11 58	8	S. 9	1	7 22	ev. 34	♈	11 49	11
21	m	5 59	6 1	12 2	7	N. 15	2	8 24	1 18	♑	ev 33	11
22	t.	5 58	6 2	12 4	7	0 38	3	9 24	2 2	♉	1 17	11
23	w	5 56	6 4	12 8	7	1 2	4	10 20	2 50	♑	2 5	10
24	t.	5 55	6 5	12 10	6	1 25	5	11 26	3 40	♐	2 55	10
25	f.	5 53	6 7	12 14	6	1 49	6	morn	4 33	♊	3 48	10
26	s.	5 52	6 8	12 16	6	2 13	7	0 23	5 27	♐	4 42	10
27	B.	5 51	6 9	12 18	6	2 36	8	1 15	6 22	♋	5 37	10
28	m	5 49	6 11	12 22	5	3 0	9	2 1	7 17	♐	6 32	10
29	t.	5 48	6 12	12 24	5	3 23	10	2 41	8 12	♌	7 27	10
30	w	5 46	6 14	12 28	5	3 46	11	3 17	9 6	♐	8 21	10
31	t.	5 45	6 15	12 30	4	4 9	12	3 48	10 0	♏	9 15	10

esent, and remembered his father's conversation when the article s purchased, hearing him now recommend it, went to him with parent concern, and said, "Pa! don't the great God hear every ing?" "Yes." "Pa! did he hear you talk yesterday, and does remember what you said?" "Go away," replied the father. uery. Does not Omniscience detect among traders many in- nces like this, in which *conscience* is sacrificed for interest?

Duties belong to *us*—*Events* to *God*. This removes an infinite urden from the shoulders of a miserable, tempted, dying creature. On this consideration only can he lay down his head, and close his eyes in peace.

ew M. 19th day, 11h. 39m morn. | First Q. 27th day, 10h. 26m. morn.

D. M.	*Remarkable Days, &c.*
1	♀ sets 9h. 33m. eve.
2	♄ sets 0h. 22m. morn.
3	*It is a better employ-*
4	High
5	☽ perigee tides. *ment*
B.	3d. Sunday in Lent.
7	*of the understanding*
8	Gr. elonga. ♀
9	*to bear misfortunes*
10	♃ south. 9h. 3m. eve.
11	*that actually befal*
12	Low tides. *us,*
B.	4th S. in Lent. Mid. Lent S.
14	*than to penetrate into*
15	♄ sets 11h. 35m. even.
16	*those that may.*
17	♀ sets 10h. 2m. even.
18	☽ apogee. *Riches*
19	*and happiness have*
B.	5th S. in Lent. ☉ enters ♈
21	*nothing to do with one*
22	Ceylon Miss. estab. 1816.
23	☌ ☽ ♀ *another,*
24	*though extreme pov-*
25	Annunciation of B. V. Mary
26	*erty and misery*
B.	6th S. in Lent. Palm Sund.
28	Low tides. *be*
29	♃ south 7h. 50m. even.
30	♃ stationary.
31	*nearly related.*

Farmer's Calendar.

He has a place for nothing, and nothing in its place. If he wants a gimblet, a chissel, or a hammer, he cannot find it. He seldom does any thing in stormy weather, or in an evening. You will often, perhaps, hear of his being in the bar-room, groaning about *hard times*. Although he has been on a piece of good land for 20 years, ask him for a grafted apple, and he will tell you that he could not raise them, for *he never had any luck*. His indolence and carelessness subject him to *many accidents*. He loses cider for want of a hoop; his plough breaks in his hurry to get in his seed in season, because it was not housed; and in harvest time, when he is at work on a distant part of his farm, the hogs break into his garden for want of a small repair in his fence. He always feels in a hurry, yet in his busiest day, he will stop and talk till he has wearied your patience. He is seldom neat in his person, and generally late at publick worship. His children are late at school, and their books are torn and dirty. He has no enterprise, and is sure to have no money, or if he must have it, makes great sacrifices to get it; and as he is slack in his payments, and buys alto-

A Small Mistake.—A venerable minister in the town of H——, preached a sermon on the subject of eternal punishment. On the next day, it was agreed among some thoughtless young men, that one of them should go to him, and endeavour to draw him into a dispute, with the design of making a jest of him and of his doctrine. The wag accordingly went, was introduced to the minister's study, and commenced the conversation by saying, "I believe there is a small dispute between you and me, Sir; and I thought I would call this morning and try to settle it." "Ah," said the clergyman, "what is it?" "Why," replied the wag, "you say that the wicked will go into everlasting punishment, and I do not think that they will." "Oh, if that is all," answered the minister, "there is no dispute

Full M. 3d day, 1h. 32m. morn. | Last Quar. 10th day, 0h. 25m. morn.

D. M.	D. W	☉ rises	☉ sets	Days' l'ngth	☽ d.	☽'s de. N	D age.	D ris. & sets.	Moon south.	D pl.	High water	7*s set.
1	f.	5 43	6 17	12 34	4	4 33	13	4 19	10 54	16	10 9	10 27
2	s.	5 42	6 18	12 36	4	4 56	14	4 50	11 49	♎	11 4	10 23
3	B.	5 41	6 19	12 38	3	5 19	15	D ris.	morn	17	morn.	10 20
4	m	5 39	6 21	12 42	3	5 42	16	8 41	0 45	♏	0 0	10 16
5	t.	5 38	6 22	12 44	3	6 4	17	9 55	1 44	17	0 59	10 12
6	w	5 36	6 24	12 48	2	6 27	18	11 1	2 43	♐	1 58	10 9
7	t.	5 35	6 25	12 50	2	6 50	19	morn.	3 41	15	2 56	10 5
8	f.	5 34	6 26	12 52	2	7 12	20	0 0	4 38	28	3 53	10 1
9	s.	5 32	6 28	12 56	2	7 34	21	0 48	5 32	♑	4 47	9 58
10	B.	5 31	6 29	12 58	1	7 57	22	1 28	6 22	24	5 37	9 54
11	m	5 29	6 31	13 2	1	8 19	23	2 2	7 10	♒	6 25	9 50
12	t.	5 28	6 32	13 4	1	8 41	24	2 31	7 54	18	7 9	9 47
13	w	5 27	6 33	13 6	1	9 3	25	2 57	8 37	♓	7 52	9 43
14	t	5 25	6 35	13 10	0	9 24	26	3 21	9 19	12	8 34	9 39
15	f.	5 24	6 36	13 12	0	9 46	27	3 44	9 59	24	9 14	9 36
16	s	5 23	6 37	13 14	fu.	10 7	28	4 7	10 40	♈	9 55	9 32
17	B.	5 21	6 39	13 18	0	10 28	29	4 35	11 24	17	10 39	9 28
18	m	5 20	6 40	13 20	1	10 49	☌	D sets	eve. 9	29	11 24	9 24
19	t.	5 19	6 41	13 22	1	11 10	1	8 27	0 55	♉	ev. 1	9 21
20	w	5 17	6 43	13 26	1	11 31	2	9 27	1 44	24	0 59	9 17
21	t	5 16	6 44	13 28	1	11 51	3	10 26	2 37	□	1 52	9 13
22	f	5 15	6 45	13 30	2	12 12	4	11 19	3 31	19	2 46	9 10
23	s	5 13	6 47	13 34	2	12 32	5	morn.	4 25	♋	3 40	9 6
24	B.	5 12	6 48	13 36	2	12 52	6	0 5	5 18	15	4 33	9 2
25	m	5 11	6 49	13 38	2	13 11	7	0 46	6 11	28	5 26	8 58
26	t	5 9	6 51	13 42	2	13 31	8	1 21	7 3	♌	6 18	8 55
27	w	5 8	6 52	13 44	2	13 50	9	1 54	7 55	26	7 11	8 51
28	t	5 7	6 53	13 46	3	14 9	10	2 25	8 47	♍	8 2	8 47
29	f	5 6	6 54	13 48	3	14 28	11	2 53	9 40	25	8 55	8 43
30	s.	5 4	6 56	13 52	3	14 46	12	3 25	10 34	♎	9 49	8 39

tween you and *me* If you turn to Matthew xxv. 46, you will find t the dispute is between you and the *Lord Jesus Christ*, and I ise you to go immediately and settle it with him."

Objects of Prayer.—A gentleman, conversing with his friend re- ting the exercises of his own mind before and after conversion, erved that there was a great difference as to the *objects of prayer.* nce," said he, "I used to pray *to my family;* if any strangers re present, I prayed *to them;* when I was alone, I prayed *to self*—but since I hope I have been renewed by divine grace, I ndeavour, in all my prayers, to pray *to God!*

O Lord, let me have ANY THING *but* thy frown, and ANY THING 't with thy smile. *Cecil.*

M. 18th. day, 4h. 36m. morn. | First Q. 25th day, 7h. 54m. eve.

	Remarkable Days, &c.
1	Good Friday. *Let an*
2	☽ perigee. *angry man*
3	Easter Day. *alone and*
4	Easter Mond. Gov. and sen.
5	Easter Tues. [ch. (Mass.)
6	*he will cool himself.*
7	♀ sets 10h. 20m. eve.
8	☌ ☿ ♂ *The passionate*
9	☊ ☉ ♄ *man never wants*
10	1st. Sund. aft. Easter. Lov.
11	Low tides. [Sunday.
12	*trouble. A wise man*
13	♃ south 6h. 57m. eve.
14	*is ever looking inward.*
15	☽ apogee. *It is criminal*
16	[Franklin d. 1790.
17	2d. Sund aft. East. Dr.
18	*to think what it is*
19	☌ ☽ ☿ High tides. Bat.
20	☉ enters ♉ [of Lex. 1775.
21	*criminal*
22	Gr. elon. ☿ *to do.*
23	St. George.
24	3d. Sunday after Easter.
25	St. Mark. ♄ stat.
26	Low tides. [Miss. meet.
27	♀ stat. Bap. Board For.
28	♀ sets 9h. 44m eve.
29	[President, 1789.
30	☽ per. Washington, 1st

Farmer's Calendar.

gether on credit, he purchases every thing at a dear rate You will see the smoke begin to come out of his chimney long after day-light in winter. His horse stable is not daily cleaned, nor his horse curried.—Boards, shingles and clapboards are to be seen off his buildings month after month, without being replaced, and his windows are full of rags. He feeds his hogs and horses with whole grain. If his lambs die, or the wool comes off his sheep, he does not think it is for want of care and food. He is generally a great borrower, and seldom returns the thing borrowed He is a poor husband, a poor father, a poor neighbour, a poor citizen, a poor man, and a poor Christian. *Am. Farm.*

Hop Beer.—For half a barrel of beer take half a pound of hops, boil them in one and a half pailfuls of water, adding a teacup full of powdered ginger. When brewed, put it warm into a clean cask containing half a gallon of molasses, shake it well, and fill it with water, leaving the bung open. Fill the cask with water whenever it works over; and when it is sufficiently worked to be bottled,

A perfectly just and sound mind is a rare and invaluable gift. But it is still much more unusual to see such a mind *unbiassed* in all its actings. God has given this soundness of mind to but few, and a very small number of those few escape the bias of some predilection, perhaps habitually operating; and none are at all times and perfectly free. I once saw this subject forcibly illustrated. A Watch-maker told me that a gentleman had put an exquisite watch into his hands, that went irregularly. It was as perfect a piece of work as was ever made. He took it to pieces and put it together again twenty times. No manner of defect could be discovered, and yet the watch went intolerably. At last it struck him, that, possibly, the balance-wheel

Full M. 3d. day, 10h. 15m. morn. | Last Q. 9th. day, 4h. 37m. eve

D. M	D. w	☉ rises	☉ sets.	Days' l'ngth	☉ fa.	☽'s le. N.	☽ age.	☽ ris. & sets	Moon south.	☽ pl.	High water	Reg. sets
1	B.	5 3	6 57	13 54	3	15 4	13	3 57	11 31	25	10 46	morn.
2	m	5 2	6 58	13 56	3	15 22	14	☽ *ris*	morn.	♏	11 45	2 11
3	t.	5 1	6 59	13 58	3	15 40	15	8 46	0 30	25	morn.	2 7
4	w	4 59	7 1	14 2	3	15 58	16	9 49	1 30	♐	0 45	2 3
5	t.	4 58	7 2	14 4	4	16 15	17	10 43	2 28	25	1 43	1 59
6	f.	4 57	7 3	14 6	4	16 32	18	11 29	3 25	♑	2 40	1 55
7	s.	4 56	7 4	14 8	4	16 49	19	morn.	4 19	19	3 34	1 51
8	B.	4 55	7 5	14 10	4	17 5	20	0 5	5 8	♒	4 23	1 48
9	m	4 54	7 6	14 12	4	17 21	21	0 36	5 55	14	5 10	1 44
10	t.	4 53	7 7	14 14	4	17 37	22	1 3	6 38	26	5 53	1 40
11	w	4 52	7 8	14 16	4	17 53	23	1 28	7 20	♓	6 35	1 36
12	t.	4 50	7 10	14 20	4	18 8	24	1 51	8 1	20	7 16	1 32
13	f.	4 49	7 11	14 22	4	18 25	25	2 14	8 42	♈	7 57	1 28
14	s.	4 48	7 12	14 24	4	18 37	26	2 39	9 24	14	8 39	1 24
15	B.	4 47	7 13	14 26	4	18 52	27	3 6	10 8	26	9 23	1 20
16	m	4 46	7 14	14 28	4	19 6	28	3 36	10 54	♉	10 9	1 17
17	t.	4 45	7 15	14 30	4	19 20	☌	☽ *sets*	11 43	20	10 58	1 13
18	w	4 44	7 16	14 32	4	19 33	1	8 21	ev. 34	♊	11 49	1
19	t.	4 43	7 17	14 34	4	19 46	2	9 17	1 28	16	ev. 43	1
20	f.	4 42	7 18	14 36	4	19 59	3	10 5	2 22	29	1 37	1
21	s.	4 42	7 18	14 36	4	20 11	4	10 47	3 16	♋	2 31	0 57
22	B.	4 41	7 19	14 38	4	20 23	5	11 23	4 9	25	3 24	0 54
23	m	4 40	7 20	14 40	4	20 35	6	11 56	5 1	☊	4 16	0 49
24	t.	4 39	7 21	14 42	4	20 46	7	morn.	5 52	23	5 7	0 46
25	w	4 38	7 22	14 44	3	20 57	8	0 26	6 42	♍	5 57	0 42
26	t.	4 37	7 23	14 46	3	21 8	9	0 55	7 32	21	6 47	0 38
27	f.	4 37	7 23	14 46	3	21 18	10	1 24	8 24	♎	7 39	0 34
28	s.	4 36	7 24	14 48	3	21 28	11	1 55	9 18	20	8 33	0 30
29	B.	4 35	7 25	14 50	3	21 37	12	2 29	10 13	♏	9 28	0 26
30	m	4 35	7 25	14 50	3	21 46	13	3 8	11 12	19	10 27	0 22
31	t.	4 34	7 26	14 52	3	21 55	14	☽ *ris.*	morn.	♐	11 26	0 18

ight have been near a magnet. On applying a needle to it he found is suspicions true. Here was all the mischief. The steel work in he other parts of the watch had a perpetual influence on its motions; ut the watch went as well as possible with a new wheel. If the soundest mind be *magnetized* by any predilection, it must act irregularly. *Cecil.*

Many people are very anxious to secure both worlds, *this* and *heaven*; but they mean to make sure of this first.

Give what thou wilt, without Thee we are poor,
And with Thee rich, take what thou wilt away. *Cowper.*

New M. 17th day, 7h. 22m. ev. | First Quar. 25th day, 2h. 7m. morn.
Full M. 31st day, 7h. 14m. even.

D. M.	*Remarkable Days, &c.*
B.	4th. S. aft. East. St. Philip
2	☿ stat. [and St. James.
3	High tides. *Some people*
4	Gen. El. Hartford, Conn.
5	*are willing to have a*
6	♀ sets 9h. eve.
7	*spiritual guide, if he*
B.	5th S. af. E. Rogation Sun.
9	*will consent to be*
10	Low tides. *guided*
11	☌ ☿ ♂ *by them.*
12	As'n. D. ☽ ap. Am.Bib.Soc.
13	*He who studies* BOOKS *will*
14	Inf. ☌ ☉ ☿ *know how*
B.	Sun. after Ascension Day.
16	*things ought to be, and*
17	*he who studies* MEN
18	☌ ☽ ♀. ☌ ☽ ♂. ☌ ☽ ♄
19	Inf. ☌ ☉ ♀. Gen. As. Phil.
20	Columbus died, 1506, Æ59.
21	☉ enters ♊ *will know*
B.	Whit Sunday. *how*
23	Whit Monday. *things*
24	Whit Tuesday. *are.*
25	Gen. Election, Boston.
26	☌ ☉ ♂. ☿ stat. Calvin
27	[died, 1564.
28	☽ perigee. Mass. Miss. So.
B.	Trinity Sun. [for. 1799.
30	♃ sets 11h. 28m. eve.
31	☽ eclipsed visible.

Farmer's Calendar.

put a spoonful of molasses in each bottle.

To prevent Mould in Books, Ink, Paste, and Leather.--A few drops of oil of Lavender will save a library from mould, and a single drop will save a pint of ink. Paste and leather may also be secured from injury by the same agency.

Draining.—Drains used in farming are of two kinds, open and covered; before using either, the nature of the soil should be examined, and if very shallow, and the under stratum be sand, draining will be of little use. In digging a drain, begin at the lowest place, or outlet, and the water will pass from the workmen, and point out the level. The drain should be sunk lower than the bottom of the loose soil, and should be three times as wide at the top as at the bottom.——To make a *covered* or *hollow* drain, dig a channel, as before, 30 or 36 inches wide at top, and 6 inches at bottom, and 3 feet deep, giving it just descent enough to make the water run briskly. Fill it half full of small stones thrown in at random, cover them with a layer of straw, leaves, or small branches of trees with leaves on them; then fill it up with earth,

Punctuality. When Gen. Washington assigned to meet Congress at noon, he never failed to be passing the door of the hall while the clock was striking 12—Whether his guests were present or not, he always dined at 4. Not unfrequently new members of Congress, who were invited to dine with him, delayed until dinner was half over; and he would then remark, "Gentlemen, we are punctual here. My cook never asks whether the company has arrived, but whether the hour has."—When he visited Boston in 1789, he appointed 8 A. M. as the hour when he should set out for Salem; and while the Old South clock was striking 8, he was mounting his horse. The company of cavalry, which volunteered to escort him, were parading in Tremont Street, after his departure, and it was not until the Presi-

Last ☾ 8th day, 9h. 33m. morn. | New M. 16th day, 7h. 38m. morn.

D. M.	D. W.	☉ rises	☉ sets	Days' length	☉'s dec. N.	dec.	D rises	D sets	Moon's south.	D pl.	High water	Reg. sets.
1	w	4 33	7 27	14 51	3	22 4	15	8 29	0 11	17	morn	0 12
2	t.	4 33	7 27	14 54	2	22 12	16	9 18	1 9	♍	0 24	0 8
3	f.	4 32	7 28	14 56	2	22 19	17	10 0	2 4	14	1 19	0 4
4	s.	4 31	7 29	14 58	2	22 26	18	10 33	2 57	27	2 12	even.
5	B	4 31	7 29	14 58	2	22 33	19	11 2	3 45	♎	3 0	11 52
6	m	4 30	7 30	15 0	2	22 40	20	11 28	4 30	22	3 45	11 47
7	t.	4 30	7 30	15 0	2	22 46	21	11 52	5 13	♐	4 28	11 43
8	w	4 29	7 31	15 2	1	22 51	22	morn	5 54	16	5 9	11 39
9	t	4 29	7 31	15 2	1	22 57	23	0 15	6 35	28	5 50	11 35
10	f	4 29	7 31	15 2	1	23 1	24	0 38	7 16	♑	6 31	11 31
11	s.	4 28	7 32	15 4	1	23 6	25	1 3	7 59	22	7 14	11 27
12	B.	4 28	7 32	15 4	1	23 10	26	1 31	8 43	♒	7 58	11 23
13	m	4 27	7 32	15 4	0	23 14	27	2 3	9 31	16	8 46	11 18
14	t.	4 27	7 33	15 6	0	23 17	28	2 42	10 21	29	9 36	11 14
15	w	4 27	7 33	15 6	0	23 20	29	3 28	11 15	♓	10 30	11 10
16	t.	4 27	7 33	15 6	sl.	23 22	☌	☽ sets	ev.	10	25	11 25	11 6
17	f.	4 27	7 33	15 6	0	23 24	1	8 41	1 6	♉	ev	21	11 2
18	s.	4 27	7 33	15 6	1	23 26	2	9 21	2 0	22	1 15	10 58
19	B.	4 27	7 33	15 6	1	23 27	3	9 55	2 53	♊	2 8	10 54
20	m	4 27	7 33	15 6	1	23 27	4	10 26	3 44	20	2 59	10 49
21	t.	4 27	7 33	15 6	1	23 28	5	10 55	4 35	♋	3 50	10 45
22	w	4 27	7 33	15 6	1	23 28	6	11 23	5 24	18	4 39	10 41
23	t.	4 27	7 33	15 6	2	23 27	7	11 53	6 15	♌	5 30	10 37
24	f.	4 27	7 33	15 6	2	23 26	8	morn.	7 6	16	6 21	10 33
25	s.	4 27	7 33	15 6	2	23 25	9	0 24	8 0	♍	7 15	10 29
26	B.	4 27	7 33	15 6	2	23 23	10	1 0	8 56	15	8 11	10 24
27	m	4 27	7 33	15 6	3	23 21	11	1 43	9 53	29	9 8	10 20
28	t.	4 27	7 33	15 6	3	23 18	12	2 33	10 51	♎	10 6	10 16
29	w	4 28	7 32	15 4	3	23 15	13	3 30	11 47	26	11 2	10 12
30	t.	4 28	7 32	15 4	3	[illegible]	14	☽ rises	morn	♏	11 56	10 8

at reached Charles River Bridge, that they overtook him. On the val of the corps, the President, with perfect good nature, said, Major ——, I thought you had been too long in my family, not to ow when it was 8 o'clock."—Capt. Pease, the father of the Stage ablishment in the U. S. had a beautiful pair of horses which he shed to dispose of to the President, whom he knew to be an excel- at judge of horses. The President appointed 5 o'clock in the rning to examine them. But the captain did not arrive with the rses until a quarter after 5, when he was told by the groom, that e President was there at 5, and was then fulfilling other engage- ents. Pease, much mortified, was obliged to wait a week, for a- ther opportunity, merely for delaying the first *quarter of an hour.*

st Q. 2d. day, 9h. 31m. morn. | Full M. 30th. day, 5h. 20m. morn.

	Remarkable Days, &c.
1	Gen. Election, Con. N. H.
2	☌ ☉ ♄ *You had better*
3	♀ rises 3h. 20m. morn.
4	[Worcester d. 1821.
5	1st. Sund. after Trin. Dr.
6	Art. Election, Boston.
7	*find out* ONE *of* YOUR OWN
8	Low tides. *weaknesses than*
9	☽ apogee ♀ stat. *ten of*
10	Gr. elon. ♀ *your*
11	St. Barnabas. *neighbour's.*
12	2d. Sunday after Trinity
13	*If vanity does not over-*
14	☿ sets 10h. 34m. eve.
15	*turn our virtues,* [1818.
16	☽ ecl. inv. S. J. Mills died
17	Bat. of Bunker Hill, 1775.
18	Bat. of Waterloo, 1815.
19	3d. Sunday after Trinity.
20	Dr. Belknap died, 1798.
21	☉ enters ♋. Gen. Asso.
22	*at least it* [Con.
23	☽ perigee. ☌ ♀ ♄
24	Nat. of St. John the Bap.
25	High tides. *makes*
26	4th. Sunday after Trinity.
27	*them* [Assoc. Mass.
28	☿ sets 9h. 43m. eve. Gen.
29	St. Peter. *totter.*
30	Dr. Moore died, 1823.

Farmer's Calendar.

to a level with the surface. Such a drain will often last many years without repairing; and a plough may pass over it, or a cart, or even a road, without injury, and no soil is wasted or rendered useless.

Indian Corn. It is a fatal error in many of the Northern States, to plant the seed of States farther south. In a town in Maine, in a very cold season, it is said that but one man raised sound corn, and his was all from the early Canada seed. This seed does not perhaps yield quite so much, but it is always heavier by the bushel, and the hills may be planted so much thicker, as to leave but little difference in the weight per acre.—In an experiment made by the author of a Description of Brunswick, &c. corn planted without soaking was almost wholly cut off by insects, while one quart, soaked in a liquid containing *one gill of spirits of turpentine*, came up untouched and vigorous. A quantity soaked in a strong decoction of *sweet flag*, came up equally well.—There are some who *plant deep*, that the corn may cast its roots deeper, and better sustain a drought, and be

Dreadful Horrors of War.—In the hospitals of Wilna, there were above 17,000 dead and dying, frozen and freezing. The bodies of the former, *broken up*, served to stop the cavities in windows, floors, and walls; but in one of the passages of the Great Convent, above 1500 bodies were piled up transversely, like pigs of lead or iron. When these were finally removed on sledges to be buried, the most extraordinary figures were presented by the variety of their attitudes; for none seemed to have been frozen in a composed state; each was fixed in the last action of his life—in the last direction given to his limbs; even the eyes retained the last expression either of anger, pain, or entreaty. In the roads, men were gathered a-

Last Q. 8th. day, 2h. 40m. morn. | New M. 5th. day, 5h. 41m. eve

D. M	D. W	☉ rises	☉ sets	Days' Length	☉'s dec. N.	D age.	D ris. & sets	Moon south	D pl	High water	7*s rise.
1	f.	4 28	7 32	15 4	3 23 8	15	8 20	0 41	♑ 22	morn.	morn
2	s.	4 29	7 31	15 2	4 23 4	16	8 57	1 50	♒	0 45	1 2
3	B.	4 29	7 31	15 2	4 22 59	17	9 24	2 18	♓ 8	1 33	1 1
4	m	4 29	7 31	15 2	4 22 55	18	9 49	3 1	♈	2 16	1 1
5	t.	4 30	7 30	15 0	4 22 49	19	10 12	3 44	12	2 59	1
6	w	7 30	7 30	15 0	4 22 43	20	10 35	4 25	♉ 24	3 40	1
7	t.	4 31	7 29	14 58	4 22 37	21	10 59	5 6	♈	4 21	0 5
8	f.	4 31	7 29	14 58	5 22 31	22	11 25	5 48	18	5 3	0 5
9	s.	4 32	7 28	14 56	5 22 24	23	11 55	6 32	8	5 47	0 5
10	B.	4 32	7 28	14 56	5 22 16	24	morn.	7 17	12	6 32	0 4
11	m	4 33	7 27	14 54	5 22 9	25	0 31	8 6	♊ 24	7 21	0 4
12	t.	4 33	7 27	14 54	5 22 0	26	1 14	8 59	♊	8 14	0 3
13	w	4 34	7 26	14 52	5 21 52	27	2 4	9 53	20	9 8	0 3
14	t.	4 35	7 25	14 50	5 21 43	28	3 3	10 49	♋	10 4	0 3
15	f.	4 35	7 25	14 50	6 21 34	0	D sets	11 45	17	11 0	0 2
16	s.	4 36	7 24	14 48	6 21 24	1	7 51	ev. 40	♌	11 55	0 2
17	B	4 37	7 23	14 46	6 21 14	2	8 22	1 33	15	ev. 48	0 1
18	m	4 38	7 22	14 44	6 21 4	3	8 52	2 25	♍	1 40	0 1
19	t.	4 39	7 21	14 42	6 20 53	4	9 21	3 16	14	2 31	0 1
20	w	4 39	7 21	14 42	6 20 42	5	9 52	4 7	♎ 29	3 22	0
21	t.	4 40	7 20	14 4	6 20 31	6	10 24	4 59	♎	4 14	0
22	f.	4 41	7 19	14 38	6 20 19	7	0 59	5 53	27	5 8	ever
23	s.	4 42	7 18	14 36	6 20 7	8	11 39	6 47	♏	6 2	11 5
24	B.	4 43	7 17	14 34	6 19 55	9	morn.	7 43	♏ 25	6 58	11 4
25	m	4 44	7 16	14 32	6 19 42	10	0 25	8 40	♐	7 55	11 4
26	t	4 45	7 15	14 30	6 19 29	11	1 18	9 36	♐ 22	8 51	11 3
27	w	4 46	7 14	14 28	6 19 15	12	2 18	10 30	♑	9 45	11 3
28	t	4 47	7 13	14 26	6 19 2	13	3 21	11 21	18	10 36	11 3
29	f	4 48	7 12	14 24	6 18 48	14	D ris.	morn.	♒	11 24	11 2
30	s	4 49	7 11	14 22	6 18 33	15	7 23	0 9	♒ 14	morn.	11 2
31	B	4 50	7 10	14 20	6 18 19	16	7 49	0 54	♓ 26	0 9	11 1

the burning ruins of cottages which a mad spirit of destruc- had fired, picking and eating the burnt bodies of their fellow ; while thousands of horses were moaning in agony, with their mangled and hacked, to satisfy the cravings of a hunger that no pity In many of the sheds men scarcely alive had heaped th eir frozen bodies human carcasses, which, festering by the mmunication of animal heat, had mingled the dying and the dead ne mass of putrefaction. Such were some of the calamities which owed the retreat of the French army from Moscow. *Sir R. Wilson.* There would be no more wars in the world, if every sovereign uld visit his military hospit ls the next day after battle.

Remarkable Days, &c.

1 ☉ apogee. ☌ ☽ ♅. ☌ ☿ ♂
2 Visit. of P. V. Mary.
3 5th Sun. after Trin.
4 INDEPENDENCE decl. 1776.
5 *Peace with heaven is the*
6 ♀ rises 1h. 55m. morn.
7 ☽apo. *best friendship.*
8 *Who could imagine it*
9 Very low tides. *possible*
10 6th Sun aft. Trin. *&* ☉ ♅
11 *to forget death. which*
12 Erasmus died, 1536.
13 ☌ ☽ ♄ *every object puts*
14 Fr. Revolution com. 1789.
15 *one in mind of. and*
16 High tides. *every moment*
17 7th Sun. after Trin.
18 Mahomet died 634.
19 ☽ perigee. *brings nearer*
20 Margaret. *Estimate your*
21 *character by what you*
22 Magdalen DO, *and*
23 ☉ enters ♌. *not by*
24 8th Sun. after Trin.
25 St. James. *what you*
26 St. Anne. ☌ ☿ ♅. ☌ ☿ ♄
27 Com. Union College.
28 ♅ sets 8h 23m. eve.
29 Gr. elonga. ♀ CAN DO.
30 Wm. Penn died, 1718.
31 9th Sun. after Trin.

Farmer's Calendar.

less liable to be injured by storms. But the roots will run to their proper depth, when the kernel is planted near the surface; and if planted deep, it loses the influence of the sun and the atmosphere, and is exposed to be covered with cold earth in which there is but little vegetable food, and which often is baked by the sun into a crust, through which the sickly plant never forces its way.

Potatoes—Should be planted early, generally a little before planting Indian corn, or they will be exposed to be injured by droughts in harvest time, or by early frosts. They are always a sure crop in the yellow loam of the mountainous parts of the country, and when planted on sward land, often yield three, four, or five hundred bushels to the acre. Seed potatoes should never be cut, and one large whole potato is sufficient for a hill. The outside skin of a potato, called the cuticle, is the most durable part, and retains the moisture for the use of the young plant, till it is all exhausted; but if the potato is cut, the nutritive juice is absorbed in a great measure by the earth. The evil of cutting seed potatoes, however, is less

Beautiful Allegory.

I was a striken deer, that left the herd
Long since. With many an arrow, deep infix'd,
My panting side was charg'd, when I withdrew
To seek a tranquil death in distant shades
There was I found by One who had himself
Been hurt by th' archers. In his side he bore,
And in his hands and feet, the cruel scars.
With gentle force soliciting the darts,
He drew them forth, and heal'd, and bade me live.

Task, Book III.

Last Q. 6th day, 7h. 30m. eve. | New M. 14th day, 2h. 14m. morn.

D m.	D w	☉ rises	☉ sets.	Days' l'ngth	☉'s de. N	D age.	D ris. & sets.	Moon south.	D pl	High water	7**s rise.
1	m	4 51	7 9	14 18	6 18 4	17	8 14	1 37	♓	0 52	11 15
2	t.	4 52	7 8	14 16	6 17 48	18	8 37	2 19	20	1 34	11 11
3	w	4 53	7 7	14 14	6 17 33	19	9 1	3 1	♈	2 16	11 7
4	t.	4 54	7 6	14 12	6 17 17	20	9 27	3 42	14	2 57	11 3
5	f.	4 55	7 5	14 10	6 17 1	21	9 56	4 26	26	3 41	10 59
6	s.	4 56	7 4	14 8	6 16 45	22	10 29	5 10	8	4 25	10 56
7	B.	4 57	7 3	14 6	5 16 28	23	11 7	5 57	20	5 12	10 52
8	m	4 59	7 1	14 2	5 16 11	24	11 54	6 47	♊	6 2	10 48
9	t.	5 0	7 0	14 0	5 15 54	25	morn.	7 40	15	6 55	10 44
10	w	5 1	6 59	13 58	5 15 36	26	0 48	8 35	28	7 50	10 40
11	t.	5 2	6 58	13 56	5 15 19	27	1 49	9 30	♋	8 45	10 36
12	f.	5 3	6 57	13 54	5 15 1	28	2 57	10 26	25	9 41	10 33
13	s.	5 5	6 55	13 50	5 14 43	29	4 11	11 22	♌	10 37	10 29
14	B.	5 6	6 54	13 48	4 14 24	☌	☽ sets	ev. 16	24	11 31	10 25
15	m	5 7	6 53	13 46	4 14 6	1	7 24	1 9	♍	ev. 24	10 21
16	t.	5 8	6 52	13 44	4 13 47	2	7 56	2 2	24	1 17	10 18
17	w	5 10	6 50	13 40	4 13 28	3	8 28	2 56	♎	2 11	10 14
18	t.	5 11	6 49	13 38	4 13 8	4	9 3	3 50	24	3 5	10 11
19	f.	5 12	6 48	13 36	3 12 49	5	9 42	4 46	♏	4 1	10 7
20	s.	5 13	6 47	13 34	3 12 29	6	10 27	5 42	22	4 57	10 4
21	B.	5 15	6 45	13 30	3 12 9	7	11 18	6 39	♐	5 54	10 0
22	m	5 16	6 44	13 28	3 11 49	8	morn	7 36	19	6 51	9 57
23	t.	5 17	6 43	13 26	2 11 29	9	0 16	8 29	♑	7 44	9 53
24	w	5 19	6 41	13 22	2 11 9	10	1 17	9 21	15	8 36	9 49
25	t.	5 20	6 40	13 20	2 10 48	11	2 21	10 9	28	9 24	9 46
26	f.	5 21	6 39	13 18	2 10 27	12	3 25	10 56	♒	10 11	9 42
27	s.	5 23	6 37	13 14	1 10 6	13	4 28	11 39	23	10 54	9 39
28	B.	5 24	6 36	13 12	1 9 45	14	☽ ris	morn.	♓	11 37	9 35
29	m	5 25	6 35	13 10	1 9 24	15	6 47	0 22	17	morn.	9 32
30	t.	5 27	6 33	13 6	0 9 2	16	7 11	1 3	29	0 18	9 28
31	w	5 28	6 32	13 4	0 8 41	17	7 36	1 45	♈	1 0	9 25

Real Religion.—A poor slave was once thus addressed by a lively gentleman, in a jocular way: "Well, Uncle, I hear you have become very religious lately; and I want to know what religion you are of. "Why, Massa," said he, "*my religion is, to cease to do evil, and learn to do well*;—and what religion are you of?" Could one have returned a more appropriate answer?

Resignation.—A good woman, who was sick, being asked whether she would prefer to live, or die, answered, "As God pleaseth." "But," said one that stood by, "if God should refer it to you, which would you choose?" "Truly," said she, "if God should refer it to me, I would even refer it to him again."

☽ Q. 30th. day, 4h. 49m. eve. | Full M. 28th. day, 7h. 16m. morn.

Remarkable Days, &c.

Lammas day.
Com. Columbia College.
☽ apogee.
Transfiguration of Christ.
10th Sund. after Trinity.
St. Lawrence. ☌ ☽ ♀.
♀ rises 1h. 52m. morn.
11th Sund. after Trinity.
High tides.
☽ perigee.
☌ ☉ ☿. Com. Middle. Col.
Gr. elon. ☿
Low tides.
12th Sund. after Trinity.
☉ enters ♍.
St. Barthol. Com Dart.
[and Ham. Col.
☊ south 7h. eve.
13th. Sund. after Trinity.
St. John the Baptist, beh.
[and Amherst Inst.
☽ apo. Com. Harv. Col.

The eye that mocketh at his father, and despiseth to obey his mother, the ravens of the valley shall pick it out, and the young eagles shall eat it.

He who lives without economy & prudence in youth, may expect to live without comfort and the decline of life.

Farmer's Calendar.

in a moist soil than in a dry one. It is a mistaken opinion, that a whole potato is not so good, on account of bringing the plants too near together, for the roots will spread in all directions and fill the hill. The manure should not be laid directly upon the seed, or under it, lest a drought should injure the crop. A very convenient method of raising potatoes is to plant them about the margins of cornfields, so that a horse may turn upon them when ploughing among the corn, without injuring it. Potatoes should be hoed when first up, just to clear out the weeds, without making any hill; and when about six or seven inches high, should be hilled up for the last time, for if hoed again, many new potatoes will set, which will never grow large enough for use, and will check the growth of those which set early. *Prof. Eaton.*

To prevent Smut in Wheat.—The following is the result of an experiment published in Young's Annals. Sowed *fourteen beds* of wheat as black with smut as any that ever I saw. 1st. sowed dry, nothing done to it, 377 smutty ears; 2d. washed clean, 325 do.; 3d. washed in lime water, 43 do.; 4th. wash-

Faith.—Children are early capable of impression. I imprinted on my daughter the idea of *faith*, at a very early age. She was playing one day with a few beads, which seemed to delight her wonderfully. Her whole soul was absorbed in her beads. I said, "My dear, you have some pretty beads there." "Yes, Papa." "Well now, throw 'em behind the fire." The tears started into her eyes. She looked earnestly at me, as though she ought to have a reason for such a cruel sacrifice. "Well, my dear, do as you please; but you know I never told you to do any thing which I did not think would be good for you." She then, summoning up all her fortitude, dashed them into the fire. "Well," said I, "then let them lie." Some days after, I bought her a box full of larger beads and toys of

Last. Q 5th day, 1 h. 24m morn. | New M. 12th day, 10h. 18m. morn

D. M.	D. W	☽ rises	☽ sets.	Days length	☽ fa	☽'s de N.	D age.	D ris. & sets	Moon south.	D pl.	High water	7*s rise.
1	t.	5 29	6 31	13 2	0	8 19	18	8 4	2 28	23	1 43	9 2
2	f.	5 31	6 29	12 58	0	7 57	19	8 34	3 12	♍	2 27	9 1
3	s.	5 32	6 28	12 56	1	7 35	20	☽ 10	3 57	16	3 12	9 1
4	℞.	5 33	6 27	12 54	1	7 13	21	9 53	4 46	28	4 1	9
5	m.	5 35	6 25	12 50	1	6 51	22	10 44	5 36	♏	4 51	9
6	t.	5 36	6 24	12 48	2	6 29	23	11 41	6 30	23	5 45	9
7	w	5 38	6 22	12 44	2	6 6	24	morn.	7 24	♎	6 39	8 5
8	t	5 39	6 21	12 42	2	5 44	25	0 44	8 19	19	7 34	8 5
9	f.	5 40	6 20	12 40	3	5 21	26	1 53	9 13	♌	8 28	8 5
10	s	5 42	6 18	12 36	3	4 58	27	3 7	10 8	18	9 23	8 4
11	B.	5 43	6 17	12 34	3	4 35	28	4 24	11 2	♍	10 17	8 4
12	m	5 45	6 15	12 30	4	4 12	☌	☽ sets	11 56	18	11 11	8 4
13	t.	5 46	6 14	12 28	4	3 49	1	6 34	ev. 51	♎	eve 6	8 3
14	w	5 47	6 13	12 26	4	3 26	2	7 8	1 48	18	1 2	8 3
15	t.	5 49	6 11	12 22	5	3 3	3	7 48	2 44	♏	1 59	8 2
16	f	5 50	6 10	12 20	5	2 40	4	8 33	3 43	18	2 58	8 2
17	s.	5 52	6 8	12 16	6	2 17	5	9 23	4 41	♐	3 56	8 2
18	B.	5 53	6 7	12 14	6	1 54	6	10 20	5 39	16	4 54	8
19	m	5 55	6 5	12 10	6	1 30	7	11 21	6 34	29	5 49	8
20	t.	5 56	6 4	12 8	7	1 7	8	morn	7 27	♑	6 42	8
21	w	5 57	6 3	12 6	7	0 44	9	0 24	8 16	25	7 31	8
22	t	5 59	6 1	12 2	7	N. 20	10	1 27	9 3	♒	8 18	8
23	f	6 0	6 0	12 0	8	S. 3	11	2 30	9 47	20	9 2	8
24	s.	6 2	5 58	11 56	8	0 27	12	3 30	10 29	♓	9 44	7
25	B.	6 3	5 57	11 54	8	0 50	13	4 29	11 11	14	10 26	7
26	m	6 5	5 55	11 50	9	1 13	14	☽ ris	11 53	26	11 8	7
27	t.	6 6	5 54	11 48	9	1 37	15	5 49	morn.	♈	11 50	7
28	w	6 7	5 53	11 46	9	2 0	16	6 17	0 35	19	morn.	7
29	t.	6 9	5 51	11 42	10	2 24	17	6 47	1 19	8	0 34	7
30	f.	6 10	5 50	11 40	10	2 47	18	7 22	2 4	13	1 19	7

the same kind. When I returned home, I opened the treasure, and set it before her: She burst into tears with ecstacy. "Those, my child," said I, "are yours; because you believed me when I told you it would be better for you to throw those two or three paltry beads behind the fire." Now that has brought you this treasure. But now, my dear, remember, as long as you live, what FAITH is. I did all this to teach you the meaning of FAITH. You threw your beads away when I bade you, because you had faith in me, that I never advised you but for your good. Put the same confidence in God. Believe every thing that he says in his word. Whether you understand it or not, have faith in him that he means your good" *Cecil.*

1st Q. 19th day, 1h. 45m. morn. | Full M. 26th day, 11h. 29m. eve

D. M.	*Remarkable Days, &c.*
1	Giles. *Do your duty, if*
2	London burnt, 1666, O. S.
3	*the world should laugh.*
B.	14th Sund. after Trin.
5	*Humility* [Assoc. N. H.
6	☌ ☽ ♄. Low tides. Gen.
7	Com. Prov. Will. & Bowd.
8	Nat. of B. V. Mary. [Col.
9	*is the altar on which*
10	♀ rises 3h. 22m. morn.
B.	15th Sund. after Trin.
12	☌ ☽ ♀. Very high tides.
13	☽ perig. Gen. Assoc. Vt
14	□ ☉ ♄. Com. Yale Col.
15	*God would have us*
16	Inf. ☌ ☉ ☿ *offer our*
17	Lambert. *sacrifices.*
B.	16th Sund. after Trin.
19	*Did we not flatter our-*
20	☌ ☽ ♅. Low tides.
21	St. Mat. Am. Board meets.
22	♃ rises 3h. 35m. morn.
23	☉ enters ♎. *selves, the*
24	*flattery of others would*
B.	17th S. af. T. ☿ stat. ♅ stat.
26	St. Cyprian. *not in-*
27	High tides. *jure us.*
28	☽ apo. ☌ ♀ ♂. An. Visit
29	St. Michael. [And. & Princ.
30	St. Jerome.

Farmer's Calendar.

ed in lie of wood ashes, 31 do.; 5th. steeped in arsenic 24 hours, none do.; 7th. steeped in lie 24 hours, none do.—In a number of fields, wheat soaked in a decoction of *elder* and *lime* was not infested by any insects, when that in neighbouring fields was much injured by the worm at the root.

Dr. Green's Sovereign Remedy for Drunkenness.—Whenever you feel an inclination to drink spirituous liquor, *drink cool fresh water.* Obey the direction, and even if you are the greatest drunkard, you will become a temperate sober man.

Lightning Rods.—The notion that lightning rods, instead of securing against, serve to invite the bolt, is occasioned by the defects in the rods in common use. A principal defect is that the rod does not communicate with the moist earth. Let a rod be constructed in the following manner, and it is an almost certain preservative.—The rod should be made of round smooth iron, at least three quarters of an inch in diameter, and when it can conveniently be done, instead of linking, should be smoothly welded together. There should be five or more points on the top of it,

Early Rising.—The difference between rising at *six* and rising at *eight*, in the course of 40 years, supposing a person goes to bed always at the same hour, amounts to 29,600 hours; or three years, 121 days, and 15 hours; which will afford *eight hours a day* for exactly *ten years*; which is, in fact, the same as if ten years were added to the period of our lives, in which we might command eight hours every day for the cultivation of our minds and the despatch of our business. *New York Observer.*

Many people who read the Scriptures with attention, seem to be more anxious to know who Melchisedec was, or what was Paul's thorn in the flesh, than to know what they must do to be saved.

Last Q. 5th day, 7h. 23m. morn. | New M. 11th day, 6h. 46m. even

D M.		☉ rises	☉ sets.	Days Length	fn.	☉'s d	☉'s S	age.	D ris. & sets.	Moon south.	☽ pl	High water	7*s south.
1	s.	6 12	5 48	11 36	10	3 10	19	8	2	2 52	25	2 7	morn
2	S.	6 13	5 47	11 34	11	3 34	20	8	47	3 41	♊	2 56	3 5
3	m.	6 14	5 46	11 32	11	3 57	21	9	40	4 32	19	3 47	3 1
4	t.	6 16	5 44	11 28	11	4 20	22	10	39	5 24	♋	4 39	2 57
5	w	6 17	5 43	11 26	12	4 43	23	11	44	6 16	15	5 31	2 54
6	t.	6 19	5 41	11 22	12	5 7	24	morn.		7 9	28	6 24	2 50
7	f.	6 20	5 40	11 20	12	5 30	25	0	53	8 2	♌	7 17	2 46
8	s.	6 22	5 38	11 16	12	5 53	26	2	6	8 55	26	8 10	2 43
9	S.	6 23	5 37	11 14	13	6 15	27	3	20	9 48	♍	9 5	2 39
10	m	6 24	5 36	11 12	13	6 38	28	4	37	10 42	26	9 57	2 35
11	t.	6 26	5 34	11 8	13	7 1	☌	D sets		11 37	♎	10 52	2 32
12	w	6 27	5 33	11 6	13	7 24	1	5	49	ev. 36	26	11 51	2 28
13	t.	6 29	5 31	11 2	14	7 46	2	6	32	1 35	♏	ev. 50	2 24
14	f.	6 30	5 30	11 0	14	8 9	3	7	22	2 35	26	1 50	2 21
15	s.	6 31	5 29	10 58	14	8 31	4	8	18	3 36	♐	2 51	2 17
16	S.	6 33	5 27	10 54	14	8 53	5	9	19	4 34	25	3 49	2 13
17	m	6 34	5 26	10 52	15	9 15	6	10	22	5 28	♑	4 43	2 10
18	t.	6 36	5 24	10 48	15	9 37	7	11	26	6 19	24	5 34	2 6
19	w	6 37	5 23	10 46	15	9 59	8	morn.		7 7	♒	6 22	2 2
20		6 38	5 22	10 44	15	10 21	9	0	30	7 53	16	7 8	1 58
21	t.	6 40	5 20	10 40	15	10 42	10	1	32	8 35	29	7 50	1 55
22	s.	6 41	5 19	10 38	15	11 4	11	2	31	9 17	♓	8 32	1 51
23	S.	6 42	5 18	10 36	16	11 25	12	3	31	9 59	23	9 14	1 47
24	m	6 44	5 16	10 32	16	11 46	13	4	31	10 40	♈	9 55	1 43
25	t.	6 45	5 15	10 30	16	12 7	14	5	29	11 24	16	10 39	1 39
26	w	6 46	5 14	10 28	16	12 27	15	D ris.		morn.	28	11 23	1 36
27	t	6 48	5 12	10 24	16	12 48	16	5	28	0 8	8	morn.	1 32
28	f.	6 49	5 11	10 22	16	13 8	17	6	6	0 54	22	0 9	1 28
29	s.	6 50	5 10	10 20	16	13 28	18	6	51	1 43	♊	0 58	1 24
30	S.	6 52	5 8	10 16	16	13 48	19	7	41	2 34	16	1 49	1 20
31	m	6 53	5 7	10 14	16	14 7	20	8	38	3 25	29	2 40	1 16

it is a subject of inscrutible misery and mischief, and can nev- studied to so much advantage as in the darkness of adversity: the bright beams of the sun seem to impart a beauty to the t objects, and can make even a dunghill smile; so the light d's countenance, vouchsafed to a fallen creature, so sweetens softens him for the time, that he seems, both to others and to lf, to have nothing savage or sordid about him. But the heart est of serpents, and will be such while it continues to beat. If over the mouth of that nest with his hand, they are hush and ; but if he withdraw his hand, the whole family lift up their ls, and hiss, and are as venomous as ever. *Cowper's Priv. Cor.*

Q. 18th day, 2h. 22m. eve | Full M. 26th day, 5h. 18m. eve.

Remarkable Days, &c.

Remigius. Gr. elon. ☿
18th Sund. after Trinity.
☌ ☽ ♄ *The Sabbath*
☌ ☿ ♅. ♄stat. *is not*
Brainerd died, 1747. Am.
Low tides [Ed. Soc. meets
a day to feast our bodies,
Gov. Hancock died, 1793.
19th Sund. after Trin. St.
but [Denys. □ ☉ ♅
☽ perigee. *our souls.*
☌ ♂ ♅. Very high
The eyes of tides.
☿ rises 3h. 28m. morn.
the Lord are in every
20th S.aft.Trin. H.Martyn
Burgoyne sur. '77 [d. 1812.
St. Luke. *place*
Low tides. Cornwallis sur.
beholding [1781.
♄south 3h. 40m. morn.
the evil and the good.
21st. S. aft. Trin. ☉ en-
A good word [ters ♏
Crispian. ☽ apogee.
is as soon said as a
High tides. *bad one.*
St. Simon and St. Jude.
Contempt is rarely
22d S. aft. Trin. ☌ ☽ ♄
Sup. ☌ ☉ ☿ *forgiven.*

Farmer's Calendar.

one in the centre, perpendicularly, and the others oblique. They should be filed to a sharp, slender point, and tipped with silver. The points should be elevated at least five or six feet above the highest part of the building. The bottom of the rod should go into the earth six or seven feet. A rod constructed and put up in this manner, will almost perfectly secure a building for twenty feet on every side. When a building is more than forty feet long, there should be two rods or more. The whole expense of a rod for a two story building, including the silvering the points will not exceed 20 dollars.

Pickle for Beef and Pork. The following recipe is strongly recommended. Six gallons water; 9 lbs. salt, coarse and fine mixed; 3 lbs. sugar; 3 ounces salt petre; 1 ounce pearl ash; 1 gal. molasses to every 6 galls. water. In making a larger or smaller quantity of pickle, the above proportions are to be observed. Boil and skim the ingredients well.

Comparative expense of Candles and Lamps.—A person in Philadelphia placed a common Glass Lamp with a flat wick half an inch in breadth, beside

. Some time previous to the American Revolution, Pompey, a n
gro, being suspected of having stolen goods in his possession, wa
taken before a certain Justice of the peace, in the county of Phil
delphia, and charged with the offence. The negro acknowledge
the fact, and made the following most decisive defence :—" Mas
Justice, me know me got dem tings from Tom, dere ; and me ti
Tom teal dem too ; but what den, Massa ? dey be only a picc
ninny knife and a piccaninny corkscrew ; one cost sixpence a
tudder a shilling, and me pay Tom for dem honestly, Massa." "
very pretty story, truly," said his worship, " you know they we
stolen, and yet allege in excuse, you paid honestly for them—I
teach you better law than that, Sirrah ! Don't you know, Pompe

Last Q. 3d day, 1h. 37m. eve. | New M. 10th day, 4h. 29m. mor

D. M.	D. w	☉ rises	☉ sets.	Days' length	☾ fu.	☾'s dec. S.	☾ age.	☾ rises & sets.	Moon south.	☾ pl.	High water.	7*s sout
1	t.	6 54	5 6	10 12	16	14 27	21	9 40	4 17	♋	3 32	1
2	w	6 56	5 4	10 8	16	14 46	22	10 45	5 8	24	4 23	1
3	t.	6 57	5 3	10 6	16	15 5	23	11 53	5 59	♌	5 14	1
4	f.	6 58	5 2	10 4	16	15 23	24	morn.	6 49	21	6 4	1
5	s.	6 59	5 1	10 2	16	15 42	25	1 3	7 40	♍	6 55	0
6	B.	7 1	4 59	9 58	16	16 0	26	2 16	8 31	20	7 46	0
7	m	7 2	4 58	9 56	16	16 18	27	3 31	9 24	♎	8 39	0
8	t.	7 3	4 57	9 54	16	16 35	28	4 47	10 18	19	9 33	0
9	w	7 4	4 56	9 52	16	16 53	29	6 4	11 17	♏	10 32	0
10	t.	7 5	4 55	9 50	16	17 10	♂	☾ sets	ev. 17	19	11 32	0
11	f.	7 7	4 53	9 46	16	17 27	1	6 2	1 18	♐	ev. 33	0
12	s.	7 8	4 52	9 44	16	17 43	2	7 3	2 19	19	1 34	0
13	B.	7 9	4 51	9 42	16	17 59	3	8 7	3 17	♑	2 32	0
14	m	7 10	4 50	9 40	15	18 15	4	9 13	4 11	17	3 26	0
15	t.	7 11	4 49	9 38	15	18 31	5	10 18	5 1	♒	4 16	0
16	w	7 12	4 48	9 36	15	18 46	6	11 21	5 48	13	5 3	0
17	t.	7 13	4 47	9 34	15	19 1	7	morn.	6 32	25	5 47	0
18	f.	7 14	4 46	9 32	15	19 15	8	0 23	7 14	♓	6 29	0
19	s.	7 15	4 45	9 30	14	19 29	9	1 22	7 55	19	7 10	ev
20	B.	7 16	4 44	9 28	14	19 43	10	2 21	8 36	♈	7 51	11
21	m	7 17	4 43	9 26	14	19 56	11	3 20	9 18	13	8 33	11
22	t.	7 18	4 42	9 24	14	20 10	12	4 18	10 2	25	9 17	11
23	w	7 19	4 41	9 22	13	20 22	13	5 17	10 48	♉	10 3	11
24	t	7 20	4 40	9 20	13	20 35	14	6 16	11 36	19	10 51	11
25	f.	7 21	4 39	9 18	13	20 46	15	☉ rises	morn	♊	11 41	11
26	s.	7 22	4 38	9 16	12	20 58	16	5 33	0 26	13	morn.	11
27	B.	7 23	4 37	9 14	12	21 9	17	6 28	1 17	26	0 32	11
28	m	7 24	4 36	9 12	12	21 20	18	7 29	2 9	♋	1 24	11
29	t.	7 24	4 36	9 12	11	21 30	19	8 33	3 0	21	2 15	11
30	w	7 25	4 35	9 10	11	21 40	20	9 40	3 51	♌	3 6	11

ceiver is as bad as the thief? You must be severely whipt, lack rascal." "Berry well, Massa, if de *black* rascal be whipt buying tolen goods, me hope de *white* rascal be whipt too for ting, when you catch him, as well as Pompey." "To be ," replied the Justice. "Well den," says Pompey, "here be 's Massa—Hold him fast, Constable!—he buy Tom as I buy iccaninny knife and de piccaninny corkscrew. He know berry poor Tom be tolen from his poor old fadder and mudder; de e and de corkscrew hab neder." Such was the justice, as well ne severity of Pompey's address, that, after a short pause, the strate, with the consent of Tom's master, dismissed him, and harged the action. *Ch. Herald.*

Remarkable Days, &c.

All Saints. *The path of*
All Souls. *the just is as*
♀ rises 4h. 17m. morn.
Low tides. *the shining*
Powder Plot, 1605.
23d Sund. after Trin.
light, that shineth more
☿ rises 1h. 26m. morn.
☽ perigee. *and more*
☌ ☽ ♀. Quite *unto the*
St. Martin. *perfect day.*
high tides.
24th Sund. after Trin.
A good name is rather
Machutus. *to be chosen*
Ferguson died, 1776.
Low *than great riches,*
Great Earthquake, 1755.
tides. *and loving favour*
25th Sund. after Trin.
☽ apo. *rather than silver*
Cecilia. ☉ enters ♐.
St. Clement. *and gold.*
Love not sleep lest thou
Catharine. ☽ ecl. invisib.
☌ ☽ ♄. High tides.
Advent Sunday.
come to poverty.
♄ south 0h. 56m. morn.
St. Andrew.

Farmer's Calendar.

a Mould Candle of the size called *sixes*, and allowed both to burn 16 hours and a half without being moved. In that time 2 candles and three fifths were consumed, and one third of a point of oil. From the experiment it appears that one gallon of oil will burn 402 hours, and that it requires 10 and three fifths pounds of candles to burn the same time, so that supposing oil to be 75 cents per gallon, it will be equal to Mould Candles at 7 cents per pound: which shows the advantage gained in the use of oil to be very great.

Golden Rules for Men of Business.—Do every thing at the proper time. Keep every thing in its proper place. Use every thing for its proper purpose. Never think any part of your business too trifling to be well done.

Farmer W——'s Reform.—I once esteemed it as necessary to drink rum three times a day, in getting hay and grain, as to take my daily food at the stated seasons. Experience showed me that the habit was worse than useless, and for four years I have entirely dispensed with it. I feel stronger, and can do

And art thou gone, thou swiftly fleeting year?
Thy Spring, thy Summer, Autumn, gone?
Thy flowers, thy fruits, thy mellow harvest—
All have perish'd; and thou art fled, to add
Unto a past eternity—that sea
Which swallows in its deep devouring gorge,
Days, months, and years; and ravens still for food.

Thou dying year! Thou didst not bring release
From sin—Thou hast not shed the light of heaven
On *all* the world. Thy blacken'd register
Speaks still of crimes and deeds of darkness—
Sin's dread pestilence still hath swept this earth,
And souls have fallen, putrify'd with guilt.

Yet thou hast seen the oppressor broken,
And the oppressed freed; and thou hast heard,

Last Quar. 2d day, 11h. 23m. eve. | New M. 9th day, 3h. 50m.

D. M.	D. W	☉ rises	☉ sets.	Days' l'ngth	☾ fa.	☾'s de. S.	☾ age.	☾ ris. & sets.	Moon south.	☾ pl	High water	7 sou
1	t.	7 26	4 34	9 8	11	21 50	21	10 47	4 41	18	3 56	11
2	f.	7 26	4 34	9 8	10	21 59	22	11 56	5 29	♍	4 44	11
3	s	7 27	4 33	9 6	10	22 8	23	morn.	6 18	15	5 33	10
4	B.	7 28	4 32	9 4	10	22 16	24	1 6	7 7	♎	6 22	10
5	m	7 28	4 32	9 4	9	22 24	25	2 18	7 59	14	7 14	10
6	t.	7 29	4 31	9 2	9	22 31	26	3 32	8 53	29	8 8	10
7	w	7 29	4 31	9 2	8	22 38	27	4 46	9 51	♏	9 6	10
8	t.	7 30	4 30	9 0	8	22 45	28	5 58	10 50	28	10 5	10
9	f.	7 30	4 30	9 0	7	22 51	☌	☾ sets	11 50	♐	11 5	10
10	s.	7 31	4 29	8 58	7	22 56	1	5 37	ev. 50	27	eve. 5	10
11	B.	7 31	4 29	8 58	6	23 1	2	6 43	1 47	♑	1 2	10
12	m	7 32	4 28	8 56	6	23 6	3	7 50	2 40	24	1 55	10
13	t.	7 32	4 28	8 56	6	23 10	4	8 55	3 29	♒	2 44	10
14	w	7 32	4 27	8 56	5	23 14	5	9 59	4 16	21	3 31	10
15	t.	7 33	4 27	8 54	5	23 18	6	11 0	4 59	♓	4 14	10
16	f.	7 33	4 27	8 54	4	23 20	7	morn.	5 41	16	4 56	10
17	s.	7 33	4 27	8 54	4	23 23	8	0 0	6 22	28	5 37	9
18	B	7 33	4 27	8 54	3	23 25	9	0 58	7 3	♈	6 18	9
19	m	7 33	4 27	8 54	3	23 26	10	1 56	7 46	21	7 1	9
20	t.	7 33	4 27	8 54	2	23 27	11	2 55	8 30	♉	7 45	9
21	w	7 33	4 27	8 54	2	23 28	12	3 54	9 18	15	8 33	9
22	t.	7 33	4 27	8 54	1	23 28	13	4 53	10 7	27	9 22	9
23	f	7 33	4 27	8 54	1	23 27	14	5 49	10 57	♊	10 12	9
24	s.	7 33	4 27	8 54	0	23 26	15	6 41	11 50	22	11 5	9
25	B.	7 33	4 27	8 54	*sl.*	23 25	16	☾ ris	morn.	♋	11 57	9
26	m	7 33	4 27	8 54	1	23 23	17	6 11	0 42	18	morn.	9
27	t.	7 33	4 27	8 54	1	23 21	18	7 17	1 34	♌	0 49	9
28	w	7 33	4 27	8 54	2	23 18	19	8 26	2 25	15	1 40	9
29	t.	7 32	4 28	8 56	2	23 15	20	9 35	3 15	28	2 30	9
30	f.	7 32	4 28	8 56	3	23 11	21	10 45	4 3	♍	3 18	9
31	s.	7 32	4 28	8 56	3	23 7	22	11 57	4 52	26	4 7	9

Where Jordan rolls his stream, or Ganges pours,
Or the wild Indian slays the fleeting deer,
The voice of tuneful praise and pious prayer.
There thou hast seen the thirsty soul stoop down
And drink of living waters; and the heart,
Sunk deep in sin, raise'd up and purify'd.

Farewell, departed year, a last farewell;
For we shall never meet. Yet thou wilt send
Thy record upward to the court of heaven,
And we shall meet it there.

Farewell, departed year! we too, like thee,
Shall die, and mingle with eternity.
Eternity!—It is our only home.

First Q. 17th day, 2h. 22m. morn. | Full M. 25th day, 4h. 29m. morn.

D. M.	*Remarkable Days, &c.*
1	*The wicked flee when*
2	♀ rises 5h. 22m. morn.
3	Low tides. *no man pursu-*
B.	2d Sunday in Advent.
5	☐ ☉ ♃ *eth; but the righ-*
6	Nicholas. *teous are as bold*
7	☉ perigee. *as a lion.*
8	Conception of B. V. Mary.
9	☉ eclipsed, visible.
10	☌ ☉ ♄. High tides.
B.	3d Sunday in Advent.
12	*Go to the ant, thou*
13	Lucy. Gr. elon. ☿
14	Washington d. 1799, Æ 68.
15	*sluggard; consider her*
16	Tea dest. in Boston, 1773.
17	*ways, and be wise.*
B.	4th Sunday in Advent.
19	☉ apogee. Low tides.
20	[Columb. Col. Wash.
21	St. Tho. ☉ en. ♑ Com.
22	☿ stat. *The rich and the*
23	♂ ☉ ♄ *poor meet together:*
24	♃ south 4h. 54m. morn.
25	Christmas day.
B.	St. Stephen. Bat. of Tren-
27	St. John. [ton, 1776.
28	Innocents. *the Lord*
29	♄ south 10h. 30m. eve.
30	*is the maker of them all.*
31	Silvester. Inf. ♂ ☉ ☿

Farmer's Calendar.

more labour, and endure the heat better than formerly. Two of my neighbours who occupy large farms, have adopted the same course, and are fully convinced of the utility of it.

To preserve Bacon.—A writer recommends the following method as effectual in preserving bacon and smoked beef from insects. Make a lie of wood ashes, and boil it till it is very strong. Dip each piece of the meat in it, let it dry, and hang it in a smoke house; and no insect will injure it, and the taste of the lie will not be perceived, even on the outside.

Hay There are few articles in their economy of which Farmers seem so regardless of the future, as in that of hay. The price of it often increases from one to two hundred per cent in a year. Few articles of produce are so changeable in price, and few can be kept with less expense. Hay well cured and sheltered, is as good the third or fourth year, as the first. The best English farmers very often keep it through the year. A little providence in relation to this article would save many a farmer from sad sacrifices, and often in a season of scarcity, would bring him a rich income.

MISSIONARY SURVEY.

NOTHING can be more cheering to the true friend of Christ, than to take a survey of the world, that he may ascertain the extent of benevolent exertions, and the success which has been obtained: that he may see what has been accomplished, and what remains to be done. Come, then, and let us visit the scenes of missionary effort, and behold the labours of our devoted brethren.

VIEW OF AMERICAN FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Missions of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, Instituted in 1810.

I. MISSION AT BOMBAY. Commenced in 1813. 3 stations.—BOMBAY, on the island of the same name, and capital of the British Possessions in Western Hindostan. Rev Gordon Hall, *Miss.* James Garrett, *Printer* —MAHIM, 6 miles N. of Bombay. Rev. Allen Graves, *Miss.*—TANNAH, principal town on the island of Salsette, 25 miles from Bombay Rev. John Nichols, *Miss.* Rev. Edmund Frost, with his wife and Mrs Graves, sailed for the mission at Bombay Sept 27, 1823. No. of schools at these stations 18, pupils 900, books and Tracts printed 30,000.

II. MISSION IN CEYLON Com in 1816. 5 stations.—TILLIPALLY, 9 miles N. of Jafna. Rev Daniel Poor, *Miss.* Nicholas Permander, *Native Preacher* —BATTICOTTA, 6 miles N. W. of Jaf. Rev. Benj C. Meigs, Henry Woodward, *Miss.* Gabriel Tissera, *Nat Preach.*—OODOOVILLE, 5 miles N. of Jaf. Rev. Miron Winslow, *Miss* Francis Malicappa, *Nat. Preach.*—PANDITERIPO, 9 miles N. W. of Jaf Rev. John Scudder, M. D. *Miss* George Koch, *Nat. Med. Assist.*—MANEPY, 4½ miles N. W. of Jaf. Rev. Levi Spaulding, *Miss.* No. of free schools 32, pupils 1,500. Children in the boarding schools 118. No. of young men able to assist the missionaries 9. Three of these *Native Preachers.*

III. MISSION AMONG THE CHEROKEES. Com. 1817. Stations 6. —BRAINERD, in Tennessee, on Chickamaugah Creek, 250 miles N. W. of Augusta, 150 S. E. of Nashville; 130 S. W. of Knoxville. Rev. Ard Hoyt, *Miss.* Dr. Elizur Butler, *Phys.* Sylvester Ellis, *Schoolm.* John Vail, Henry Parker, Frederick Elsworth, *Farmers.* Erastus Dean, Ainsworth E. Blunt, *Mechanics* —CARMEL, formerly Taloney, 62 miles S. E. of Brainerd. Rev Daniel S. Butrick, *Miss.* Moody Hall, *Schoolm* —CREEK PATH, 100 miles W S. W of Bra. Rev. William Potter. *Miss.*—HIGHTOWER, 80 miles S. S E. of Bra. Isaac Proctor, *Schoolm.*—WILLSTOWN, 50 miles S. W. of Bra. Rev. William Chamberlain, *Miss.*—HAWEIS, 60 miles S. of Bra. John C. Elsworth, *Schoolm.*

IV. MISSION AMONG THE CHOCTAWS. Com. 1818. Stations 6. —ELLIOT, in Mississippi, on the Yalo Busha Creek, 40 miles above its junction with the Yazoo; 400 miles W. S. W of Bra. 145 from Walnut Hills. Mr. Cyrus Byington, *Miss.* Dr. William W Pride, *Phys.* Joel Wood, *Schoolm.* John Smith, Zechariah Howes, *Farmers.* —MAYHEW, on the Ook-tib-be-ha Creek, 12 miles above its junction

ch the Tombigbee Rev. Cyrus Kingsbury, *Missionary and Superintendant of Choctaw Mission.* William Hooper, *Schoolm.* Cal- Cushman, *Farmer.* Philo P. Stewart, Samuel Wisner, *Mechan-* —Bethel, S W. of Mayhew. Loring S. Williams, Stephen Macomber, *Schoolm* —Emmaus, 140 miles S. E of Mayhew. seph Jewell, *Schoolm* Anson Gleason, *Mechanic.*—Six Towns, ijah Bardwell, *Farmer.* Anson Dyer, *Schoolm.* Rev. Alfred right, *Miss* in this district —S. E. District of the Choc- aw Nation, Adin C Gibbs, *Schoolm* ——— Samuel Mosely, iss David Wright, David Gage, *Schoolm.* William Holland, siah Hemingway. *Farmers.* Ebenezer Bliss, *Mechanic.*

V. Mission among the Cherokees of the Arkansaw. m. 1820.—Dwight, on the W. side of Illinois Creek, 4 miles N. Arkansaw river, and 500 from its junction with the Mississippi. ev. Alfred Finney, Rev. Cephas Washburn, *Miss.* Jacob Hitchcock, ames Orr, *Farmers* Asa Hitchcock, *Mechanic.*

Among the Indians, the Board has 13 stations, and about 500 dian children have received instruction. The object of the oard is to place schoolmasters and evangelists in every district, ho shall perform the same labours, and exert the same kind of in- uence, as the village school master and parish minister in New ngland.

VI. Mission at the Sandwich Islands. Com. 1820. Sta- ons, Hanaroorah & Wymai. Rev. Hiram Bingham, Rev. sa Thurston, Rev. William Richards, Rev Charles S. Stewart, Rev. Artemas Bishop, *Miss* Dr. Abraham Blatchely, *Phys.* Sam- el Whitney, Joseph Goodrich, James Ely, *Licensed Preachers and ssistant Missionaries.* Levi Chamberlain, *Superintendant of Secular oncerns.* Elisha Loomis, *Printer.* Thomas Hopoo, John Honoo- ee, and George Sandwich, *Native Assistants.*

VII. Mission to Western Asia. Com. 18?0.—Malta. Rev. Daniel Temple, Rev. William Goodell, Rev. Isaac Bird, *Miss.*—Jerusalem. Rev. Pliny Fisk, Rev. Jonas King, *Miss.*

VIII. South America. John C. Brigham, Theophilus Parvin, *exploring Missionaries.*

IX. Foreign Mission School. Estab. 1816. Rev. Herman Daggett, *Principal.* John H. Prentice, *Assistant.* 35 heathen youths are members of this school.

Summary. The American Board has established 25 different stations, and employs as missionaries 29 ordained ministers, and 10 licensed preachers, and 65 females; in all, 146. It has organ- ized 10 Christian churches in Pagan lands, and established 70 schools, containing more than 3 000 scholars. It has established three printing presses in foreign lands, viz. one at Malta, one at Bombay, and one at the Sandwich Islands. Receipts for the last year, $55,808,94. The *Missionary Herald* is published for the Board, by *Samuel T Armstrong, No 50, Cornhill, Boston.*

Missions of the Board of Managers of the General Convention of the Baptist Denomination in the United States.

I. Burman Mission. Com. 1814.—Rangoon, on the N. bank of the E. branch of the Irrawaddy, 30 miles from its mouth. Rev. Adoniram Judson, D. D. *Miss.* Dr. Price, *Phys.* Moung Shwa

Gnong, *Native Preacher.*—AVA, the capital of the Birman Empire, and residence of the Emperor. Dr. Price, *Phys.* resides here at present. The Board design to make this a permanent station.—COXE'S BAZAR, in Arracan, S. E. of Bengal. This station has become vacant by the death of Mr. Colman.—CHITTAGONG, near the boundary line between Bengal and the Birman Empire. At present it is vacant. The prospects of the Mission in Burmah are very encouraging. The Rev. Jonathan Wade sailed for this mission in company with Mrs. Judson, June 22, 1823.

II. AFRICAN MISSION.—MONROVIA, the colony of the American Colonization Society. Collin Teague and Lot Carey, (coloured men,) *Miss.*

III. INDIAN MISSIONS. Com. 1820. 6 stations.—WITHINGTON, at Tuchabachee, in the Creek nation. Rev. Lee Compere, *Miss.* Mr. Simonds, *Schoolm* —VALLEY TOWNS, among the Cherokees in the S. W. part of N. Carolina. Rev. Thomas Roberts, *Miss.* The Mission family consists of 26 persons. Here are two schools and 70 scholars.—FORT WAYNE, at the junction of St. Mary's and the Maumee Rivers in Indiana.—CAREY, 100 miles N. W. of Fort Wayne, near St. Joseph's River in Michigan, 30 miles from its mouth. Rev. Isaac Mc Coy, *Miss.* No. of the School, 36.—GRAND RIVER, a station lately established among the Ottawas. Mr. Peter Thurston has been appointed assistant of Mr. Mc Coy, at these stations—LEAD MINES, in Illinois, on the Missisippi. An Indian school is established at this place. Rev Mr. Ficklin, ———. Annual Receipts of the Baptist Board, for missionary purposes, about $22,000. Publications of the Baptist Board—*The Latter Day Luminary* and *The Columbian Star*, published by *John S. Meehan, Columbian Office, North E. Street, Washington City.*

Missions of the United Foreign Missionary Society. Inst. in 1817.

I. UNION MISSION. Com. 1820 On the W. bank of Grand River, 25 miles N. of its junction with the Arkansaw, 700 miles above the junction of the Arkansaw and Missisippi. Rev. W. F. Vaill, Rev. Epaphras Chapman, *Miss.* Marcus Palmer, *Phys.* William C. Requa, Stephen Fuller, Abraham Redfield, John M. Spaulding, Alexander Woodruff, George Requa, *Assist. Miss.* A school of 13 Indian children.

II. GREAT OSAGE MISSION. Com. in 1821. On the N. bank of the Marias de Cein, 6 miles above its junction with the Osage River, 80 miles S. W. of Fort Osage. Rev. Nathaniel B. Dodge, Rev. Benton Pixley, Rev. William B. Montgomery, *Miss.* William N. Belcher, *Phys.* Daniel H. Austin, Samuel Newton, Samuel B. Bright, Otis Sprague, Amasa Jones, *Assist. Miss.* School of 15 children.

III. TUSCARORA MISSION. 4 miles E. of Lewiston, Niagara Co. N. Y. Rev. D. M. Smith, of Lewiston.

IV. SENECA MISSION. Com. 1811. 4 miles from Buffalo, at the outlet of Lake Erie. Rev. Thompson S. Harris, *Miss.* H. Bradley, *Assist. Miss.* School of 30 children.

V. CATARAUGUS MISSION. Com. 1822. Near Lake Erie, 30 miles from Buffalo. William A. Thayer, *Assist. Miss.* School of 21 children.

. FORT GRATIOT MISSION. Com. 1822. On the river St. , 1 mile below the outlet of Lake Huron. John S. Hudson, *Miss.* School of 15 Indian children.

. MACKINAW STATION. Com. 1823. On the island of inaw. Rev. William M. Ferry, *Miss.* School of 12 children. al Receipts of the United Foreign Missionary Society, about 500. The Publication of the Society, is *The American Mis- y Register*, edited by *Zechariah Lewis, Domestic Secretary and asurer, No. 38, Broad street, New York.*

GENERAL VIEW OF MISSIONARY OPERATIONS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

AMERICA.

Greenland, the United Brethren, whose lot it has been, first in tern times,

> To plant successfully sweet Sharon's Rose,
> On barren plains and in eternal snows,

e 12 missionaries at 3 stations, and 1280 in their congregations. *Cape Farewell*, where are about 500 heathen, they think of estab- ng another station. The United Brethren have in *British erica* 3 stations, occupied by 17 missionaries. At each of these little church, gathered from among the heathen. The British iety for the Propagation of the Gospel have, scattered through se vast regions, 124 missionary stations, and a large number of sionaries and schoolmasters.

n the *United States*, it is estimated that there are 470,000 In- s, constituting 260 tribes. Most of the principal denominations christians are engaged in sending the Gospel and civilization to long neglected people. At the several stations among them, upwards of 30 schools, with more than 1,100 scholars. "It re- res but little research," says the Committee of Congress on In- affairs, "to convince every candid mind, that the prospect of lizing our Indians was never so promising as at this time. ver were means, for the accomplishment of this object, so judici- sly devised, and so faithfully applied." Some of the Sons of the est are every year converted from sin to holiness. The mission- among the Seneca Indians, as he was "walking out in the field ven tide," saw one of the largest boys retiring, just after the ool had closed, into an adjoining thicket. He asked him whither was going? He pointed his finger, and said he was going yonder ray. As he stood conversing with him another came up who going on the same errand. Affected with the circumstance, missionary turned away and sought retirement, where he ht give free utterance to his emotions of joy, and beg God to en conviction on their tender minds. The evening was marked that placid stillness which tends insensibly to lead the pious d to survey the works of God. He could distinctly hear the e of prayer on several sides around him. As he walked towards house, he wondered why the little children were not at play as l. The secret was soon disclosed; for he discovered that they had collected in a little group on the side of a hill, and stood

with clasped hands, and in perfect silence, while one of their num ber, in an audible voice, was sending forth their petitions to hi who said, "Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid the not, for of such is the kingdom of heaven."

Missions to the slaves in the *West Indies* have been principal carried on by the United Brethren and the English Methodist The latter denomination alone have 40 stations, and more th 24,000 members in their societies; the former have also ma thousands under their care. The whole number of blacks in the Islands is 1,600,000. Great exertions have been made to meliora their condition, and in many places the labours of missionaries ha been remarkably blessed, though in a few they have met with t most bitter persecution.

The London Missionary Society and the United Brethren ha several stations among the slaves in the *N. and E. part of Sou America.* The Scriptures have been distributed in several of t principal cities of South America, and agents of the Americ Board are now exploring it with a view of selecting the most eli ble places for missionary operations. Schools on the Lancasteri plan have been established at Buenos Ayres, St. Jago, and in sev ral of the Independent States. "In these States provision is m for securing general education—the slave trade has been prohibit —all persons, of every colour, who are born subjects, have been c clared free, and all the States agree, that difference of colour sh not produce any difference in the civil condition of their subject A wide door for usefulness is opening among the millions of th newly constituted republics.

Africa.

The Bible is preparing in the language of *Abyssinia*, a coun nominally Christian, in Eastern Africa. *Egypt* on the North been gladdened by the temporary visits of American and o missionaries. The Rev. Messrs. Fisk and King, in company w Rev. Mr. Wolff, during the three months they were in Egy preached the Gospel in English, French, German, Italian, Hebr and Arabic; and distributed 900 copies of the Bible, or parts o in 12 different languages, and more than 3000 Tracts. On coast of *Western Africa* much success has attended the preach of the Gospel, particularly in the British colony of *Sierra Le* This colony embraces 1 towns, the inhabitants of which are chi Africans, which have been captured in the slave ships and s liberty. There is here an Institution for the purpose of educa native ministers. This colony, and that of the United State *Liberia*, will greatly facilitate the suppression of the Slave Tr and the introduction of Christianity. It is to be hoped, that benevolence of the Christian public will very soon enable the D tors of Foreign Missions from the United States to send a mis ary to *Liberia.*

Among the Hottentots, Caffres, and other heathen tribes of *S Africa*, the word of the Lord, proclaimed by the United Bret and British missionaries, has had free course; and many, once "breathed out threatenings and slaughter" against these

ves of the Lord Jesus, like Saul of Tarsus have exclaimed, Lord, what wilt thou have me to do?" The Slave Trade has en abolished by the Imaum of *Muscat* in Arabia, and by the ng of *Madagascar*. The Gospel has lately been introduced into is island, which contains a population of 4,000,000.

The prospect of the speedy suppression of the Slave Trade is dy encouraging. It has been declared to be piracy by the United tes and Great Britain, and these nations have yielded to each er the right of searching those vessels belonging to either na- n which may be suspected of being engaged in this detestable affic.

Europe.

There are but few missionary stations in Europe. The work of eading the Gospel is chiefly done by itinerant missionaries. lost of the *Jews*, the long "lost sheep of the house of Israel," e scattered throughout Europe, and are beginning to be visited missionaries. Many have embraced the Christian religion. ome parts of Russia, and a few Islands in the Mediterranean en- y the benefit of stated missions, while in many countries border- g on that sea, the Scriptures and religious publications have found n extensive circulation.

Asia.

The population of this quarter of the globe is estimated at 380 millions. Nearly half of all the Protestant missionaries in the world are here, yet there is not one to every million of Pagans and Mahometans.

In *Northern Asia*, the Scottish and German missionaries labour, mid many discouragements, and circulate Religious Tracts among the Tartar tribes. The American missionaries are preaching the Gospel in Palestine, while among the Mahometans of Persia the translation of the New Testament by Martyn has awakened much inquiry after the truth.

British India, including Ceylon, is, however, the principal seat of missionary exertion in the East. Among its 60 millions, much religious knowledge has been diffused, and by the unwearied exertions of the Baptist Missionaries, the Scriptures have been translated into most of their languages. More than 50,000 children are now enjoying the instructions of the schools, and of the converts to Christianity, a considerable number are preaching the Gospel to their countrymen.

In *Burmah*, a country containing 17 millions of inhabitants, the American Baptists have found favour in the eyes of the rulers, and are successfully engaged in proclaiming the Gospel.

China, with a population of from 150 to 200 millions, has now no Protestant missionary. The death of Rev. Dr Milne, Superintendant of the Anglo-Chinese College at Malacca, caused the Rev. Dr Morrison to remove from Canton and occupy the station of his departed brother. By the joint labours of these two missionaries, the whole Bible has been translated into the Chinese. On his arrival at Malacca, Dr. Morrison says, "I cannot express the great satisfaction afforded me by this house;—the Libraries—

the Chinese printers, (unawed by any Mandarins,) printing the Book of God—and the Chinese youth singing in their own language, the high praises of Jehovah." Notwithstanding the obstacles which oppose the dissemination of divine truth, upwards of 100,000 religious publications have been distributed in China, some of which have found their way into the heart of the empire.

Australasia is made up of several large islands south of the Continent. New South Wales and New Zealand have been visited by missionaries. At New Zealand, the English missionaries meet with great discouragements from the cruel and cannibal habits of the natives.

Polynesia is the name given to several clusters of islands between Asia and America, the most northerly of which are the *Sandwich Islands*. These contain a population of 400,000. The worship of idols, and the sacrifice of human victims, has lately been discontinued, and a very hopeful beginning of missionary labours has been made by the American Board.

The *Society and Friendly Islands* are south of the Sandwich Islands. Here, after many years of painful and persevering exertion, the labours of the London Missionary Society have been crowned with the greatest success. Concerning the moral condition of these islands, the Deputation sent out by the London Society, in their letter to the American Board, speak as follows :—

"Be assured, the reports you have read respecting the state of religion in these islands are far from being exaggerated. The work is indeed marvellous in our eyes, and excites in our hearts the most lively gratitude to God, whose hand has been so signally displayed in it.—The inhabitants of these islands were sunk into the lowest possible state of moral degradation ; but are now, we hesitate not to say, viewing them as a body, the most universally and consistently christian, of any people upon the face of the earth. The Sabbath is universally regarded. The individual is scarcely known, who does not attend public worship three times on the Lord's day, and several times during the week. The congregations are large, and as well behaved, as any congregations we ever saw in England. Numerous churches are formed of pious persons, while multitudes more are waiting for admission. Full three fourths of the people can read, and many write and cipher. Industry is every where apparent, and civilization has already made considerable progress. Towns are rising up, composed of houses built according the European style. Our furniture is imitated ; and the people aim at the same modes of living and clothing. Crimes are very few. Peace and happiness are every where apparent. The marriage vow is held sacred. Infanticide is wholly discontinued. Religion is the great business of life ; while secular affairs, though not neglected, are held as only secondary. All the food wanted for the Sabbath, is dressed on Saturday ;—not a fire is lighted, not a canoe is seen moving on the water, nor are any visits paid on the Lord's day. Never did the Gospel obtain a more complete and glorious triumph over ignorance, and sensuality, and superstition, since the world began. Let this change afford you, beloved brethren, encouragement in all your labours of love, and in all your exertions to evangelize the heathen world."

any one doubts the practicability of missionary efforts, or is ng his exertions," says one of the Deputation, "send him I should not have thought the sufferings and inconve- of going ten times round the world, too much to be endured, sake of seeing what God has wrought in these idolatrous ries."

is the state of missionary exertions abroad. But if our s estimate the value of missions by the success with which re attended in heathen lands, their estimate will be far too The missionary cause is the means of cultivating the best s of the heart, and producing a largeness of soul in all who mployed in it at home. We will venture to affirm, that if were two christians of equal piety and talents, and one should e in the benevolent exertions of the day, and the other should e former would have his mind most free from prejudice, and art most filled with love to God. It is pleasant to reflect, that so a number of individuals must have been engaged in this work, ntributing $1,682,000, which is not far from the amount given ear to the principal benevolent Societies; and, that, leaving ose who have given that they may be seen of men, the hearts many must have throbbed with pure and enlarged benevolence, ey cast of their abundance or their penury into the treasury of Lord. When we view missionary exertions in this light, and der them as uniting men of different ranks and sects in one mon cause, we feel authorized to say, that they are inestimable ings to the church, and inspire a healthful vigour throughout ose countries which have a numerous population engaged in . And we would invite all our readers who wish to enjoy the ures of religion, and the luxury of doing good, to obey th mand of their dying Saviour, by sending his Gospel to the hea- The work is great, and the widow's mite, when given to it, not be lost, nor the treasures of the rich prove too abundant. t, after the general view we have taken of missionary success, el it our duty to suggest to our readers a single caution. When e the extent to which benevolent exertions have been carried, s not indulge a spirit of triumph, which will blind our eyes to eal situation of the world. A reverend English philanthropist, s zeal for the promotion of truth, drew a map of the country in h he lived, with every place coloured black where a Bible So- was not formed; "and let us remember, that if we had a map he world with every place in it coloured black where the Gos- s not preached, we should have *three-fourths* of it stained with , and infidelity, and misery." Notwithstanding what has been e, it should be remembered, that there are millions and hundreds illions to whom the Gospel was never preached, and that in our country, there are thousands and hundreds of thousands who ot enjoy the stated means of grace. Human victims are still red on the altars of Paganism, and fiend-like savages still cluster nd the bodies of their murdered enemies, and feed on their h. The means now in operation are the proper means to be d; they are applied with wisdom, and attended with success; they must be greatly increased, before the moral darkness ch rests upon the earth will be removed. Let each then stop,

and ask himself, "What can I do for the cause of missions Cannot I support some heathen child at our missionary station and thus rescue him from the horrors of Paganism? Cannot I p in circulation some Tract, which, by the blessing of God, may b come the instrument of salvation to an immortal soul? Cannot I d something for the support of those who have forsaken kindred a friends to preach the Gospel to the heathen? Cannot I do som thing to hasten that day, when the knowledge of a crucified Savio shall be imparted to all nations—?"

O rise, thou Sun of Righteousness, and shine,
And chase these clouds of darkness far away.—
Thou hear'st.—I see thee rise.—I feel thy beams.—
They light on earth a flame of pious zeal.—
It blazes heaven-ward—yet it spreads, and burns
From heart to heart;—catch it, my soul, and send
The genial warmth to other hearts, till all
Which love the Lord, shall beat in unison,
And, leagued together, strive to save a ruined world.

American Bible Society.—Receipts for the year ending May, 18 $42,416,95. Bibles issued, 31,590; Testaments, 28,849; maki 309,062 issued in eight years. New Auxiliaries 44; whole numb 404. The Philadelphia Bible Society, formed in 1808, has distr uted 81,000 copies of the Scriptures.

American Tract Society.—During the year ending May, 1824, t receipts in donations and for Tracts sold were $8,309,87. No Tracts published 770,000 Whole number in ten years, 4,217,5 Depositories, 112. Receipts of the *New York Religious Tract ciety*, the last year, $2,279. Tracts printed 254,500 Whole num in twelve years 1,561,744. *The Relig. Tr Soc. of Balt.* printed last year 74,000 Tracts. *Ev. Tr Soc. Boston*, whole num. 66

American Education Society.—Receipts during the year en Oct. 1. 1823, $16,962. The whole number of beneficiaries have received assistance from this Society is 414 There are m other Education Societies in the U. S. The Presbyterian Ed tion Society assisted, the last year, 103 beneficiaries. The w number which have received means of support from 11 of the p cipal Education Societies in our country, is 721

American Sunday School Union.—Organized May 25, 182 place of the *Philadelphia* Sunday and Adult School Union. It embraces as Auxiliaries, 723 Schools, 7,337 Teachers, and 48 Scholars.

American Society for Meliorating the Condition of the Jews.— ceipts for the year ending June 14, 1824, about $8,000. N Auxiliaries 213.

American Colonization Society.—Receipts for the year ending 20, 1824, $7,020,94. Expenditures, $6,739,22. This Society h Auxiliaries, and has sent out 225 emigrants. It has a colony o blacks in Liberia on the western coast of Africa.

Of Societies for the Religious Instruction of Seamen, there are eral in our country, but no *national* Society. The Bethel Flag in every considerable port in the United States, and the repo the Seamen's meetings are highly interesting. There are chu

IGIOUS PERIODICAL PUBLICATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES,

not contained in the list in our last year's Almanack.

It is not our purpose to swell this list beyond a notice of those ations whose *principal design is to promote evangelical religion, spread of the Gospel*—the object to which we hope the Chris- Almanack may ever be consecrated.

INE. Christian Intelligencer, Portland.
W HAMPSHIRE. Christian Herald, pamph. Portsmouth.
SSACHUSETTS Zion's Herald, Newsp Meth. Boston.
on Telegraph, Newsp. Boston, G. Hallock
ican Tract Magazine, pam. Boston, by American Tract Soc.
ple, Newsp. Northampton.
DE ISLAND. Christian Magazine, pamph. Providence.
kinsian Magazine, pamph. do.
es' Magazine, pamph. do.
ian Monitor and Weekly Register, Newsp. do.
NNECTICUT. Evangelist, pamph Hartford.
W YORK. Western Recorder, Newsp. Utica, T Hastings, Ed.
ist Register, Utica, Newspaper.
York Tract Magazine, pam. Albany, by N. Y. State Tr. Soc.
l's Advocate, pamph. New York.
el Herald, 8vo. New York.
ton Christian Observer, pamphlet—Republished in New York.
NNSYLVANIA Religious Visitor, Harrisburgh.
sie Adviser and Relig. and Liter. Miscellany, Newsp. 8vo.
stian Gazette, and Youth's Herald, Newsp. 8vo. Phila.
ay School Magazine, pam. Phila. by Am. Sun. Sch. Union.
ELAWARE. The Circular, Wilmington.

THE SABBATH SCHOOL.

RE prejudices which many have against the benevolent opera- of the present day, usually arise from ignorance of their effects. ve seldom known a candid man to dislike them after seeing tendency. A few years since, I knew a man strongly preju- d against most of our Benevolent Societies. He was respected, was usually agreeable and polite. But when an Education So- or a Sabbath School was mentioned, he made no scruples in ifesting his antipathy. It so happened, that one summer, a stu- from College, a charity scholar, established a Sabbath School e neighbourhood of this gentleman. As he was winning in his ners, he soon collected all the children in the vicinity, except only child of this man, who, for some weeks, refused to permit ittle daughter, a lovely child of eight years old, to attend the ol. But as all her play-mates attended, and were delighted the privilege, and as no bad consequences were seen to result their instructions, what by entreaties, and what by a kind re- t from her mother, it so happened, that on the fifth Sabbath the School was opened, little Clarissa ——— was at School, her blithe rosy countenance, happy among her happy compan- She continued to attend regularly through the summer, and pprove very rapidly. The teacher of the School encouraged

his little pupils to make any inquiries about the texts of scriptur which they could not understand. It was at the close of a pleasar Sabbath in August, when the father called the child to him, an addressed her very mildly, "Clarissa, my love, are you not tired going to that Sunday School? I don't think you learn any thing— mean, nothing that you understand."—"O yes, father, I do, a gre many things!—for to-day I asked my teacher about that beautif text, 'Cast thy bread upon the waters, and thou shalt find it aft many days;'—and what, father, do you think it means?" "Wh child, it must mean that we ought to be charitable to the poor "Yes, father, but do you know why it is like casting bread on t waters?" "No, my love." "Well, my teacher explained it me. He said, that in the Eastern country, rice, and all kinds grain, are called *bread*, even before they are cooked. He said, th every year, the river Nile, and so of some other Eastern rivers, ro up high, and had its waters overflow its banks, and all the count round. While the waters were thus covering the country, the pe ple went out in their little boats, and scattered their rice, (or bread on the waters. This was sowing it. It sunk down in the mud; t waters covered it Yet the people knew it was not lost; for in d time the waters went off, and then the rice sprung up, and th usually had great crops. This is casting bread on the wate and true charity is just like it Is'nt it a beautiful verse, father —"Yes."—"And don't I learn and understand what my teach tells me?"—"You may go and tell it to your mother, my dear."

Towards the close of the summer, the teacher was taken sick, a was obliged to leave his Sabbath School and College. As he w indigent, the ladies of the neighbourhood kindly made him u small purse, to bear his expenses. One evening little Clarissa ca to her father with a very earnest look, and says, "Father, will y please to give me a nine pence?" "What will you do with it, dear?" "O, I want it very much, and will not waste it, fathe "But what do you want it for?" "I wish, father, you would ple to give it to me without asking—I *do* want it very much" "I ca give my daughter money, unless she tells me to what use she is apply it." "Well, father, I fear you will not give it to me, bu will tell you. You know that Mr. ——, my school teacher, is si and must go away. O, he has been so kind to me. He is go away, and I am afraid I shall never see him again—I wanted to g him the nine-pence! you remember how he explained to me t beautiful text, "Cast thy bread upon the waters." The little sobbed, and a tear stood in the eye of the father. He put a b note in the hand of his child for her sick teacher, and turned aside wept. He thought how he had been taught a lesson of charity his little child; how he had opposed the very school where she been thus instructed; and how he had ever been supremely self and sinful. From that hour he became awakened, and was great anxiety of mind for some time. He then found peace in lieving. He is now a firm friend of Education Societies and Sabb Schools; and never thinks of either without thinking of the teac whom he opposed—of his daughter's improvement—and of his hopes of immortality.

A LETTER

Addressed to the Editor, by the Christian Almanack of 1824.

Dear Sir—I have thought it would please you to learn the reception which has been given to me and my brethren, whom you sent from home the last year, and on whose education you bestowed so much care and solicitude.

After I left you, I rode home with a gentleman who took several of us to dispose of among his neighbours; and I, more favoured than any of the rest, was received into his family. I found that he was a substantial farmer, who lived in a comfortable situation in the country, about 100 miles from Boston, and that he and his lady were much respected in the neighbourhood, and were looked to as examples. They had six children: Mary, the oldest, was about eighteen, and the youngest five. I received the most flattering attentions as soon as I entered the house All were anxious to see me and to hear what I had to say. I was immediately put into the hands of John, a fine boy, about 10 years old, who delivered my message to them in a clear and manly voice.

"Pray what is a Tract?" says Susan, a little rosy girl, about six years old, as John was reading the 'Editor's Address' "It is a little book," replied Mary. "What, such as Pa gave to old Joe Wilkins, who used to drink rum, and it made him leave off drinking?" "Yes," replied Mary, "and such as he gave to William Reece, who used to swear so wickedly." "And I hav'nt heard him swear," said John, "these two months."—"Mary," says Susan, as John was reading the 'Dialogue,' "what is the American Board which that man talks so about to the other?" "The American Board," said Mary, "is a few men, who are endeavouring to send the Gospel to the heathen. The good people give them money, and they send out missionaries, who try to teach the heathen the religion of Christ." Many other inquiries were made by the younger members of the family, and answered by Mary, whom I found to be a kind of oracle among them.

After they had heard all I had to say, the children were much engaged in contriving what they might do to assist some of the Benevolent Societies. Nor were they long in deciding;—the two youngest determined each to keep a charity box for the benefit of the Indian children in our Western Wilderness; one agreed to knit gloves and another to braid straw, and to devote a part of the avails to the good of the Heathen And, I assure you, I have been much pleased to see with what punctuality and spirit they have put their designs in execution; not so much because it raises a large revenue for the promotion of the objects in which we feel interested, as because it produces a happy state of feeling here at home. There seems to be so much benevolence, even in the hearts of the smallest in the family, that it does one good to see them. The children early learn to look beyond the bounds of their own village, and interest themselves in the welfare of the world. Their minds by these means become enlarged, and their hearts more susceptible of sympathy towards the miserable among their fellow men. My master took me down one day, and I told him your opinion on the subject of 'Family Worship' I was pleased to hear him ask the family, at night, what they thought of *singing a hymn* at their devo-

tions. It was approved by all, and they sung the 146th Psalm with so much spirit that every heart in the room beat with emotion. I observed too, when the Spring came on, that a fine piece of land was set apart as a missionary field, and that each of the sons took a part of it under his care And I heard my master tell the good minister who sometimes comes here, that he had many reasons for cultivating it;—he wished to aid the funds of the Missionary Society, to invite the attention of his children to the subject, to have them practise some self denial in so good a cause, and to show his neighbours that while he *professed* to desire the enlargement of Christ's kingdom, he felt it his duty to *do something* to promote it.—The same spirit which causes him to labour for the good of the heathen, makes him the poor man's friend. Why, Sir, if there are any poor persons in these quarters in distress, you may be sure that it is known in this house, and some one of the family is immediately despatched with provisions and medicines for their relief.

But all my brethren do not live so happily as I do. I saw, a few days since, one of our number whom my master sent to live in the family of farmer Holdfast. The poor fellow complained dreadfully of the neglect he met with. The old farmer never consulted him but in relation to the Calendar and Interest Table, and you know, Sir, that although we are always faithful to tell the truth when we are asked the rate of interest, the day of the month, or the time of high water, &c yet we do not think very well of him who consults us on these subjects only Farmer Holdfast never cultivates a missionary field, nor gives any thing to the Benevolent Societies. There is only one benevolent thing he does, and that is, to send his children to the Sabbath School. But my brother, who lives in the family, says he does this only because he thinks it may save him some expense in educating them. Farmer Holdfast's children too, are ignorant and ill-behaved, and I do not believe there is a single member of the family who is generally respected and loved.—At our house, we have much company, composed chiefly of the inhabitants of this village; and although I never go out myself, being one of those persons who consider it their duty to keep close at home, I am able to form a pretty correct opinion of the character of the villagers in general. I have observed one thing which I believe is true among the inhabitants of this village, however it may be in other parts of the world; and that is, that persons who are engaged in promoting the benevolent exertions of the day, are generally most happy, and have minds most liberal and enlightened. They read missionary and other religious publications, which make them acquainted with distant parts of the earth, and interested in the welfare of their inhabitants.

I might say much more, but I am afraid of exhausting your patience by dwelling on my history. I shall wait with much interest to hear what report my younger brothers may bring respecting the events of another year; and you may rest assured that at least one of their number will find a hospitable reception in the family of my good master. I close by wishing you much success in the labours in which you are engaged, and uninterrupted happiness in the performance of them. With filial respect,

CHRONOLOGY.

(Continued from the Almanack of 1823.)

n on Martha's Vineyard, commenced	
Mayhew, - - - - -	1642
s Xavier sailed for India, -	1643
's Indian Bible, the first Bible printed	
America, - - - - -	1663
nian Philosophy published, -	1686
ty for propagating the Gospel,	1701
missionary Ziegenbalg sailed for Tran-	
uebar, - - - - -	1705
rissionary Egede sailed for Greenl.	1721
ard Dober, who offered to sell himself	
slave in order to gain access to the	
slaves, went as a missionary to St.	
homas, - - - - -	1732
st Set. of Un. Breth. in Pennsyl.	1734
ion to Surinam com. - -	1735
ion among the Hottentots com.	1736
nerd died, - - - -	1747
ra Mission com. - - -	1764
epta built, - - - -	1766
sionary Settlement com. at Nain,	1770
erica declares herself independent,	1776
ach Revolution, - - -	1792
. Bap. Miss. Society formed, -	1792
ey and Thomas sailed for India,	1793
Vandekemp and assoc. comb. for Afr.	1793
den Missionary Society instituted,	1795
Duff sailed for Otaheite, - -	1796
den Religious Tract Society inst.	1799
n a Missionary Society inst. -	1800
ish and Foreign Bible Society inst.	1804
ve Trade abolished by British Parliam.	1806
Morrison sailed to Canton, -	1807
st Meeting of the Am. Board, Sept.	1810
ss. Hall, Nott, Rice, Judson, and New-	
ll sailed for India, - - -	1812
Printing office at Serampore burnt, -	1812
Overthrow of Idolatry in the Society Isla.	1815
Missi n in New Zealand com. -	1816
Rev. Cyrus Kingsbury first missionary to the Cherokees, - - - -	1816
Messrs Mills and Burgess sailed for Afr.	1818
Missionaries sailed to Sandwich Islands,	1819
Rev. Mr. Parsons ar at Jerusalem, Feb. 17,	1821
Rev. Dr. Worcester di at Brainerd, June 7,	1821
Rev. Dr. Milne died June 2, - -	1822
1823.	
Jan. 22. Rev. Messrs. Bird and Goodell, reach Malta.	
Jan. 31. Rev. Mr. Beckewelder died, aged 78.	
March 7. Rev. Dr. Ward died, aged 53.	
April 25. Rev. Messrs. Fisk and King reach Jerusalem.	
May 30. Bombay Chapel dedicated.	
May 31. Rev. Mr. Paul sailed for Hayti.	
June 22. Mr and Mrs. Wade, and Mrs. Judson sail for India.	
June 30. President Moore died, aged 52.	
——— Mirza Mahomed Ali baptized at Astracan.	
July 18. Catherine Brown died.	
July 25. Messrs. Brigham and Parvin sail for South America.	
Aug. 5. Missionary Settlement at Sarepta burnt.	
Sept. 27. Cardinal Della Genga elected Pope, under the title of Leo XII.	
Oct. 6. Great Storm at the Missionary Stations in South Africa.	
Oct. 27. Mr. Stoat with his wife and Mrs. Graves sailed for India.	
Dec. 2. Meeting at New York in behalf of the Greeks.	

Anniversaries and Treasurers of Charitable Societies, &c.

MISSIONARY SOCIETIES. *American Board For. Miss.*—3d Wed. in Sept. Jer. Evarts, Esq. Cor. . Henry Hill, Esq. Treas. No. 69 Market-St. Boston.——*United For. Miss. Soc.* 2d Wed in May, ch. Lewis, Sec. & Treas. No. 38 Broad St. N. York ——*Bap. Board of For. Miss.* Last Wed. in Apr. Stokes, Esq. N. York, Treas.——*Maine Miss. Soc.* 4th Wed. in June, D. Campbell, Esq. Winthrop, eas.—*New-Hampshire Miss. Soc.* Th. aft 1st Tu. Sept Nath'l Abbot, Concord, Treas.——*Mass Miss.* . Day before Gen Elec. J. Punchard, Esq. Salem, Treas. S. T. Armstrong, Boston, Agent to receive nations.——*Mass. Bap. Miss. Soc.* Last Wed in May, E. Lincoln, Boston, Treas.——*Mass. Episcopal . Soc.* Benj. Howard, Boston, Treas ——*Boston Fem. Jews Soc.* May, Frances Irving, Treas.—— *Connecticut Miss. Soc.* 2d Wed. in Jan. Andrew Kingsbury, Esq. Hartford, Treas.——*New-York United om. Miss Soc.* May, Peter Hawes, Esq. N York, Treas.—— *New York Episcop. Miss Soc.* Don Alon- Cushman, Treas ——*Western District Fem. Miss. Soc.* 1st Tu. in Sept. Cynthia Risley, New-Hartrd, N. Y. Treas.

EDUCATION SOCIETIES. *Maine Edu. Soc.* L Cutler, Esq. Portland, Treas.——*American Edu.* . Wed. after 4th Wed. in Sept. Aaron P Cleaveland, Esq. Treas ——*Mass. Bap. Edu. Soc.* Thur. er 3d Wed. in Sept. E. Lincoln, Boston, Treas.——*Conn. Educ So.* Thurs. after 2d. Wed. in Sept. phen Twining, Esq. New-Haven, Treas.——*Western Edu. Soc.* Last Wed. in Dec. Arthur Breeze, . Utica, N Y. Treas.——*Pres. Edu Soc* Wed. bef. 2d Th. in May, John Adams, Esq. N. York, Treas.

BIBLE SOCIETIES. *Maine Bible Soc* Hon. Samuel Freeman, Portland. Treas.——*New Hamp. Bib.* . Nath'l Abbot, Concord, Treas.——*Mass Bible Soc.* 2d Thur. after Gen Elec. John Tappan, jun. ston, Treas.——*American Bible Soc.* 2d Thur. in May, Wm. W. Woolsey, Treas. John Nitchie, gent for selling Bibles, &c.

TRACT SOCIETIES. *American Tract Soc.* Day of Gen. Elec. Mass. Amos Blanchard, Esq. dover, Treas. William A Hallock, Andover, Assist Sec.——*Evan. Tract Society,* The day before en. Elect. Mass. Heman Lincoln. Boston, Treas.——*New York Religious Tract Society,* 2d Wedns. in pr. Knowles Taylor, New-York, Treas.——*New York State Tract Society,* 1st Tues. in Feb. John . Norton, Albany, Treas.——*Baltimore Religious Tract Society,* 2d Monday in May, F. P. Barrows, 1828 —*Bap. Gen. Tract Society,* Last Wedns. in Feb. Rev Luther Rice, Washington city, Treas.

MINISTERS' MEETINGS. *Gen. Assem. Presb. Ch.* Philadelphia, 3d Thurs. in May.——*Episcopal en. Conven.* 3d. Tues. in May, every 3d year from 1808.——*Gen. Assoc. New Hampshire.* 1st Tues. Sept.——*Gen. Conven. Vermont,* 2d Tues. in Sept ——*General Association, Mass.* 4th Tues in June. *ean. Convocation, Rhode Island,* 2d Tues. in June —— *Gen Assoc. Connecticut,* 3d Tues. in June—— *ner. Sund. School Union,* Tues. after 3d. Thurs. in May, A. Claxton, Agent, No. 29 North 4th eet, Philadelphia.——*American Colonization Society,* 2d Wed. in March, Richard Smith, Esq. Wash-

ington city, Treas.——*Amer. Soc. for Meliorating the Condition of the Jews*, Day after 2d Thursday in May.——*Foreign Mission School*, Rev. T Stone, Cornwall, Conn. Treas. Examination, Tues. before 3d. Wedn. in May, and 1st Tues. in Sept.

College Vacations.

Waterville College. From Com. last Wedn. in Aug. 4 weeks; from the last Sat. in Dec. 8 weeks; from the 2d. Wedn. in May 2 weeks——*Bowdoin College* From Com. 1st Wednesday in Sept. 4 weeks; from 1st Wedn. in Jan. 6 weeks; from the 1st Wedn. after the 3d Tues. in May, 3 weeks.——*Dartmouth College*, From Com. Wedn before last Wed. in Aug. 4 weeks; from 1st Mon in Jan. 7 weeks; from Thurs before last Wed. in May, 2 1-2 weeks——*Middlebury College* From Com. 3d Wed in Aug 4 weeks; from first Wed. in Jan. 7 weeks; from 3d Wed in May, 2 weeks——*University of Vermont.* From Com. 2d Wed. in Aug. 4 weeks; from 2d Wed. in Dec. 9 weeks.——*Williams College*, From Com. 1st Wed in Sept. 4 weeks; from Wed. after 4th Wed in Dec. 6 weeks; from 3d Wed. in May, 3 weeks.——*Amherst Coll. Inst* From Com. last Wed. in Aug. 4 weeks; from 3d Wed. in Dec. 6 weeks; from 1st Wed. in May, 3 weeks.——*Harvard University.* From Com. last Wed. in Aug. 4 weeks and 2 days; from 4th Frid. in Dec 7 weeks; from 3d Frid. in May, 2 weeks——*Andover Theological Seminary.* From Annual Visitation, 4th Wed. in Sept. 6 weeks; from 1st Mond. in May, 6 weeks.——*Brown University* From Com 1st Wed. in Sept. 3 weeks; from last Wed in Dec. 8 weeks; from 3d Wed. in May, 2 weeks.——*Yale College* From Com. 2d Wed. in Sept. 6 weeks; from 2d Wed. in Jan. 2 weeks; from Tues. before 1st Wed. in May, 4 weeks.——*Columbia College.* From Com. 1st Tues. in Aug. to 1st Mon. in Oct.——*Union College.* From Com. 4th Wed. in July, 7 weeks; from Wed. before Christmas, 3 weeks; from 1st Wed in Apr. 3 weeks.——*Hamilton College.* From Com. 4th Wed in Aug. 6 weeks; from 2d Wed. in Jan. 3 weeks; from 2d Wed in May, 4 weeks.——*Princeton College.* From Com. last Wed. in Sept. 6 weeks; from 1st Thurs. after 2d Tues. in April, 4 weeks.——*Princeton Theological Seminary.* From last Wed. in Sept. 6 weeks; from Wedns. before 3d Thurs. in May, 6 weeks.——*Columbian College*, (Dist. Col.) From Com. 3d. Wed. in Dec. to 2d. Wed. in Jan.; from 2d. Wed. in June to the 2d. Wedn. in July.

COURTS.

United States Courts.

Supreme Federal Court. At Washington, to commence on the first Monday in Feb. annually.

Circuit Federal Courts in the First and Second Eastern Circuits.

In *Maine*—at Portland on the 1st of May, and at Wiscasset on the 1st of Oct. In *New Hampshire*—at Portsmouth, May 8th; and at Exeter, Oct. 8th In *Massachusetts*—at Boston, May 15, and October 15. In *Rhode-Island*—at Providence, Nov. 15.; and at Newport, June 15. In *Vermont*—at Windsor, May 1st; and at Rutland, October 3d. In *Connecticut*—at Hartford, Sept. 17; and at New-Haven, April 19. In *New-York*—at New-York, April 1, and Sept. 1.

If any of the days happen on Sunday, the Court commences on Monday.

District Federal Courts.

Maine—at Portland, the 1st Tues. in June, and 1st in Dec. and at Wiscasset, last Tuesday in Feb. and 2d Tuesday in Sept. In *New Hampshire*—at Portsmouth, 3d Tuesdays in March and September; and at Exeter, 3d in June and December. In *Massachusetts*—at Boston, 3d Tuesday in March, 4th in June, 2d in Sept and 1st in Dec. In *Connecticut*—at New-Haven, 4th Tues. in Feb. and August; at Hartford, 4th Tues. in May and Nov. In *Rhode-Island*—at Newport and Providence, 1st Mondays in Feb. and August, May and Nov. In *Vermont*—at Windsor and Rutland, 1st Mon. in Feb. and Aug and 2d in May and November.

Courts in the State of Massachusetts.

Supreme Judicial Courts.

LAW TERMS.

Suffolk and Nantucket. Boston, first Tues. in March. Essex. Salem, on the 5th Tues. next after the 4th Tues. in Sept. Middlesex. Cambridge, on the 2d Tues next after the 4th Tues. in Sept Bristol, Plymouth, Barnstable, and Dukes County. Plymouth and Taunton, alternately, on the 3d Tues. next after the 4th Tues. of Sept. Worcester. Worcester, on the 1st Tues. next after the 4th Tues. in Sept. Berkshire. Lenox, on the 2d Tues. in Sept. Norfolk. Dedham, on the 4th Tues. next after the 4th Tues. of Sept. Hampshire, Hampden, and Franklin. Northampton, on the 4th Tues in Sept.

NISI PRIUS TERMS.

Suffolk and Nantucket. Boston, 6th Tues. next after the 4th Tues. in Sept. Essex. At Ipswich 8th Tuesday next after the 1st Tues. of March. Worcester. At Worcester, on the 6th Tues. after the 1st Tues. in March. Middlesex. At Concord, on the 4th Mond. in March. Norfolk. At Dedham on the 3d Tues. in Feb. Berkshire & Plymouth. At Lenox, for Berkshire county, and at Plymouth for Plymouth county, on the 10th Tues. next after the 1st Tues. in March. Also at Lenox, on the week preceding the law term in Sept. Hampshire. At Northampton, on the 8th Tues next after the 1st Tues. in March. Hampden, Barnstable, and Dukes County. At Springfield, for Hampden County, and at Barnstable, for Barnstable, and Dukes' counties, on the 9th Tues. next after the 1st Tues. March. Also in the county of Hampden at Springfield, on the 1st Tues. of Sept. Franklin and Bristol. At Greenfield, for Franklin county, and at Taunton, for Bristol county, on the 7th Tues. next after the 1st Tues. in March.

Calendar of Courts of Common Pleas.

Suffolk. Boston, 1st Tues. in Jan. April, July, and Oct. Essex. Ipswich on the 3d Mond. of March and 3d Mond. of Dec. Salem, 3d Mond. of June. Newburyport, 3d Mond. of Sept. Middlesex. Concord, 2d Mond. in Sept. 2d Mond. in March, and 2d Mond. of June. Cambridge, 2d Mond.

Hampshire. Northampton, 4th Mond in March, 3d Mond. in Aug. and 3d Mond. in Nov. ...outh. Plymouth, 2d Mond. in April, 2d Mond. in Aug and 3d Mond. in Nov. Bristol. Taun- ... Mond. in March, June, Sept. and Dec. Barnstable. Barnstable, 3d Tues. in April, and 1st ... in Sept. Dukes. Edgarton, on the Monday next after the 4th Monday of May, and the Mon- ...st after the 4th Monday of October Nantucket. Naatucket, 4th Mond. in May, and 4th Mon. ...t. Worcester. Worcester, 2d Mond. in March, 3d Mond. in June, Mond. next after the 4th ... in Aug. and 2d Mond next after the 4th Mond. in Nov. Berkshire Lenox, 4th Mond. of Feb. ... Oct. Norfolk. Dedham, 4th Mon in April, 3d Mon. in Sept. and 3d Mon. in Dec. Frank- ...fieenfield, on the Tues. of the next week after the 4th Mond. in March, 2d Mond. in Aug. and ...Nov. Hampden. Springfield, 3d Mond. in March, 4th Mond in Aug. and 4th Mond in Nov.

Calendar of Courts of Sessions.

...folk. Boston, 1st Tues. in Jan. 3d Tues. of April, 1st Tues of July, and 1st of Oct. Essex. Ip- ..., on the 2d Tues. of April. At Salem, on the 2d Tues. of July; and at Newburyport, on the ... of October. Middlesex. Cambridge, on the first Tues. of Jan. and at Concord, on the 2d ... May, and on the 3d Tues. in Sept. Hampshire, Northampton, on the 1st Tues. in Sept. and ... 1st Tues. in March. Plymouth. Plymouth, on the 3d Tues. in March, and on the 1st Tues. in Bristol. Taunton, on the 4th Tues. in March, and on the 4th Tues. in Sept. Barnstable. Barn- ..., on the second Tuesdays of April and October. Dukes County. Edgarton, on the ... next after the 3d Monday in May, and on the Wedn. next after the 2d Mond. in Nov. Nan- Nantucket, 3d Mond. of April, and 2d Mond. of Oct. Worcester. Worcester, on the 2d Tues. ...h, and on the 2d Tues. of Sept. Berkshire. Lenox, on the last Tues. in April, and on the ... in Sept. Norfolk. Dedham, on the 3d Tues. of April, and on the 4th Tues. in Sept. Frank- ...enfield, on the 1st Tues. in March, and on the 3d Tues. in Nov. Hampden. Springfield, on th Tues. in March, and on the Tues, next preceding the 4th Mond. in Aug.

MUNICIPAL COURT of Boston, is holden on the first Monday in every month. The POLICE ... for the city of Boston, sits every day (except Sunday) at 9 o'clock, A. M. and 3 o'clock, P. M. JUSTICES' COURT for the county of Suffolk, sits every Wedn. and Sat. at 9 o'clock, A. M.

Courts in Maine.

Supreme Judicial Courts.

York, on the last Tues. of April. Alfred, on the 3d Tues. of Sept. Portland, on the 1st Tues. ...y, and on the 1st Tues. of Nov. Wiscasset, on the 3d Tues. of May, and on the 3d Tues. of Augusta, on the 2d Tues. next after the 3d Tues. of May, and on the 1st Tues. of Oct. Nor- ...rock, on the 3d Tues. next after the 3d. Tues. of May. Castine, on the 5th Tues. next after the ...es. of May, and on the 4th Tues. of Oct. Bangor, on the 4th Tues. next after the 3d. Tues. of Machias, on the 6th Tues. next after the 3d Tues. of May. Paris, on the 4th Tues. of Aug.

Circuit Courts of Common Pleas.

Alfred, 2d Tues. in Feb. and 3d do. in Oct. York, last Tues. in May. Portland, 1st Tues. of ... 3d Tues. in June, and 1st Tues. in Oct. Paris, 1st Tues. in June, and 4th Tues. in Nov. ..., 4th Tues. in Dec. Wiscasset, 4th Tues. in April. Topsham, 4th Tues. in Aug. Augusta, ...es. in Apr. Aug. and Dec. Norridgewock, 2d Tuesd. in March, last Tues. in June, and 1st Tues. ... Castine, 3d Tues. in Mar. 2d Tues. in July, 3d Tues. in Nov. Bangor, 1st Tues. of Jan. ...and Oct. Machias, 1st Tues. in March and 3d Tues. in Sept.

Court of Sessions.

..., Tues. next preceding the last Tues. in May. Alfred, 2d Tues. in Oct. Portland, 3d Tues. in ...nd 4th Tues. of Sept. Paris, 3d Tues. in June, and 2d Tues. in Oct. Wiscasset, 2d Tues. in ... Topsham, 2d Tues. in Sept. Warren, 2d Tues. in Jan. Augusta, last Tues. in Apr. 1st Tues. ..., and last Tues. in Dec. Norridgewock, 3d Tues. in March, and 1st Tues. in Oct. Castine, ...ues. in April, and Thurs. previous to the 3d Tues. in Nov. Bangor, 1st Tues. in Apr. and Sept. ...as, 2d Tues. in Mar. and 4th Tues. in Sept.

Courts in the State of New-Hampshire.

Superior Courts.

Concord, 2d Tues. of Jan. and 2d Tues. of Aug.—At Dover, 1st Tues in Feb and at Guildford ... in Sept.—At Portsmouth, on 3d Tues. in Feb.—At Exeter, 3d Tues. in Sept.—At Amherst, ... in April, and the 1st Tues. in Oct.—Charlestown, 1st Tues. in May.—Keene, 3d Tues. in ...ancaster, 3d Tuesday in May, and 1st Tues. in Nov.—Haverhill, 4th Tues. in May—Plymouth, ... Tues. of Nov.

Courts of Sessions.

...ortsmouth, 3d Tues. in Jan. and at Exeter, 3d Tues. in Aug.—At Rochester 1st Tues. in Jan. ...Charlestown, 1st Tues. in Aug.—At Amherst, 2d Tues. in Feb. and 1st Tues. in September.—At ... 3d Tues. in March, and at Charlestown, 4th Tues. in Sept.—At Haverhill, the 4th Tues. in ...nd at Plymouth, 2d Tues in Sept.—At Lancaster, the 3d Tues. in Feb. and the first Tuesday ...—At Concord, the last Tues. of April, and the last Tues. of October.

Courts in the State of Vermont.

Supreme Courts.

* L. T. *stands for Law Term,* J. T. *for Jury Term.*

Manchester, L. T.* on the third Tues. in Jan.; J. T. on the 3d Tues. of Sept.—Newfane, L. T. ...es of Jan.; J. T. 2d do. of Sept.—Rutland, L. T. 2d Tues. of Jan.; J. T. 4th do. of Sept.— ...ck, L. T. 1st next following the 4th Tues. of Jan.; J. T. 1st Tues. of Sept —Middlebury, L. T. ...d of Jan.; J. T. 1st next fol. 4th Tues. of June.—Chelsea, L.T. 2d next following 4th Tues. of

Jan.; J. T. 3d Tues. of June.—Burlington, L. T. the Tues. next preceding 1st do. of Jan.; J. T. 3d Tues. of June.—Montpelier, L. T. 4th Tues. next fol. 4th do. of Jan.; J. T. 4th Tues. of June.—At Danville, L. T. 3d Tues next following the 4th do. of Jan; J. T. 4th Tues. of June.—At Irasburg L. T. 2d Tuesday next following the 4th Tuesday of June.—At St. Albans, L. T. 2d Tues. next preceding 1st d. of Jan.; J. T. 2d Tues. of June.—Guildhall, J. T. 1st Tues. next following 4th do. of June.

County Courts.

At Manchester 1st Monday of June, and in Bennington, 1st Mon. of Dec.; at Newfane, 2d Mon of June and Dec.; at Rutland, 1st Mon. of June and Dec.; at Woodstock, 1st Monday of March and 3d Mon. of Sept.; at Middlebury, 1st Mon. of June and 2d Mon. of Dec.; at Chelsea, 2d Mon. of June and 4th Mon of Dec.; at Burlington, last Mon. of Feb and last Mon. save two of Sept.; at Montpelier 2d Mon. of March and Sept; at Danville, 1st Mon of June and 2d Mon. of Dec.; at Irasburg, 1st Mon. of Jan. and 4th Mon. of June; at St. Albans, 2d Mon. of March and Nov.; at Guildhall, 3d Mon. of June and 4th of Dec.; at North Hero, last Mon. save one, of Feb.

Courts in the State of Rhode Island.

Supreme Judicial Courts.

At Newport, 1st Monday in March, and 4th in August; at Providence, 3d Monday in March and Sept; at South-Kingston, 4th Mond. in April, and 2d in Oct; at Bristol, 2d Mond. in March and Sept; at East-Greenwich, 2d Monday in April, and 1st in Oct.

Courts of Common Pleas.

At Newport, 3d Mond. in May, and 1st in Nov.; at Providence, 4th Monday in May, and 2d Dec.; at South-Kingston, 1st Monday in Feb. and 2d in August; at Bristol, 2d Monday in Jan. and 1st in June; at East-Greenwich, 3d Monday in January and August.

Courts in the State of Connecticut.

Supreme Court of Errors.

At Hartford, on the 2d Tues. in June. New-Haven, on the Tues. following the 4th Tues. in June. New-London on the 3d Tues. of July. Danbury, on the 4th Tues. in June. Brooklyn, on the 2d Tues. in July. Litchfield, on the 3d Tues. in June. Middletown, on the 2d. Tues. of July. Tolland, on the Tues. following the 4th Tues. in July.

Superior Courts.

At Hartford, on the 2d Tues. in Feb. and on the 1st Tues. in Sept New Haven, on the 3d Tues. in Jan. and the 2d Tues. in Aug. New London, on the 1st. Tues. in Oct. Norwich, on the 4th Tues. in Jan. Danbury, on the 4th Tues. in Sept. Fairfield, on the last Tues. in Dec. Brooklyn, on the 1st Tues. in Jan. and 2d Tues. in Sept. Litchfield, on the 3d Tues. in Feb. and Aug. Middletown, on the 4th Tues. in Feb. Haddam, on the 4th Tues. in Aug. Tolland, on the 3d Tues. in April and 4th Tues. in Dec.

County Courts.

At Hartford, on the 4th Tues. in March, and 2d Tues. in Aug. and Nov. New Haven, 3d Tues. in March, and 4th Tues. in June and Nov. Norwich, 3d Tues. in Nov. New London 1st Tues. in March, and 2d Tues. in June. Danbury, 3d Tues. in Nov. Fairfield, 2d Tues. in Feb. and 3d Tues. in Apr. Brooklyn, 3d Tues. in March, 3d Tues. in Aug. and 2d Tues. in Dec. Litchfield, 1st Tues. in April, 4th do. in Sept. and 3d do. in Dec. Middletown, 3d Tues. in Oct. Haddam, Tues. after 1st Mond. in Apr. Tolland, 2d Tues. in March, and 2d Tues in Sept

Table of Simple Interest, at Six per cent.

Principal.	One Week. d. c. m.	One Mon. d. c. m.	One Year. d. c. m.	Principal.	One Week. d. c. m.	One Mon. d. c. m.	One Year. d. c. m.
Cts. 10	0, 0, 0	0, 0, 0	0, 0, 6	Dols. 6	0, 0, 6	0, 3, 0	0,36, 0
20	0, 0, 0	0, 0, 0	0, 1, 2	7	0, 0, 7	0, 3, 5	0,42, 0
30	0, 0, 0	0, 0, 1	0, 1, 8	8	0, 0, 9	0, 4, 0	0,48, 0
40	0, 0, 0	0, 0, 1	0, 2, 4	9	0, 1, 0	0, 4, 5	0,54, 0
50	0, 0, 0	0, 0, 2	0, 3, 0	10	0, 1, 1	0, 5, 0	0,60, 0
60	0, 0, 0	0, 0, 2	0, 3, 6	20	0, 2, 5	0,10, 0	1,2 0
70	0, 0, 0	0, 0, 3	0, 4, 2	30	0, 3, 7	0,15, 0	1,80 0
80	0, 0, 0	0, 0, 3	0, 4, 8	40	0, 5, 0	0,20, 0	2,40 0
90	0, 0, 1	0, 0, 4	0, 5, 4	50	0, 6, 2	0,25, 0	3,00 0
Dols. 1	0, 0, 1	0, 0, 5	0, 6, 0	60	0, 7, 5	0,30, 0	3,60 0
2	0, 0, 1	0, 1, 0	0,12, 0	70	0, 8, 7	0,35, 0	4,20 0
3	0, 0, 2	0, 1, 5	0,18, 0	80	0,10, 0	0,40, 0	4,80 0
4	0, 0, 4	0, 2, 0	0,24, 0	90	0,11, 2	0,45, 0	5,40 0
5	0, 0, 5	0, 2, 5	0,30, 0	100	0,12, 5	0,50, 0	6,00 0

N. B. To understand the use of this table—against 2 dls. for one week you will find the interest to be 1 mill—one month, 1 cent.—1 year 12 cents.

*** Money at compound interest will double itself in 11 years 10 months and 22 days

CONVENIENT RULE

In any sum the interest of the same for six days (at 6 per cent) will be found to be the figures to the left hand side of the decimal point, calling the *first* mills.—Thus the interest of 196 dollars for 6 days is 19 cents 6 mills; for 3 days half the sum, &c.

ST OF STAGES, *the houses at which they put up, and days and ... which they leave and return to Boston.* ☞ *The hours agree with the Summer arrangement.*

Stages.	*Sets off from*	*Days.*	*Arrives.*
...ny mail, thro' Northampton,	Earle's 24 Hanover St.	Mon. Wed. Fri. 2 a m	Tu. Thur. Sat. 7 p m
...bany mail, thro' Springfield.	do.	Tu. Thu & Sat. 2 a m	Mo. Wed. Fr. 7 p m
...rover,	Wild's, 45 Ann St.	Ev. d. exc. Sun. 3 p m	Same days, 10 a m
...rtleborough & Albany mail,	22 Hanover St.	Mon. Wed. Fri. 2 a m	Tu. Thur. Sat. 9 p m
...ngewa Plym. & N. Bedf. mail,	Boyden's City Tavern.	Mon. Wed. Fri. 5 a m	Tu. Thur. Sat. 5 p m
...idgewater and Randolph mail,	Indian Queen Tavern.	Tu. Thurs. Sat. 12 a m	
...ristol and Warren mail,	do. [& Brigham.	Mon. Wed. Fri. 5 a m	Tu. Thur. Sat. 6 p m
...ridgbridge,	22 Han. St. Farnsworth	Every day. 12 &6	Every day, 9 & 3
...rton,	Riley's, No. 9, Elm St.	Tu. Thurs. Sat. 3 p m	Same days, 9 a m
...ramsford Accommodation,	Boyden's City Tavern.	Tu. Thurs. Sat. 2 p m	Mo. Wed Fri. 10 a m
...oncord & Lunenburg Accommo.	22 Hanover St.	Tu. Thurs. Sat. 8 a m	Mo. Wed. Fri. 5 p m
...oncord, N. H.	Riley's, No. 9 Elm St.	Tu. Thurs. Sat. 4 a m	Mo. Wed. Fri. 4 p m
...edham,	Riley's, 9 Elm Street.	Every d. exc. S. 4 p m	Same days, 9 a m
...astern mail,	Wild's, 45 Ann St.	Every day. 2 a m	Every day, 10 p m
...xeter and Dover,	do.	Ever. day, ex. S. 8 a m	Every Day, 6 p m
...ramingham Accommodation,	22 Hanover St.	Wed. and Sat. 2 p m	Tu. and Fri. 10 a m
...loucester,	Hamilton's, Elm St.	Eve. week day. 2 p m	Same days, 11 a m
...averhill Accommodation,	Wildes, 11 Elm St.	Tu. Thur. Sat. 10 a m	Mo. Wed. Fri. p m
...averhill, Exeter and Dover,	Wild's 45 Ann St.	Mon. Wed Fri. 8 a m	Tu. Thur. Sat. 6 p m
...ingham,	Riley's, No. 9, Elm St.	Mon. Thu. Sat. 4 p m	Same days, 9 a m
...ene, Windsor, and Hanover,	22 Hanover St.	Mon. Wed Fri. 4 a m	Tu. Thu. Sat. 7 p m
...ene, Rutland, Middlebury, &			
...Burlington Mail,	do.	Sund. Tu. Thu. 3 a m	Mo. Wed. Fri. 7 p m
...ncaster and Barre,	Boyden's City Tavern.	Tu. Thurs. Sat. 6 a m	Mo. Wed. Fri. 6 p m
...ncaster Accomm idation,	22 Hanover St.	Tu. Thur. Sat. 9 a m	Mo. Wed. Fri. 4 p m
...on Accommodation,	Wildes', 11 Elm St.	Every week d. 4 p m	Same days, 9 a m
...ewsfield,	Boyden's City Tavern,	Wed. and Sat. 9 a m	Tu. and Fri. 2 p m
...arblehead,	do.	Ev. week day. 5 p m	Same days, 10 a m
...ail Pilot, Lake Champlain St'm			
...boat line to Montreal & Quebec	No. 9, Elm St.	Mon. Wed. Fri. 7 a m	Sun. Thu. Sat. 1 p m
...ail Stage, fr. Boston to Concord,	do.	Tu. Thurs. Sat. 4 a m	Mon. Wed. Fri.
...edford Daily Stage,	Wildes', 11 Elm St.	1 p m	8 a m
...ilton,	do.	Every day. 5 a m	Every day, 9 a m
...endon Accommodation,	Boyden's City Tavern,	Tu. Thur. Sat. 1 p m	Mo. Wed. Fri. 12 m
...w-York Commercial Mail,	Earle's, 24 Hanover St.	Every day, 1 p m	Every day, 12 p m
...do. St'm bt. U. S. line, & Ac.	do.	Tu. Thurs. Sat. 2 a m	Same days, 8 p m
...w-Bedford mail,	Indian Queen Tavern.	Ev. week day, 5 a m	Same days, 6 p m
...ewport Mail,	do.	Tu. Thurs. Sat. 5 a m	Mo. Wed. Fri. 6 p m
...ewbury port Accommodation,	Wild's, 45 Ann St.	Ev. week day. 12 a m	Same days, 1 p m
...ymouth Accommodation,	Boyden's City Tavern.	Tu. Thurs. Sat 10 a m	Mo. Wed. Fri. 1 p m
...ymouth Mail,	do.	Tu. Thur. Sat. 3 a m	Mo. Wed. Fri. 4 p m
...ovidence Mail,	do.	Mon. Wed. Fri. 7 a m	Every day, 5 p m
do Steam boat line,	do.	Tu. and Friday 11 a m	Thur. & Sun. nights.
...ortsmouth Accommodation,	Wild's, 45 Ann St.	Ev. week day, 8 a m	Same days, 6 p m
...st Coach and Steam Boat Line	Earle's, 24 Hanover St.	Thurs. and Fri. 9 a m	Mon. and Thurs.
...binicy,	Riley's, No. 9, Elm St.	Mo. Tu. Th. Sa. 4 p m	do. 9 a m
...lem, morning,	Boyden's City Tavern.	Ev. week day, 9 a m	do. 8 a m
...lem mail,	do.	do. 11 a m	do. 9 a m
...lem and Gloucester,	do.	do. 2 p m	do. 2 p m
...lem,	do.	do. 4 p m	do. 11 a m
...lem and Beverly,	do.	do. 5 p m	do. 12 a m
...lem, evening,	do.	do. 6 p m	do. 9 a m
...lem and Lynn,	do.	do. 4 p m	do. 8 a m
...unton,	Indian Queen Tavern.	do. 5 a m	do. 6 p m
...altham,	Wildes', 11 Elm St.	do. 4 p m	do. 10 a m
...orcester Accom. to Albany,	Earle's, 24 Hanover St.	Mon. Wed. Fri. 9 a m	Tu. Thu. Sat. 4 p m

Rate of Postage.

For every letter of a single sheet, conveyed not over 30 miles, *six* cents; over 30 m. and not exceeding 80, *ten* cents; over 80 and not exceeding 150, *twelve and a half* cents; over 150 and not exceeding 400, *eighteen and a half* cents; over 400, *twenty five cents.*

Every letter consisting of two pieces of paper, *double* those rates; every letter consisting of three or more pieces of paper, and weighing less than one ounce, *triple* those rates; every letter consisting of more than three pieces of paper, and weighing one ounce, *quadruple* those rates: and at the rate of three single letters for each ounce, which a letter or packet, consisting of more than three pieces of paper, may weigh.

Every *single letter*, originally received at an office for delivery, *six* cents. *Newspapers*, not over 100 miles, *one* cent; over 100 miles *one cent and a half*; to any distance in the State where printed, *one* cent. *Magazines and Pamphlets*, not over 50 miles, *one* cent per sheet, that is, one cent for every 8 pages quarto, every 16 pages octavo, &c. over 50, but not over 100 miles, *one cent and a half*; over 100 miles, *two* cents per sheet.

Roads from Boston, with the Distances in Miles.

Plymouth and Cape Cod.

Dorchester	4
Quincy	8
Weymouth	11
Scituate	17
Hanover	22
Pembroke	23
Duxbury	27
Kingston	32
Plymouth	36
Sandwich	47
Fassenden	54
Barnstable	62
Yarmouth	70
Harwich	79
Orleans	85
Eastham	89
Wellfleet	97
Truro	107
Provincetown	116

N. Bedford, (over Bridgewater turn.)

Weymouth	11
Abington	17
Bridgewater, (East Parish,)	23
South Parish	26
Middleborough	36
New Bedford	52

Newport, Commercial Line, over Bluehill Turnp.

Dorchester Mills	6
Milton	9
Stoughton	16
Bridgewater	22
Taunton	33
Freetown	40
Troy	48
Tiverton Stone Bridge	54
Newport	66

Providence and New-London.

Roxbury	6
Dedham	9
Walpole	20
Attleboro'	28
Rehoboth	37
Providence	41
Johnson	44
Scituate	56
Coventry	63
Plainfield	71
Jewett's City	78
Norwich	86
Mohegan	98
New-London	100

Middle road to Hartford.

Dedham	9
Medfield	15
Medway	20
Bellingham	26
Milford	30
Mendon	32
Uxbridge	38
Douglas	43
Thompson	51
Pomfret	57
Ashford	68
Willington	72
Stafford	76
Somers	82
Enfield	97

Washington City, by Worcester Turnpike & Stafford Springs

Roxbury	4
Brooklyn	6
Newton	9
Framingham	20
Westboro'	28
Worcester	39
Charlton	49
Sturbridge	57
Holland	68
Stafford	73
Tolland	80
Vernon	86
East Hartford	97
Hartford	100
Weathersfield	104
Worthington	113
Meriden	119
Wallingford	123
North-Haven	127
New-Haven	134
Milford	144
Stratford Ferry	146
Stratford	148
Fairfield	158
Greenfarms	166
Norwalk	170
Stamford	179
Greenwich	183
Rye	189
Mamaronck	191
Rochelle	193
Chester	198
Harlem Bridge	202
New York	210
Jersey City	212
Newark	219
Elizabethtown	223
Bridgetown	229
New Brunswick	240
Provincetown	250
Trenton	263
Bristol	270
Holmesburgh	283
Frankford	290
Philadelphia	296
Darby	308
Chester	317
Wilmington	320
Christiana B'ge	332
Elkton	343
Charlestown	350
Havre de Grace	358
Joppa	370
Red Lion	378
Bird River	383
Baltimore	395
Elkridge	403
M'Koys	408
Rossburgh	426
Washington Post Office	436

Albany, over Worcester Turnpike.

Worcester	36
Leicester	45
Spencer	50
Brookfield	58
Western	64
Ware	70
Belchertown	76
Hadley	88
Northampton	95
Hatfield	98
Deerfield	107
Greenfield	121
Colrain	140
Hancock	160
New Lebanon	
Springs	181
Canaan	189
Stephentown	196
Schodack	151
Albany	160
Albany to Niagara Falls	316

To Brattleborough.

West Cambridge	5
Lexington	9
Lincoln	14
Concord	16
Acton	24
Bolton	31
Lancaster	35
Leominster	42
Westminster	51
Templeton	59
Phillipston	65
Athol	67
Orange	73
Warwick	76
Winchester	83
Hinsdale	88
Brattleborough,	94

By Greenfield.

Same as to Athol	67
Orange	72
Irving's Grant	77
Montague	82
Greenfield	89
Brattleborough	94

Dartmouth College, through Keene

Concord	17
Acton	24
Littleton	27
Groton	35
Pepperell	38
Townsend	44
New Ipswich	56
Rivere de Loup	376
Trois Riveres	403
St. Ann's	425
Jaques	450
St. Augustine	470
Cape Rogue	479
Quebec	488

Warren and Bristol.

Taunton	114
Somerset	123
Swansey	132
Warren	137
Bristol	141

To Dartmouth College through Concord, N. H.

Medford	5
Reading	11
Andover	20
Haverhill	30
Plaistow	30
Kingston	36
Exeter	42
Stratham	48
Portsmouth	53
Greenland	60
Newington	63
Durham	68
Madbury	73
Dover	78
Rochester	86
Wakefield	92
Ossipee	98
Effingham	105
Wolfborough	113
Tuftonborough	118
Moultonborough	
Centre Harbor	
Meredith Bridge	
Sanbornton	
Salisbury	
Franklin	
Concord, N. H.	

Montreal & Quebec.

Woburn	10
Billerica	19
Chelmsford	23
Tyngsboro'	30
Dunstable	36
Merrimack	43
Amherst	46
Mount Vernon	52
Francestown	61
Hillsboro'	72
Washington	81
Lempster	88
Claremont	100
Windsor, Vt.	109
Woodstock	123
Barnard	131
Royalton	137
Randolph	140
Brookfield	152
Williamstown	160
Montpelier	170
Moretown	177
Waterbury	181
Bolton	189
Richmond	191
Williston	200
Burlington	208
Colchester	214
Milton	222
Georgia	230
St. Albans	234
Swanton	243
Caldell's Manor	253
South River	259
St. John's	277
Half-way house	286
Lapraire	295
Montreal	304
Repentigne	322
Berthier	354
Rivere de Loup	376
Trois Riveres	403
St. Ann's	425
Jaques	450
St. Augustine	470
Cape Rogue	479
Quebec	488

To Portsmouth, through Haverhill.

Medford	5
Reading	12
Andover	20
Haverhill	30
Plaistow	35
Kingston	42
Exeter	48
Stratham	53
Portsmouth	60

To Passamaquoddy, over Newburyport turnpike & thro' Portsmouth.

Lynnfield hotel	12
Topsfield hotel	21
Newburyport	33
Merrimack bridge	36
Hampton	43
Greenland	54
Portsmouth	58
Kittery	59
York	67
Wells	76
Kennebunk	85
Saco	95
Scarboro'	105
Portland	110
Falmouth	113
N. Yarmouth	122
Freeport	128
Brunswick	136
Bath	145
Herndall's ferry	147
Wiscasset	157
Sheepscot	161
Damariscotta	166
Waldoboro'	176
Warren	184
Thomastown	190
Camden	202
Lincolnville	209
Belfast	220
Over ferry to Castine	232
Blue Hill	244
Trenton	260
Sullivan ferry	264
Gouldsboro'	270
Steuben	281
Cherryfield	290
Columbia	303
Jonesboro'	312
Machias	320
Eastport	352

To Norridgewock.

Vassalboro'	180
Winslow	190
Clinton	198
Canaan	20
Norridgewock	21

Newburyport, thr Salem.

Salem	3
Beverly	1
Wenham	
Hamilton	
Ipswich	
Rowley	
Newburyport	56